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Humane Advocate

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and

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QUOTATIONS

One thing I think must be clear: Until man has learned to feel for all his sentient fellow-creatures, whether in human or in animal form, of his own class and sex and country, or of another, he has not yet ascended the first step towards true civilization nor applied the first lesson from the love of God.—Miss F. P. Cobbe.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak.

—Lowell.

I will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing, but will strive to save and comfort all gentle life, and guard and perfect all natural beauty upon the earth.—John Ruskin.

The Stoics made sensibility toward animals a preparation to humanity and compassion because the gradually formed habit of the lesser affections is capable of leading men very far.—Plutarch.

All creatures, Lord, are Thine, and Thou art theirs,
One bond Creator with created shares;
On each the bounties of Thy mercy fall,
And Thy compassion reaches to them all.
One understanding to all flesh He gives,
Without that understanding nothing lives;
The faithful watch-dog that does all he can,
Is better far than the unprayerful man.
He who towards every living thing is kind,
Ah! he, indeed, shall true religion find!

—Lines from the *Adi Granth*, written by Baba Nanak, born 1469.

QUOTATIONS

Christmas is indeed the season of regenerated feeling—the season for kindling, not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart.—Washington Irving.

SYMPATHY.

What gem hath dropp'd and sparkles o'er his chain?
The Tear most sacred, shed for other's pain,
That starts at once—bright—pure—from Pity's mine,
Already polish'd by the Hand Divine.

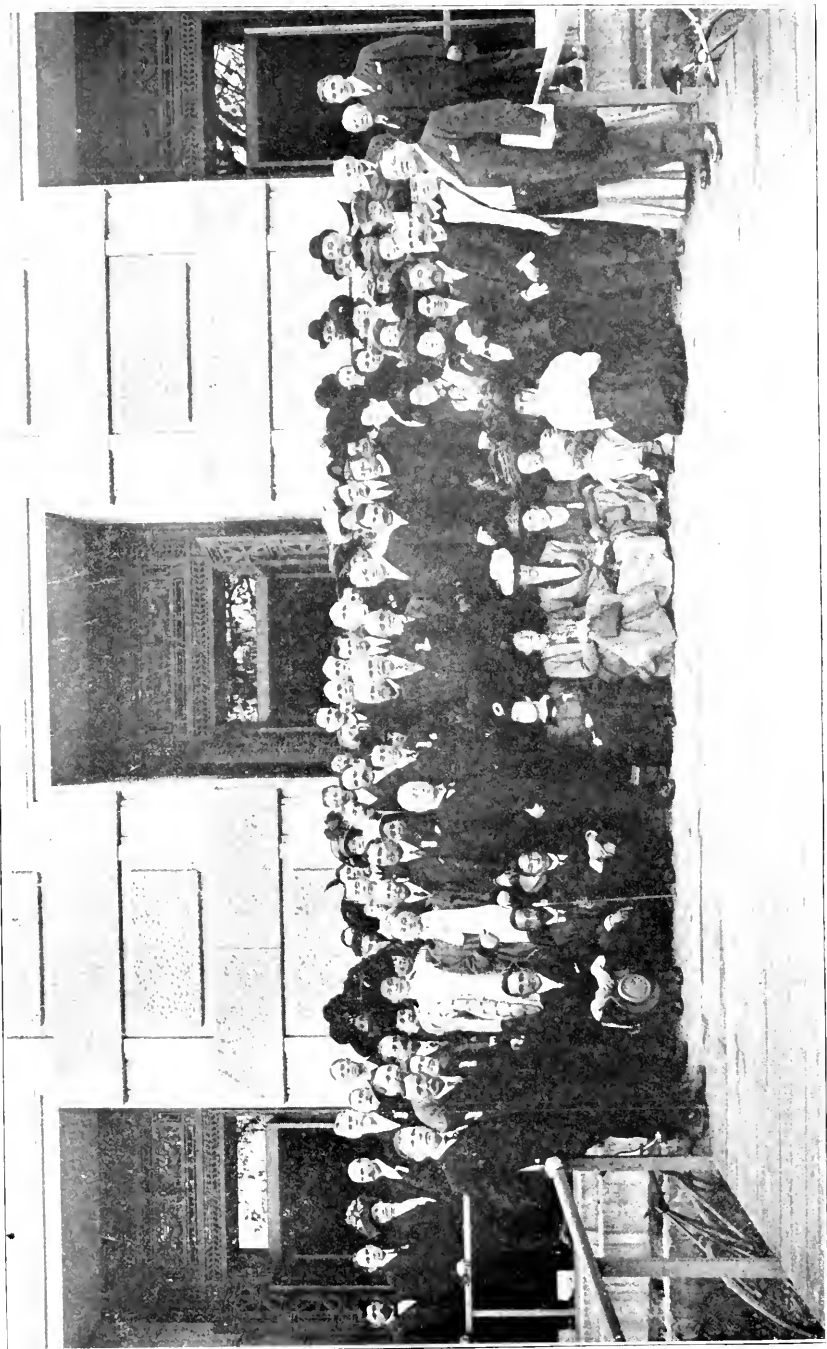
—Lord Byron.

For us they toil, for us they die,
These humble creatures Thou hast made;
How shall we dare their rights deny,
On whom thy seal of love is laid?
Teach Thou our hearts to hear their plea,
As Thou dost man's in prayer to Thee.

—Emily B. Lord.

“I am my brother's keeper
And I will fight his fight,
And speak the word for beast and bird
Till the world shall set things right.”

In all large cities wherever traffic is heavy, the demand for drinking water for animals is great, and he who makes permanent public provision for the thirsty, dumb burden-bearers erects to his humanity a lasting monument.



Delegates to International Humane Conference.

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NOVEMBER, 1910

No. 1

INTERNATIONAL HUMANE CONFERENCE

Conducted under the Auspices of

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

An International Humane Conference, conducted under the auspices of the American Humane Association in conjunction with its thirty-fourth annual meeting, was held in the New National Museum in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, October 10-15, 1910.

The first international humane conference ever held in America convened in Chicago in 1893, at the World's Fair, and was presided over by the late John G. Shortall, who was at that time president of both the Illinois Humane Society and the American Humane Association.

The humanitarian movement represented by the American Humane Association had its origin in the work of Henry Bergh, of New York, who founded the first humane society of the western hemisphere in 1865.

So successful was Mr. Bergh's venture in establishing a bureau of animal protection that similar societies were organized in various parts of the United States. Nine years later these societies organized the American Humane Association. For thirty-two consecutive years the association has held annual meetings which have accomplished practical results in generating humane sentiment, spreading humane education, enacting humane laws and offering combined resistance to cruelty.

The recent meeting was held in the beautiful new building of the United States National Museum, the use of which was donated to the International Humane Conference by the Smithsonian Institute.

Two hundred and fifty delegates registered, representing thirty foreign countries and nearly every state in the Union, and good sized audiences of interested listeners were in attendance throughout the conference. Dr. William O. Stillman as president of the association officially called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe delivered the invocation. A letter from President Taft, for many years an honorary vice-president of the association, was read, expressing regret at his inability to be present. Hon. Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, welcomed the visiting delegates on behalf of President Taft in an eloquent address.

Reports were read from many foreign societies, interesting in themselves and particularly so as showing the uniformity of the work.

In his opening address Dr. Stillman said in part:

"To-day we do honor to Henry Bergh, and to his great predecessor, Richard Martin, who started this work across the seas nearly a century ago. From Henry Bergh's pioneer organization in this country the

Note: Several of the papers receiving only brief mention in this account will be published in full in later issues of the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

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hosts of the humane army have increased until there are 396 active centers for anti-cruelty work in this country alone. Since Richard Martin founded his pioneer society in England, in 1821, the number of humane organizations has increased until there are now nearly 1,000 throughout the world. I will not burden you with a detailed description of the present status of this great work, which in the United States alone cares for the interests of nearly two hundred thousand children and over a million and a quarter dumb brutes each year.

We are under peculiar obligations to Henry Bergh on the opening of this section of America's first great International Humane Conference, which section is devoted exclusively to considering questions relating to childhood, for he was the one who first suggested the organization of a "Children's Protective Society," as he phrased it. In 1874, in New York City, the case of a poor little girl subjected to unspeakable brutalities, was called to his attention. He promptly met the demands of the situation and took steps to organize the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which had ever been created. The call for this society, which was written in Mr. Bergh's own hand, and first signed by him, read as follows: "The undersigned, desirous of rescuing the unprotected children of this city and state from cruelty and demoralization which neglect and abandonment engender, hereby engage to aid, with their sympathy and support, the organization, and working of a children's protective society, having in view the realization of so important a purpose." We are proud that the inauguration of this movement has been a contribution from this country to that great altruistic uplift which is being felt through the world in so many beneficent ways.

The work performed by the humane propaganda has influenced much of contemporary literature, and evidences of these effects are to be found in hundreds of books and in many current magazines. The humane movement has done something more than conduct an academic crusade. It has radically altered the tone of the public mind in regard to cruelty and has helped to raise and ennoble the national character of our people. At the present moment the statute books of our Federal government contain laws which are being vigorously enforced by a great department of state in the interests of humanity and civilization. We hope that the same fundamental principles of humanity, as repre-

sentative of the higher moral law, will largely influence our government in concluding an early treaty with Canada and Japan for a large degree of humane protection of certain interests affecting each country.

Those who believe that little children are the best asset which the world has, and that without strength and purity in their lives the world would soon become bankrupt, should welcome humane education as a precious thing, a priceless heritage of infinite riches. Our generation found childhood debased and ground down in many parts of the land by the upper and lower social millstones of greed and indifference. Its health was ignored. Its morals were perverted. Children were often the slaves of a commercial system at once terrible for its short-sightedness and contemptible for its folly. Forces were set at work which are correcting these conditions. Childhood has been making king. It is the epoch of the child. We now fully recognize the infinite possibilities of the future for good, which are held in the tiny hand which we guide to-day but which will rule the world to-morrow. As we teach now so will the destinies of the hereafter be written. If we plant in the heart of universal childhood to-day a deep-seated love for justice and kindness, another generation will reap a gracious harvest of general peace and good will.

The value and usefulness of the Juvenile Court and Child Probation is universally recognized throughout the world. America is humbly proud to have made this contribution toward human progress. We now realize that kindness, trustfulness and love are the wonder workers which alone can regenerate the fallen. We at last realize that we must touch the heart and capture the mind in order to secure confidence and co-operation from those whom we are seeking to help.

Humane education should be considered an essential part of modern culture. We cannot too largely estimate the value of the study of humanity in a liberal education. This point of view must soon be recognized everywhere. It is not merely a recognition of "the cost of cruelty" to which attention should be called, but the fact that humanity and injustice to the weak constitute the fundamental groundwork upon which our modern civilization is founded."

This address was the introduction to the programme of the children's section of the conference.

CHILDREN'S SECTION OF CONFERENCE

MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER TENTH

Judge William H. De Lacy, of the Juvenile Court of Washington, D. C., spoke extemporaneously and most interestingly on the practical value of juvenile courts. His speech was based upon his own personal observations and deductions made in studying conditions in the court over which he presides.

Representing his father, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, Mr. Peter Goelet Gerry read a paper on the subject of "Child Reformation," detailing in a clear and descriptive way the policy of changing the conditions that contribute delinquency and dependency among children, adopted by the Gerry Society. This society was the first child protective agency in the world, and is today a great practical power for good.

A paper prepared by Takashi Sanagi, prison commissioner of the Department of Justice of Japan, was surprisingly educational in that it revealed the superiority of the prisons and reform schools of the Orient over those of the Occident. An extract from the paper reads:

"We give minor offenders in Japan work, with special attention to the health and future of the prisoners. The object is to cultivate their minds, not to punish them. The children receive educational courses. Those who have gone to school are given short courses, but all have some kind of educational work. Special teachers are employed in most of the jail-schools, but in the smaller ones the chaplains do the teaching.

"One notable fact brought out in our investigations is that most of the children who get into trouble are illiterate. In 1908 only 13.4 per cent of the children from 16 to 20 years of age who were in our prisons had had any education, and only 6.6 per cent of the children under 16 years of age had been to school.

"Juvenile offenders are segregated in special jails and wear a uniform different from that of adult prisoners.

"The health, length of sentence, and aptitude of the inmates are considered in mapping out an industrial training course, which is given in addition to a primary school education. We endeavor to establish an intimacy between the teachers of the reformatories and the parents of the children, in this way hoping to get at the root of the child's delinquencies."

Hon. Timothy D. Hurley, editor of Juvenile Court Record, Chicago, Ill., addressed the convention on "The Relation of the Humane Society to the Juvenile Court."

"The Juvenile Court Law is recognized as one of the most beneficent laws ever passed by man," said Judge Hurley.

"To understand the true status of the Juvenile Court one must be acquainted with the conditions surrounding the dependent and delinquent children prior to the year 1899 when the Illinois Juvenile Court Law was passed, which is conceded to be the first complete compilation of the Juvenile Laws. The attention of the law makers for centuries was devoted solely to the property of the child. The person of the child, unless he was possessed of property, was a matter of not only indifference but sheer neglect on the part of the State. The child could not control his own property prior to arriving at majority, which in the case of girls was as a rule placed at eighteen and boys at twenty-one years. When accused, however, of a crime he was arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted in the same way as an adult. The child rarely, if ever, understood the nature or purpose of the proceeding. He was convicted, however, no doubt of that fact. The law branded him and thereafter he was known as a criminal. The child was not benefited by this proceeding. Society was, in most cases, injured. This mode of procedure, instead of reforming children, resulted in more lock-ups, jails, reformatories and penitentiaries. More judges, more juries, more courts, was ever the cry.

"The children were herded with adult criminals. In many cases, their characters hardened and shaped almost beyond redemption.

"This state of affairs, however, was not unknown, or unnoticed by the thoughtful student of affairs, especially those that were then engaged in the welfare of the dependent and delinquent classes.

"Much thought and attention was given the subject. Section by section, laws were passed in the various states with a view to remedying conditions.

"The Juvenile Court is the result of years of study and consideration, given to the subject in various parts of the country by different persons working separate and independent of one another. The pioneer in this line of work, always the leaders, was the Humane and Allied Societies."

After pointing out what he considers the defects in the Massachusetts Juvenile Court Laws and deprecating the lack of active interest taken by humane societies in general in the daily work of the Juvenile Court, Judge Hurley closed with the following appeal:

"In conclusion, may I be permitted to ask: What is the humane society going to do about it? You were the pioneers in the work. You laid the foundation upon which this great magnificent structure has been reared—a structure that will redound to the credit of all persons interested in its erection. The foundations were well laid. The question now before this august body is: Shall you continue your interests in your child or will you let it to strangers, who, in a great measure, arrogate superior knowledge? You must recognize the fact that you are taking little, if any, interest in the question at the present time except as a prosecuting agency. The constructive work is left to others and personally I question their ability and wisdom.

"In conclusion, I respectfully suggest that this great organization rise to the occasion and take some action that will restore it to its original place as the leader of the Juvenile movement in this country."

The subject of "Juvenile Courts in Ireland" was splendidly handled by Miss Rosa M. Barrett, of Kingston, Ireland, a well-known writer on prison reform.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER TENTH

This opened with the reading of a greeting from Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, of Illinois, distinguished as the first Juvenile Court judge in the world.

Judge Robert J. Wilkin, of the Juvenile Court of Brooklyn, talked at length on parental responsibility and

contributed the novel suggestion that training schools for parents be instituted. In conclusion Judge Wilkin said:

"The establishment of the Juvenile Courts in this country have tended not only to the reform of many of the old well recognized abuses, but everyday is showing where improvements can be made; where remedies can be applied and where better results can be accomplished for the body politic in the more considerate treatment of the cases of the child brought to the public attention.

"Probation, with its early investigation; its intelligent study and recommendations; its careful oversight during the period when the individual is before the court and its after oversight through private channels, has developed, even in the short time of its practice, such excellent results, and opened up so many phases where cures can be applied that it gives in results continuing arguments for its extension. Does it not also emphasize the importance of our own examples to the growing child?

"Parents should in the first place, remember that the appellation 'chip of the old block' really applies more to the instructive education of the habits and doings of the parents than anything hereditary will effect. The people of a community should recognize that where one man or company of men who have stood out as examples of honorable character fail to keep their trusts and under accusations of dishonesty are taken to the courts and these, perhaps, are publicly brought to the attention of the child, that that has an educational effect equally as important as the example of a lecturer who extols the virtues of honesty and honor.

"Can we expect the children of the community to attain a higher standard than that of the body politic? Must we not all make an effort therefore to raise the standards of that body politic so that the growing child may see the example and be attracted to follow it by imitation?"

"The Reform of Criminal Children in Russia" was talked of by Mr. Nicholas Loutchinsky, an editor of St. Petersburg, Russia. An abstract of what he said follows:

"The history of institutions of corrective education in Russia is of comparatively recent date, a law in 1866 first establishing the plan of their creation. This permitted an appeal to the government, to provincial states, to societies and special

institutions for the organization of houses of preventive and corrective education. To private charity is due all such institutions except two. In ten years following the passage of the law, only seven institutions were established. At present in the Empire there are 48 institutions of corrective education for minors, four for girls, the remainder for boys. In 1897 a law was passed relating to minors indicted for prosecution and sentence. This gave much extension to corrective education. Of the existing institutions nine are supported by some branch of government, the others by private citizens. Some are exclusively professional, giving elementary instruction and apprenticing the pupils to trades; other establishments add the practical study of agriculture. Different systems of distributing the pupils prevail. Some place the children in families, each house in charge of a special master, a system which is advantageous for the instruction of a pupil, but by reason of its expense is practiced in but few schools. Others place the children in separate groups according to age or conduct or the special training to be given. In some institutions also there is practiced the progressive system, the increase of favors corresponding to the degree of improvement in the conduct of the pupils, and sometimes the pupils themselves are given a part in the work of corrective education.

The education in these institutions is greatly furthered by periodical congresses of representatives. Questions concerning the food, the day's program, of holidays, etc., are discussed, and the publication of the deliberations of the congress contributes to the unifying and perfecting of the work.

By the terms of the law, the institutions are to look after their discharged pupils, aiding them in every way, and seeking to find homes and occupations for them.

With a view to perfecting the work of corrective education in the Empire, the Minister of Justice has elaborated new rules for governing the institutions which provide a separate institution for the vicious.

In the Russian general prisons there are now sections for the confinement of criminals from 14 to 17 years, which are conducted with the purpose of improving their minds and instructing them in useful occupations. Religious instruction is in charge of the chaplain of the prison, and the boys are taught the mother tongue and the rudiments of arithmetic. Manual labors constitute the constant occupation, except

for the time set apart for instruction, meals and rest. The kind of labor is strictly adapted to the physical powers and ability of minors. The choice of a trade is given to each."

John D. Lindsay, president of the New York Children's Society, delivered an excellent address on "Recent Progress of Child Legislation."

The afternoon session concluded with a paper on "Do Reformatories Reform Juvenile Delinquents?" by Franklin H. Briggs, superintendent New York State Agricultural and Industrial School. This was interesting and created much discussion.

EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER TENTH

This meeting was addressed by distinguished speakers, both foreign and native, and, like the preceding session, was devoted to the subject of child protection.

In speaking of the church, Rev. Dr. H. E. Gilchrist, of New Orleans, said that its mission today lies in the making of man and the building of society. He offered practical suggestions for the co-operation of the church in the work of the humane society.

"It is easy to be kind to a pet, but very hard for some people to recognize a strange animal," said Dr. Gilchrist. "It seems to be that the true Christian of any faith is the one who is always kind to all the people he meets on the street, and to all the animals he runs across."

"Religion, civilization, and humaneness should go together. The progress of civilization is but the progress of the human beings that make up the civilized world. The church used to be in the soul-saving business; now it is in the man-making business, and the upbuilding of humanity."

Dr. Gilchrist decried humanitarianism as a fad for the rich. He said:

"It is the sort of thing that must be carried on, day in and day out, every day of the year if it is to succeed, and cannot be taken up and laid down at will."

The other speakers of the occasion, representing four nations, were:

Benito Juarez, of Mexico; Herr Otto Bahnson, of Hamburg, Germany; Takashi Sanagi, of Tokyo, Japan, and the following from America: Charles M. Dagnett, a graduate of the Carlisle Indian School; the Rev. W. A. Robinson, of Cincinnati; Mgr. D. J. McMahon, of New York, and Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of Aurora, N. Y.

These men directed their remarks largely to the movement to help the children of the world.

Monsignor McMahon spoke with fine feeling and eloquence and to good point and purpose. Dr. Leffingwell, dean of humanitarians, made a strong and beautiful appeal for the protection of little children.

Speaking for Mexico, Senor Juarez confined his remarks to the prevention of cruelty to animals, especially condemning bull fights.

Senor Juarez, whose father was the first president of Mexico, and who is himself a member of the Mexican congress, said that in time he hoped bull fighting would be abolished in his country. He stamped it as one of the greatest curses of Mexico, and stated he had introduced several bills in congress directed toward its complete abolition. He referred to the fact that his father, the late President Juarez, had at one time abolished the sport for a period of twelve years. He also pleaded for the open door to Mexican pupils in the schools of our southwestern states, where they have been barred.

Herr Bahnson, a renowned German humanitarian, spoke very briefly. He urged not only the reformation of wayward children, but the protection of the rising generation from bad associates. "Keep your children off the streets and away from those bad moving picture shows," was the conclusion of his address.

There was no session of the convention the morning of October elev-

enth, but the time was devoted to an automobile sightseeing tour of the city of Washington.

EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER ELEVENTH

M. le Gayte, director of the Society for the Protection of Children of Paris, France, was to have addressed the conference on conditions in France, but he had not arrived and his place was taken by Mr. Thomas D. Flynn, of New Orleans.

"The result of amateur work," said Mr. Flynn, "on child protection has been a continual stabbing about without hitting the heart of the various problems that arise. Our universities have established chairs for the study of the drama, and Gaelic, and Oriental mysticism, but child protection is a field that is new. It is a field for our universities to consider as worthy of adoption among their studies. What I urge is a more general recognition of this branch of social economics. The American Humane Association can devote itself to no worthier enterprise than the establishment of a school from which may be turned out intelligent probation officers who are capable of rendering efficient work in our juvenile courts."

A paper prepared by Robert J. Parr, director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of London, was read by Secretary Walker, of the conference.

Tong Kaisan, member of the Anti-footbinding Society of Peking, China, prepared a paper, which was read by Judge Li-fang Ahlo, of the Supreme Court of Peking. The paper told of the efforts of progressive Chinamen to abolish the custom of footbinding among the women of China.

"The custom of binding the feet spoils the beauty, the health, and the disposition of our women," the paper declared. "It is partly responsible for the slavery of our women. A large percentage of the crippled children in China to-day are offspring of women with bound feet. But the people are coming to realize the harmful effects of the custom. Mrs. Archibald

Little, an English woman, started the reform. Now the press of China has taken up the matter, and the better class of people are falling into line."

This paper was listened to with rapt attention and elicited great applause.

M. J. Coldren, of Khangpur, India, told of the work for the protection of children which is being carried on in his country.

In brief, Mr. Coldren said:

"The Society for protection of children in India is only twelve years old. It has established centers in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Poona and Madras. It makes the welfare of the child the first consideration. It deals with such subjects as: Infant mortality (the death rate is very high in India); unclaimed infants in hospitals; inadequate provision in hospitals for native children; child beggars; the enticing of children to brothels by sailors; juvenile smoking; Indian marriage act. (The child marriage system which is the greatest curse of India); compulsory education; better and more sanitary housing of the poor. (The Society has opened a day nursery for small children while their mothers are at work).

The work of child protection is divided into two branches, Native and European. Lack of sufficient funds makes it impossible to do very much for Europeans. The Mission Institutions are of great assistance in providing for native children. Three hundred and eighty children have been rescued from torture, cruelty, kidnaping, starvation and forced immorality. Captain Clifford, a most devoted Christian, is a real enthusiast in this work, but is saddened that so little money is given for the rescue of these thousands of suffering children. Twenty thousand dollars is urgently needed for buildings and the proper equipment of the work in Calcutta alone. He is hoping that some benevolent person will hear the cry of India's suffering children, and come to their help."

"Child Protection Movement in Australia" was told about by Mrs. D. R. McConnell, of Brisbane, Australia. An abstract of her remarks follows:

"In Australia the work of rescuing and caring for children of unfortunate circumstances is national, that is the states governments are responsible for the orphan, the destitute, and the delinquent. The cost of them is a charge on revenue, not on

rates. Every state has a children's department for the upkeep of which Australia spent last year \$901,895. This represents the care of 14,079 children. The system of managing these departments, though not unified under the Commonwealth by law, is much alike in each state. The department which takes charge in the first place, places the children out, either with foster parents, or in religious orphanages, or in state reformatories. The boarding-out system has become general and is used wherever possible. Every state has a children's Court and laws more or less up to date dealing with the illegitimate, prematurity questions, baby farming, infant mortality, etc.

When I say that the work is national, I do not mean that it is not philanthropic,—it is largely so. Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty, committees of children's hospitals, councils of churches, the Women's National Council, etc., are ever on the watch to see that these government departments do justly and well by the children, and they are in their turn recognized as helpers. In South Australia, where the care of the unfortunate child has been brought to perfection, the Government have wisely placed the Children's Department in the hands of a council of men and women, who administer it and spend the money voted by the state as they think best, giving a report to Parliament once a year, and giving great satisfaction to all concerned. This Council has watched the new legislation of the world, and adopted it, and other states have not been slow to follow. Queensland has gone one better in one respect: Every legitimate child becomes a ward of the state, the state does not remove them from their parents, unless necessary, but is responsible for any ill happening to them.

And here I may just say that as Australians we consider that the expenditures of revenue is the expenditure of our own money, and we make ourselves responsible for knowing what is done with it, and seeing that it is as far as possible spent well. We get into close touch with our governments in matters of national welfare, and it has become especially so since women were also made responsible for the actions of the states.

In May, of 1909, a National Congress was held in Adelaide, South Australia. All the laws of different states relating to children were ultimately considered—all that was best was culled from each, and resolutions were drawn up and passed embodying amendments to the existing laws.

and the delegates went back to their different states pledged to influence his own state to legislate in the direction of unity of law for the protection of children in the Commonwealth."

Between the afternoon and the evening session Mr. Peter G. Gerry was host at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club, in honor of the delegates.

EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER ELEVENTH

"The Teaching of Kindness" was the subject of a paper by J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, Canada. He advocated more heart culture in the schools on the ground that children who are educated in kindness and thoughtfulness are rarely found in the criminal class. The love of animals, birds and nature, he said, furnished the mind with a safeguard against many of the ills of life.

A leading feature of the program was the paper on "Practical Humane Education in the Schools," by Dr. William R. Callicotte, superintendent of moral and humane education, in the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, in Colorado.

Herr Otto Bhanson, of Hamburg, Germany, contributed a paper of great practical worth on the "Work for the Protection of Children in Germany."

Mr. W. F. Carsley, of Montreal, Canada, brought the program to a close by telling of the "Work for Protection of Children in Canada."

MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER TWELFTH

"Child Protection Work in California" was the theme chosen by Mr. M. J. White, of San Francisco. We quote the following:

"One class of dependents is causing us no little concern. They are the little ones who are brought before the Juvenile Courts because of intemperance, immorality and neglect of their parents. Testimony without limit is presented in court

and yet too often the children are turned back by the judge into the very conditions complained of, with only a warning to the parents, which in the majority of cases the latter do not heed. As a result these unfortunate children are brought time and again before the courts, and eventually they appear not as dependents, but as delinquents.

The fault complained of is not in the law, but in its administration. We are working by speech and pen to remedy the evil. There are two causes for this complaint, one is unhealthy sentiment and the other is politics. In our efforts to benefit children we have been often interfered with by the probation officers, who seem to be possessed of the idea that since their creation there is nothing more for societies such as ours to do but to step down and out. In fact, their position has in some instances been defined in just so many words. Notwithstanding their opposition, I think we are convincing them that the field is broad enough and the work sufficient for all to make themselves useful and not interfere with each other."

Mr. Thomas H. Agnew, of New Orleans, read a paper on "Moving Picture Shows and the Child," denouncing those interests responsible for the demoralizing scenes still found in many shows, but recognizing the possibilities for good that exist in motion pictures.

Mr. Agnew urged the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children throughout the country to exercise a constant supervision over moving picture shows, and advocated, first, an ordinance providing for fire protection; second, another requiring proper ventilation; third, the prohibition of children attending the shows unaccompanied by adults; and fourth, the censorship of all films.

Several speakers declared motion pictures should be abolished, but these views were overruled. The most striking feature brought out was contained in a speech made by Masujiro Honda, of Tokyo, who declared that motion pictures which give children wrong impressions concerning other national-

ities should not be permitted. He referred to such pictures as those depicting Japanese spies in the act of stealing valuable government secrets. Films of that nature, he declared, were unfortunate, but none the less disastrous.

"These shows are popular, particularly among the poorer classes, because they are a source of amusement at a cheap price. Consequently the allurements are very great to the child and the impressions gained at these performances are generally lasting. I hope this congress will be emphatic in its demands for an elimination of all abuses."

It was the suggestion of the humane congress that a censorial authority be established to eliminate vicious and immoral pictures. Violations, it was recommended, should be punishable by a fine or imprisonment, and such offense should, if possible, be declared an offense against the child and be tried in the Juvenile Court.

Mr. C. C. Carstens, of Boston Mass., told of the many services a protective agency could render a community. This was a particularly able paper. Among other things he said:

"In no class of social organization that has come under my observation have such diverse standards grown up. We need to consider uniform statistics, standards in the qualification of agents and other employees, standards in salaries, standards in the training of agents, standards in co-operation with other agencies. We need to learn how to utilize the press, to develop suitable and effective publicity, to demonstrate adequate support, and, above all, to encourage the development of a social spirit among the judiciary. At foundation, our work must concern itself with the preservation and establishment of the family virtues.

As far as we can invent measures for the conserving of parental responsibility for self-support, and parental discipline, can encourage and nurture parental and filial affection, we shall find that we are getting at the very foundation of our task. This is no vague, indefinite service to the

community. Perhaps it will have to be done without much chance of newspaper hurrah, but it is the service which makes our organizations the servants of the state by strengthening the institution of the family, by restoring family ties, by saving children for parents and parents for children, each happy in his happy home, a bulwark of the state."

Mr. William De Loss Love, Ph. D., president of the Connecticut Humane Society, addressed the meeting on the "Financial Support Due Anti-Cruelty Societies," and his remarks were well received. Mr. Love presented many practical points in a thoroughly delightful way.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER TWELFTH

An interesting paper was read by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, of New York, general secretary of the national child labor committee. Among other things he said:

"Our new industrial processes call for a new definition of cruelty. The powers inflicting cruelty on the working child are not personal, but institutional. It is not usually the harsh mother or the cruel father against whom we must guard the child; nor is it the individual employer. We have seen pictures of the employer as a monster of cruelty and greed. We have not found these pictures true to life. We fight not against flesh and blood, but against certain economic laws, which must be overcome by higher laws—laws which demand the conservation of human life, which demand the education of the child, which demand thorough physical equipment, and which demand that he be trained for the problem of earning his livelihood and supporting those who in the future will be dependent upon him; that he shall become not by accident but by deliberate design a social asset and not a social liability."

"Protecting Children from the Standpoint of Conservation of National Resources" was the subject of Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, president of the national conservation congress of 1910.

"I believe in the moral conservation of the child, he said. "At the present time

there is a tendency to minimize Christian and moral instruction in the schools, and the results are apparent in the young generation. In speaking to the superintendent of a girl's seminary not long ago, I was told that unquestionably the standard of morals, the outlook upon life, is not as exalted as it was thirty years ago. The child is father to the man, and there is no question that the moral training of the boy and girl should begin when they are young."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hays supported the address of Mr. Baker in a brief discussion. He advocated the return of the old-fashioned readers and copy books in the public schools, because the moral precepts they inculcated were rarely forgotten in after life.

Other splendid papers were read during the afternoon session by Mr. Thomas W. Wrenne, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Mr. Thomas D. Walsh, of New York, and Saadeddin Bey, of Turkey.

Discussion of questions pertaining to child protection was completed at this session of the conference.

An instructive lantern exhibition of American and European slides, depicting child protection, was given during the hour between seven and eight o'clock.

At a late hour of the same evening, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, wife of former Senator Henderson, of Missouri, entertained the delegates to the humane conference at a brilliant reception at her home, Boundary Castle. A buffet supper was served in the banquet hall, the walls of which are hung with many rare paintings—one of the most valuable private collections in the country.

ANIMAL'S SECTION OF CONFERENCE.

MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER THIRTEENTH

Dr. Stillman opened this section of the meeting with a ringing address, which, in part, was as follows:

"We are met here to discuss practical problems affecting this section of our work. This International Humane Conference is called for the purpose of promoting harmony and coöperation among all humane workers, and in the interest of greater progress in the development of the humane movement. I am persuaded that this meeting will mark an epoch in the development of this work. More societies have been organized or reorganized in the United States during the past twelve months than ever before in an equal length of time in our history. Cordial greetings have come from the remotest parts of the earth, all breathing a loyal devotion to the cause of animal protection and assurances of support in every possible way. I believe that the time has come when there should be an international federation of anti-cruelty societies, in order to promote uniformity in humane legislation throughout the world, and to cause humane methods and procedures to become "standardized," if I may use a common commercial term. It is desirable now that there should be international coöperation in the publishing of humane literature and in the extension of anti-cruelty organizations into every nation. The world is ripe for such a movement and I am sure that the hearts of my hearers will respond cordially to the suggestion. I would suggest that steps be taken during this conference to arrange for the formation of such an International Humane League.

There are many important topics which could be well recommended to you for consideration. Stock transportation evil is a burning subject in this and some other countries. The relieving of congestion in city traffic is a question which should receive serious consideration from all our larger societies. The importance of suitable pavements in cities is also one which should be considered, and smooth and slippery streets should be discontinued by our societies because thousands of fine horses are annually ruined by them. There should be more hospitals for animals, and workhorse parade associations should be formed in every large city.

Why should we not more carefully conserve our animal assets in every country? This is a question which, if settled properly, would involve the solution of important humanitarian problems as well as result in enormous economic gains. Roughly speaking there are twenty-five million horses in the United States worth two and a half billion dollars. There are seventy-two million cattle, worth a billion and a

half dollars. These values out-top those of any one kind of agricultural product. Is it not our duty to take up the question of animal protection more vigorously than ever with the lawmakers in all lands and demand that humanity and conservation shall go hand in hand in the future care of such national assets.

I would call your attention, most earnestly to the importance of humane education. I believe that there should be a united effort among all our societies throughout the world to see that humane education is introduced in every school in the land and that our colleges have courses on humanity. Nothing will so promote the quality of citizenship as to educate the rising generation in the morals and ethics of humanity. The spectacle of a great city like Chicago undertaking to teach all its children the essential principles of kindness and its value in the personal equation of the citizen is an inspiring example for all large municipalities. I earnestly hope that our societies will take hold of this matter effectively and practically.

The helplessness of our clients should be the basis of every appeal for compassion. As the president of one of our active American anti-cruelty societies recently wrote: "When I think how dependent are the wageless workers whom we represent, how painful, helpless, and pathetic their sufferings, how heavy their burden, how endless their task, all human suffering, horrible as it has been and is, grows small in comparison. . . . Those whom we represent and whose lot we are trying to alleviate, have no wages or limitations of hours. Their insufficient bed or board are never of their own choosing. Their fortitude and their unresentful patience are an example and reproach to us." I can see the dawn of a better day and I earnestly invite you all to unite on those practical grounds upon which we are all agreed to advance the protection of animal life, whether of bird or beast or fish, so that their lot may be more nearly what we should like to have ours be if we were in their place. The anti-cruelty cause is founded upon the application of the golden rule. I believe that it is worth while to bring the most enlightened intelligence and the highest morality of our age to bear upon the questions which will be considered in this section of this Conference, for they involve not only our duty toward lowly lives, but also the building up and perfecting of the human character which is the main mission of the human race.

"The same Force formed the sparrow,
That fashioned Man, the King;
The God of the Whole gave a spark of soul
To each furred and feathered thing.
And I am my brother's keeper,
And I will fight his fight,
And speak the word for beast and bird,
Till the world shall set things right."

I desire to particularly call your attention to two portraits of humane martyrs, who, during the last few months have been killed while performing their duty. We may well do honor to those who have given their lives for the humane cause. I take pleasure in announcing that the section of this Conference devoted to the protection of animals is now open for the transaction of business contained in the regular program."

Telegrams from President Taft, governors of many states, officials in Europe and men and women prominent in humane societies in all countries were received, conveying messages of felicitation to the delegates.

The prevention of cruelty to animals and the attitude of various nations toward this matter was the topic of several interesting addresses.

A "Memorial on Wounded War Horses by Miss Georgiana Kendall was the first paper on the programme, and set a high standard for the rest that were to follow.

Mr. Edward G. Fairholme, of London, secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the pioneer humane society of the world, presented a most interesting paper on "Humane Education," which called out much applause and discussion. In opening his address, he said he had selected the subject Humane Education, not because there was in England any special point to emphasize, but because he realized the future of humanitarianism lay in education. He held that while it was of great importance for societies to prevent the perpetration of cruelties by creating laws and punishing those who break them, it was of far greater importance to remove the necessity of such prosecution by the influence of

education. He pointed out that the chief hope of humane education lay with the school teachers, who should lead their pupils to the open book of nature rather than to brood over the stuffed corpses in museums. He closed his remarks by declaring that he thought there was more than half a truth in the saying of a young essayist, who, in writing of the cat, had said this animal was supposed to have nine lives, "but it did not need them now, because of Christianity."

Masujiro Honda, of Tokyo, Japan, a distinguished scholar and delightful speaker, told of the Japanese attitude toward animals. He said in part:

"Japanese mythology indicates that our early ancestors became settled agriculturists without passing through the pastoral stage of evolution. The physical conditions of our island country preclude pastoral industry almost entirely. We have not, therefore, learned how to take care of animals, and what domestic animals we have are poor in size, quality and variety.

"Buddhism, on the other hand, instilled in our minds the sinfulness of taking life in whatever form it may be. Confucianism has also taught us to extend our benevolence even to plant creation. Cruelty to animals does exist, we must admit, but it is largely through mere ignorance rather than malice. The name of our organization has lately been changed to 'The Society for the Humane Protection of Animals,' as the word cruelty was considered undesirable and unpleasant. Our method of work is essentially educational.

"Memorial services were held recently for the horses killed in the wars with China and Russia, and a Buddhist priest is traveling all over Japan to raise funds for a monument to the memory of the war horses lost in our last struggle. Love of nature and abhorrence to cruelty has become part and parcel of our national character, and I believe and sincerely hope that even the modern life of strenuousness will not lead us astray.

"We humane workers of Japan, therefore, are endeavoring to educate the public in the sentiment of positive love and better care for the dumb animals."

Mr. Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, charge d'affaires of the Persian Legislation at Washington, gave an eloquent ex-

position of Oriental views pertaining to the humane treatment of animals.

"We who belong to the Orient," said Mr. Khan, "realize the great age of man more than the Western peoples do. In our part of the world the great laws were formulated thousands of years ago, which have since been accepted by the entire civilized world. Humane treatment of animals is indeed an old story in the East. But the gulf between precept and practice has taken centuries to bridge, and only now is the world coming into its heritage of a universal law, to which all, high and low, must bow.

"Pragmatism, the philosophical doctrine associated with the name of the late William James, is, in my view, a moral and spiritual utilitarianism. This simply means that a great truth, or a great law, must be tested by its actual, tangible, concrete results. Abstractions must give way to homely, effective truths."

Speaking of the boy Shah of Persia, now just thirteen years of age, Mr. Khan said that he was being educated in humane principles, as well as in many subjects of learning, and that the manner in which that education was being conducted was quite unique.

"While older men instruct the youthful monarch in the national traditions, twelve chamberlains appointed by the new Government, all of them graduates of colleges and universities of Europe, train him in newer branches. Each instructs the Shah in a specialty. One teaches him mathematics, another history, another philosophy, logic or political economy, another English, geography or military drill.

"The Persian court has been for the present converted into a school. The Shah is surrounded by twelve boys of about his own age, chosen equally from the people and the nobility. They study with him under his special masters at court. With them he enjoys free association and thus is laying the foundation of an understanding of his people which will exclude the claims of neither high nor low."

"The Shah," said Mr. Mirza Khan, "manifests alert interest in his studies. He is awake to the importance of preparing for his task. During my audience with him I told him that I meant to tell the American people of the modern and liberal character of his studies. He approved of my doing so, for his interest in America is marked. He put to me numberless ques-

tions about the country, all of them having excellent point. I was impressed," he added, "by his simple dignity and poise."

The Persian charge d'affaires related how, at a levee held shortly before his departure, the Shah had stood for an hour with the calm of a statue among the notables gathered about him, greeting and conversing with them with undisturbed and becoming gravity.

Signor Joseph N. Francolini, representing Italy, closed the session with an admirable paper on present day conditions in humane work in Italy.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER THIRTEENTH

In a paper on "The Need of a Humane Association in Church and School," Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, of Philadelphia, associate editor of the *Journal of Zoophily*, stated that many people who attend church are not humane.

"We can point," she said, "to the fact that there are men and women who are constantly attending church, listening to sermons, and being counted as Christians, who, in their conduct, show little regard for suffering, and who deny themselves nothing to prevent it. The woman who decks herself with the plumes of birds, who cares nothing for the prolonged suffering of the animals whose furs she wears, the man who docks his horses' tail, are in need of lessons in applied Christianity."

Mr. R. H. Murray, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, read a splendid paper of much practical value on "The Need for Training Schools for Humane Workers." This paper was full of good suggestions and will receive publication.

Another particularly practical contribution was the paper on "Courses of Humane Lectures Under the Auspices of Local Humane Societies," prepared and read by Mr. John L. Shortall, of Chicago, formerly president of the Illinois Humane Society.

Mr. Shortall traced the origin of the school of humane instruction established by The Illinois Humane Society, to a lecture delivered by Mr. Thomas H. Brigg, civil and mechanical engineer, of Bradford, England, a most scientific and practical humanitarian. He said that Mr. Brigg had devoted his life to scientific study, observation and experimentation in the interest of discovering such natural laws as would benefit man and animal kind; and that upon gaining the knowledge of the scientific principles governing the economic application of power, he applied it to the horse, showing how the animal might be given the mechanical advantage of his load, thereby utilizing his full capacity of strength with the least expenditure of effort. He said that Mr. Brigg's "platform" — Humanity, Economy and Efficiency are inseparable—was adopted by the Illinois Society as the basis of its practical lecture course.

"It is our hope that this work may demonstrate to universities and scientific schools the field of usefulness the problems of horse haulage and wagon construction open to the student of mechanical engineering, thus securing, through man's intelligent study, immunity for the horse of the future from many things which even the most kindly driven animal of today must endure—and profiting by the knowledge that will necessarily result, that the national government may see the advantage of more beneficent legislation regarding humane treatment of all animal life, and that the respective states may be induced to pass uniform laws of like character.

"At the beginning of this paper I brought to your minds a few exact definitions of the words government, nation, citizen, allegiance, to better show true allegiance to a nation. We are sometimes given to speaking of a citizen as if he were a greater, purer creature than that aggregation of citizens that we call society; of a small society or institution as if it were less corruptible than that aggregation of institutions we call 'the Government.' Let us remind ourselves more frequently that this is an error; that the

greater, being composed of the lesser, bears its exact quality, with the additional one of power which separation weakens. Let us be willing to sink individual vanities and hobbies in the greater achievements of our local societies; and to increase the effectiveness of our special societies by having them work openly, straightforwardly and unblatantly in coöperation with and encouragement of those greater societies—our municipal, state and national governments."

Mr. John W. Fahon, of Chattanooga, Tenn., president of the Chattanooga Society, contributed a profitable paper on "Humane Education as a Prevention for Ills of Humanity."

A subject of more than passing interest to the convention was that of "Excessive Exploitation of Rabies," introduced in a fearlessly frank paper by Mrs. Caroline Earle White, president of the Woman's Pennsylvania Humane Society, and editor of the *Journal of Zoophily*.

"There is frequently a national hysteria on the subject of rabies," said Mrs. White. "It seems to be necessary for the boards of health throughout the country to have mad dog scares every now and then, and the result is that the dog is the subject of much unnecessary prosecution. In many cities a peremptory order goes forth in the summertime—all unmuzzled dogs must be shot. We are at least prepared to insist that if dogs are to be shot, they should not be slaughtered in the streets, where the cruel and corrupting exhibition may be seen by children."

EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER THIRTEENTH

This session was devoted to a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," at a dinner tendered to the foreign members of the International Conference, given in the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel. Over one hundred guests sat down together and Dr. Stillman in his dual role of president and toastmaster called for afterdinner speeches from Mr. P. C. L. Harris, of Toronto; Judge Ahlo, of Pekin, China; Mr. Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, of Persia;

Mr. Masujiro Honda, of Tokyo, Japan; Rev. William De Loss Love, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Edward G. Fairholme, of London, England, and Dr. Francis R. Rowley, of Boston, Mass.

These gentlemen responded to the call with a readiness of thought and words that spoke well for the wit of all nations.

MORNING OF OCTOBER FOURTEENTH

There was no regular session of the convention, but the time was divided between an exhibition of lantern slides and a meeting of the executive committee of the American Humane Association.

Mr. Fairholme, of London, conducted the lantern lecture, which consisted of wonderful pictures and interesting description devoted to moral education and animal interests and was presented to a great audience of Washington school children.

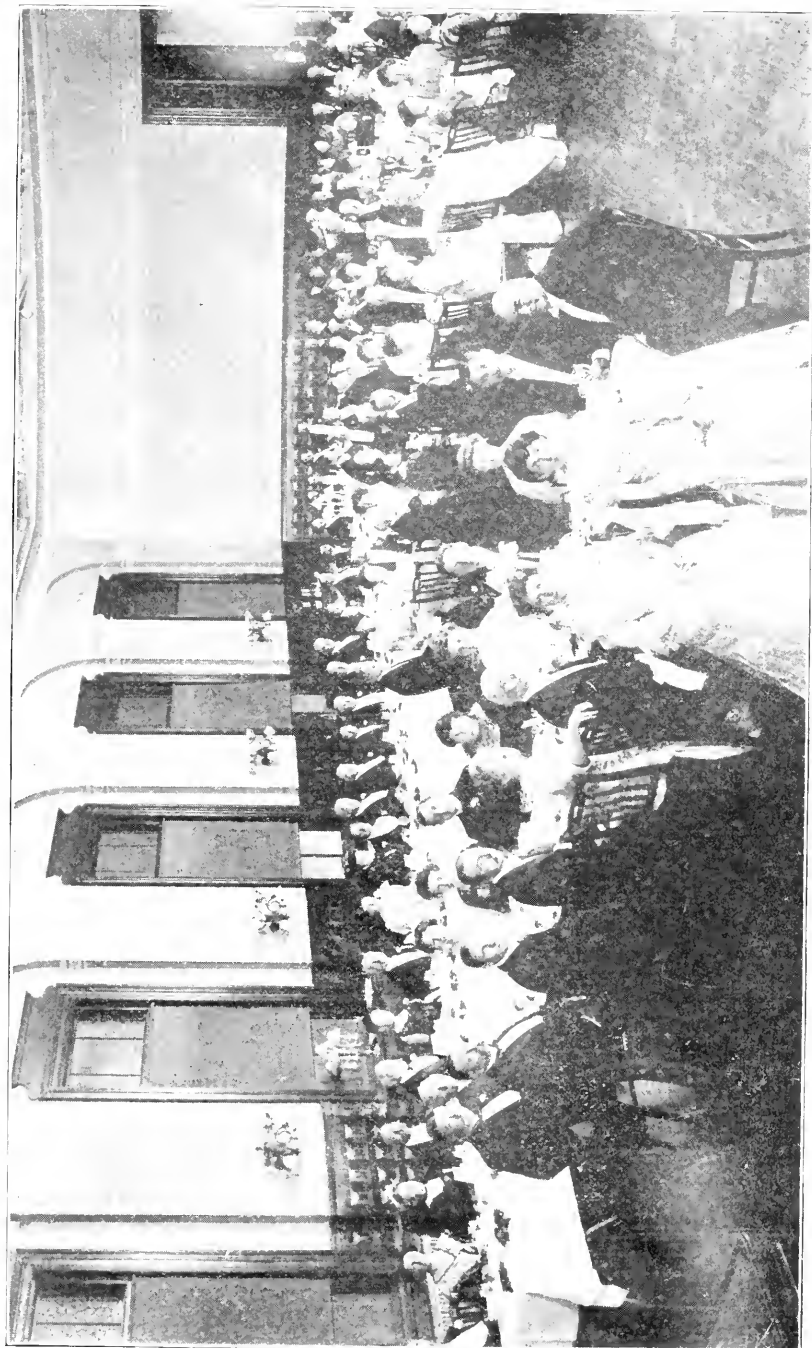
At the business meeting of the association, at the Arlington Hotel, Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., was re-elected president for the sixth term.

San Francisco was selected as the next meeting place of the association.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER FOURTEENTH

Papers of unusual merit and interest were read from the pen of Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, N. S., author of "Beautiful Joe," and Mr. William Ruteher, president of Audubon Society.

Captain Charles C. Healey, in command of the mounted squadron of police in Chicago, was to have addressed the conference on "City Traffic Rules and Regulations, with Reference to Cruelty to Animals." Much to the disappointment and regret of the delegates, Captain Healey was unable to



Guests at Banquet of International Humane Conference.

leave his post of duty at the appointed time, and could not attend the convention. His paper was read by Mr. George A. H. Scott, counsel and secretary of the Illinois Humane Society.

Two papers of exceptional service to the cause were those on "Work Horse Parades" and "Work Horse Parades and New York's Woman's League," by Mr. Henry C. Merwin, of Boston, and Mrs. Mary S. Sage, of New York. Mr. Merwin is the father of the workhorse parade movement in the United States and is an authority on the subject by right of long experience.

A novel plan for gaining the attention and co-operation of the public at large in the advancement of humane treatment of animals was put forth in a paper by Miss M. C. Dow, of Cincinnati, one of the most successful business women of the country. The simplicity and directness of the method employed by Miss Dow is refreshingly characteristic of her way of "doing business." Here is the plan:

"It isn't enough that in every community a few humane persons should try to alleviate the sufferings of a few animals. Brutality is world-wide. Most of it is another name for Ignorance. We believe that the cure must be educational. We can make spasmodic arrests; we can force an occasional man to cease whipping his horse, through FEAR, but unless we cover the ground by larger means we will never accomplish the larger good.

What is known as the Dow plan, and which had its birth in Cincinnati, is a publicity plan. It is easier to explain it in detail by simply telling what the Dow firm has done and is trying to do.

Here is the slogan:

A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE
HORSE.

We believe every horse deserves three ample meals daily; water frequently; proper shoes; a blanket in cold weather.

Two weeks' vacation annually.

That slogan is on every piece of printed matter that is sent out. It makes no dif-

ference what the character of the advertising matter, in some part the slogan appears. It is on the Dow envelopes—on everything, and it will stay there for years—indefinitely. It is an appeal to the kinder nature of every human who reads it, and whether it is read carelessly or earnestly, it is bound to have some effect.

The Dow firm has sent out to 2,500 firms throughout the country an appeal, asking each one to print the slogan on all of their literature. Already some firms have made this promise, and the endless chain has been started. One patent medicine house has promised to issue a humane booklet embodying the idea set forth in the slogan, and there will be over a million copies put out. The head of the Dow house, an active member of the Ohio Humane Society, believes that a place for the Horse Slogan can be secured on 100,000,000 pieces of printing yearly.

It is possible for every Humane Society in the country to carry on missionary work along the same lines. There is no copyright on well doing. Miss Dow will furnish cuts for the slogan without charge.

Then there are the folders, horse and dog, although the horse folder is believed to be by far the more important. Copies of these are attached and can be had by all those who desire them. The horse folder is put out in packages at the Dow stores, and enclosed in all letters sent out from the office. This will be continued indefinitely.

In addition firms are asked to distribute these folders. If they wish to do their own printing a cut is furnished at cost, 80 cents. Or if they want the folders shipped to them they are sent for 88 cents per thousand. That is cost, when ordered in half million lots, which is the way the Dow people buy them.

We believe that the newspapers should carry the slogan at the head of their editorial columns. We believe that this can be managed in many towns and cities."

The doors of "Belmont," the beautiful Washington residence of Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, were thrown open to several hundred guests from 5:30 to 6 o'clock of October thirteenth, for a charming afternoon tea, given in honor of Dr. Stillman and the visiting delegates. Mrs. Barber has long been a prominent sympathizer and helper in the humane cause.

EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER FOURTEENTH

The crusade against bull fighting in Spain, Mexico and the Latin-American republics was handled from various viewpoints in papers by Mr. Edward C. Butler, of City of Mexico; Mr. Albert Contand, Paris, France; Mr. Armando Claros, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Mr. Garcia de Toledo, of Melaga, Spain, and Benito Jurez, of Mexico City.

The papers of Mr. Edward C. Butler and Benito Jurez were particularly noteworthy and will be given greater consideration at a later date.

"Humane Conditions in Cuba" were reviewed by Dr. Manuel Ruiz Casabo; and a delightful extemporaneous account of the great work of Mrs. Jeanette Ryder's Band of Mercy, of Havana, Cuba, by Senora Inez H. Suarez, brought the program to a close.

MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER FIFTEENTH

Mr. John Partridge, of San Francisco, presented a good paper on humane work in California. The San Francisco society is one of the most active and progressive of the country, and Mr. Partridge had much of interest to say to the listeners.

Dr. Francis R. Rowley, successor to the late George T. Angell as president of the Massachusetts Humane Society, spoke in a feeling and stirring way on the subject of "Animal Societies and the Public Health."

He said in part: "For the present I grant that we must do whatever we can to lessen the evils that have a part in this whole wretched business of transportation, with its inevitable cruelties. We must work for better stock cars, for a minimum speed law far above what we have now, for a larger enforcement of such legislation as we already have obtained, but if, while flesh is demanded for food, we would

ultimately eliminate the largest amount of cruelty to the animals compelled to meet that demand, and at the same time serve best the wide cause of the public health, we must set before us the goal of the fewest possible miles of transportation for these unfortunate creatures, committed to our care, the slaughter of them as near the base of supply as may be practicable, and the shipment of their flesh in refrigerator cars to the markets of the world."

Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of Aurora, N. Y., one of America's most distinguished humanitarians, made a spirited address on "The Need for Slaughter House Reform."

Equally important in point of interest was the paper on "Inhumanity to Seals," by Mr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park.

Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass., offered a paper on "The Need for Properly Conducted Shelters for Animals." Mrs. Smith has had years of successful experience in shelter work, and her paper contained much of instructive value to those contemplating the management of work of that kind.

Miss May Kreuger, of Seattle, Wash., an active worker in her section of the country, talked with enthusiasm of "Humane Progress in the State of Washington."

Reports of humane work were then read.

A resume of some of the reports follows:
New South Wales.

The Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in 1887, has a membership of 70,000, publishes a monthly journal, and has carried humane work into the schools.

Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Matagalpa Society was formed two years ago, and is the only one of its kind in Central America. The society has succeeded in abolishing a number of cruel sports and in relieving the condition of working animals.

Finland.

Finland Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has existed thirty-five years. It has succeeded in getting a law passed forbidding women to slaughter animals, or children to watch butchering of animals. The third Sunday of each October is known as "Animal Day," when money is collected in the churches for furthering educational humane work.

Himalaya.

Himalayan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports that it is hampered in its humane work by having to combat the religious scruples of the Hindoos. It has erected three infirmaries, many water troughs, and is educating the people in their duty toward dumb animals.

London.

The London society, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is twenty-six years old. It employs a staff of 250 trained inspectors who watch conditions in England, Ireland and Wales. The society has done much to mold public opinion respecting the subject of humane treatment of children and animals.

South Africa.

The Pietermaritzburg Society acknowledges a government grant of £100 a year to aid its work. It gives especial attention to the conditions prevailing in the shipment of live stock. Fines are imposed for offenses, but an effort is made to relieve conditions through educational processes.

Denmark.

"Svalen," the Society for the Protection of Birds and Animals, with headquarters at Copenhagen, is the leading anti-cruelty society of Denmark. This society carries on educational work in the schools and gives free illustrated lectures. It also has placed large placards bearing ten rules of conduct to be observed toward the dumb creatures in public places of Copenhagen.

Budapest.

The National Society of Budapest in the report of its president, Isidor Maday de Maros, states that it has transferred the chief weight of its activities to the primary schools. Two hundred thousand children have taken the vow of the Children's National League for the Protection of Birds. A holiday, known as

"Birds' and Arbor Day," is observed annually in the schools.

Japan.

The Kobe Society last year dealt with more than 700 cases of cruelty to animals, besides instructing 141 coolies in the proper care of animals. It has a membership of 319.

France.

The League for the Defense of Animals and the Moralization of the Young (the national society of France), has interested the government in its work to the extent that it is rigidly enforcing all laws made for the protection of children and animals. It has succeeded in preventing dogs which are taken to the pound from being turned over to the vivisectionists, as formerly was done.

India.

India has four separate child-protection societies and one society for the protection of animals. Humane work carried on there has resulted in the rescue of 400 children, who received opportunities for education, and the betterment of the child-marriage customs in many instances.

Hungary.

Fourteen anti-cruelty societies report from Hungary. In the results accomplished through their work are the establishment of drinking fountains, discouragement of bull fights, introduction of comfortable harness, enactment of laws relating to the live stock in transit, and the organization of children's societies.

Australia.

Nine societies report from Australia. These societies have obtained the passage of laws prohibiting cruelty to animals and a strict supervision by the government of the transportation of cattle and slaughtering of the same.

Germany.

With 400 anti-cruelty societies in Germany, more than 200 have joined the Association for the Protection of Animals. They have obtained prohibitory laws relating to the catching of birds in traps, and other enactments affecting the shipment and slaughtering of cattle. The activities of the local societies are generally directed toward the inspection of highways, overloaded wagons, supervision of dog wagons, etc.

Final adjournment of conference.

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NOVEMBER, 1910

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil coöperant to an end,
Tennyson.

UNITED WE STAND

In Chicago, during the World's Fair, in 1893, Mr. John G. Shortall presided over an international humane congress. This was the first international mingling of humane workers ever recorded. It is interesting both as history and tribute to give Chicago and Mr. Shortall and his associates the credit for having introduced the system of organization of power, which in the history of all reforms has been the means of harnessing scattered energy to a working unit.

From that starting point, a second congress was held in Graz, Austria, in 1895; a third in Paris, France, in 1900; a fourth in Frankfort, Germany, in 1903; the fifth in Helsingborg, Sweden, in 1906; the sixth in London, England, in 1909; and the recent and last one in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., in 1910. Thus the seventh international humane congress was the second to be held in America, rather than the first, as was misstated on the Washington programmes, owing to the incomplete records. This is a small, harmless mistake, which we correct here for the sake of historical accuracy.

If not the first, this last was the greatest of all the meetings, which was fitting and proper in the logical, consecutive progress of things. With every meeting, a larger percentage of people become interested to actively engage in the work.

This conference was called to introduce, advance and discuss vital questions pertaining to the work, to exchange views concerning methods and policies practiced, to encourage unity of thought and action among humanitarians, and to promote humane sentiment and education.

In point of attendance alone, it was a great success, there being 253 delegates present, representing England, Ireland, Germany, Australia, Nova Scotia, India, Persia, Holland, France, Russia, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Turkey, Spain, Hungary, Scotland, Panama, Italy, Sweden, Argentine Republic, Denmark, China, Finland, and Brazil, and nearly every one of the United States. The programme was of uniform excellence, and everything offered in carefully considered papers, extemporaneous speech or impromptu discussion measured up to the standard of the importance and dignity of the cause and occasion.

One was reminded of Zangwill's "Melting Pot" of nations,—it was the mental crucible into which all manner of opinions, theories and suggestions were melted together in the fire of human interest, to be separated from the dross of fanaticism and impracticability and welded into a unit of humane judgment.

It was as if the subject of the protection of children and animals had been posted on a great white screen, upon which the side lights of all nations had thrown their searching rays.

The twelve sessions formed a constantly unfolding panorama of mental

views most interesting to contemplate. There was something infinitely thrilling in the sight of nations standing shoulder to shoulder encircling the unprotected children and animals of the world.

The surprising number of reports from a multitude of humane societies were expert testimony that the humane movement is gradually conquering the world, and that even now there is no civilized country in which it is not an established factor of government. The uniformity of the methods employed by the various societies, in attempting to obtain the enactment of humane laws and promoting educational campaign, was of noteworthy interest.

Limited space prohibits a detailed account of such a meeting.

Among the interesting features not down on the regular programme was a lively discussion on the moving picture show, a denunciation of the district commissioners and police of Washington for being derelict in enforcing humane laws for the protection of animals, and the interesting exhibit that was shown in the building of the National Museum in connection with the conference.

In the moving picture controversy it was shown that such picture shows may be made educational and elevating, or degrading and demoralizing according to the intelligent moral sense or lack of it, on the part of the management in charge.

That the moving picture offers equal opportunities for good and evil was conceded. That it may be made to illustrate history, travel, religion, natural science in a most impressive way was an admitted, even a proven possibility, but that under the present unrestricted methods many obscure, sensational and suggestive pictures are shown that are harmful in the ex-

treme to the ideals and morals of the child. The attending of these shows at night by children unescorted, the cultivated taste for exciting entertainment, which in many cases tempts children to steal the money for admission, the tragedies and coarse jokes often depicted, and the forming of chance acquaintances among unescorted boys and girls, were among the things deplored by the delegates.

Not the abolition of the moving picture, but how to make it a power for good was the question before the convention. Many remedies were suggested, such as prohibiting children from attending the shows unescorted by parents or proper adults; the establishing of a stringent curfew law, making it impossible for children to attend any but daytime performances; and above all the establishment of a rigid censorship of all films.

These recommendations were made by the Humane Conference.

In regard to the case of the Washington commissioners and police versus the ill-conditioned animals seen on the streets, it was charged by a few of the visiting delegates that there were more shockingly underfed, overworked, diseased and disabled horses in service on the streets of Washington than ever seen in any other city. The attack was welcomed by Mr. Walter Stetson Hutchins, president of the Washington Humane Society, who seized the opportunity to convert the criticism into an eloquent and spirited appeal for help in overcoming the peculiar conditions the Washington Humane Society was forced to combat.

What the Washington Humane Society needs and must have is the cordial support and co-operation of the district commissioners, the courts and the police, and a campaign of humane education of horse drivers and owners.

It was resolved that the American Humane Association would respectfully call the attention of congress to the matter.

A distinguishing feature of the conference was the exhibit. It contained implements of torture and photographs showing result of cruel treatment in cases of children and animals, contrivances for the comfort of cattle and horses, crates for the humane carrying of poultry, dog and cat kennels, animal foods, feed bags, instruments for the humane killing of animals, winter shoes for horses, charts and instruments showing improved methods of slaughtering used in Europe, humane books, pamphlets and magazines, and countless contributions of historical interest.

There were models of lethal chambers for the humane destruction of small animals, and clever fire-escape inventions for the safety of stabled animals; and countless inventions and devices for the comfort of animals were displayed by both foreign and American Societies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad exhibited a section of a model stock car, in actual size, built expressly for the inspection and consideration of the practical humanitarians attending the humane convention.

Mr. W. D. Quimby exhibited interesting models of humane harness and veterinary ambulances.

Models of practical, sanitary drinking fountains were shown by California, New York and Illinois Societies.

The one sent by this Society was not a model, but the real thing, weighing eight hundred pounds.

The Societies of London, Boston and San Francisco had exhibits of special interest.

As a whole the exhibit was a distinctly instructive and valuable feature of the meeting.

THE HUMANE CONFERENCE

Washington, the scene of many congresses, has not held a gathering with higher aims than those which animate the International Humane Conference, now in session here. The proceedings of the conference should result in great good not only in the United States, but in countries which are even more backward in the proper care of children and animals.

Gradually the enlightened communities of the world are raising humane agencies to the status of departments of government. It is a reproach to civilization, of course, that such agencies should be necessary; but since they are, there is no good reason why they should not be a part of the government. They are powerful auxiliaries of the regularly constituted forces of good order, and in preventing crime and disorder they relieve police forces and courts of much labor. They work along charitable lines, also, and thus earn equal consideration with official charities. While the humane societies depend for success upon a zeal and merciful impulse rarely obtainable for hire, the practical effect of their work is the prevention of crime. Society, recognizing this fact, is steadily enlarging the scope and authority of humane societies, and it is to be expected that they will eventually be made a part of the government of municipalities and States.

One of the greatest difficulties that confront humane workers everywhere is the mistaken and impractical zeal of their own associates. It is a work which by its very nature attracts the soft-hearted, who in their indignation over the sufferings of children and animals are prone to adopt methods which defeat their own aims. Organization and thorough planning are as necessary in wholesale humane work as in Red Cross work or in any other field of mercy. The humane impulses of individuals are the driving force, but the force needs most intelligent direction. Once concentrated and properly applied, this force ought to be sufficient in any enlightened community to cope with crimes against children and animals. Doubtless the conference will devote its best thought to ways and means for giving effect to the humane impulse as a whole—an impulse that is steadily growing throughout the world.—Editorial, Washington Post, October 11, 1910.

MAN'S INHUMANITY

The sessions of the International Congress of Penologists that have just closed are almost immediately followed by another congress in this city whose work may be regarded as only an extension of the former. When all is summed up, it would seem that the opinion that the penologists have to deal with a better class of man than have the humane societies is quite justified. For, as a class, the criminal has sometimes the courage to face his fellow-man upon whom he preys or against whom he offends, while he who ill treats the animals often wreaks a vengeance or gives vent to his uncontrollable passion upon a defenseless and inoffensive dumb brute. Of the two classes, the offender against man has decidedly the better of the comparison.

The work of protection of animals is now very well organized in nearly all of the cities of the United States, and public sentiment in favor of the extension of simple justice to animals operates almost spontaneously to check anything like cruelty or neglect in that direction. But the great field that is hardly touched as yet, and the one where the good offices of the societies are most needed, is to a large extent the country districts. It needs no careful study or compilation of statistics to tell those whose experience or observation has had to do with the rural communities that within the barns and along the lonely stretches of the roads, in parts of the country, there are often perpetrated crimes of omission and commission against the defenseless animals to an extent of which dwellers in the city have little or no conception and will hardly credit.

The work of education in this direction throughout the nation is a hard task to face. The philanthropic spirit that has set on foot and promotes this movement, and such characters as Henry Bergh, whose admirable zeal and dauntless courage made him both feared and respected as the animals' friend in New York City for nearly a quarter of a century, serve to inspire those whose self-imposed duty it is to spread abroad a doctrine that makes for manhood and refinement quite as much as any other educational movement of which this country boasts so many sources.

The work of these societies is indeed arduous and at times discouraging, for when self-interest, which James G. Blaine so sweepingly declared "is the mainspring of all human action," is powerless to turn an owner aside from the neglect and cruelty

which depreciates the value and impairs the efficiency of his animals, there is little hope that moral suasion and argument, however logical, can do much. The great essential, however, in campaigns of this nature, that strike at the very root of things, is persistence and sustained effort. —Editorial, Washington Herald, October 12, 1910.

THE HUMANE ENDEAVOR

Practical altruism is the inspiration of the men and women who are now gathered in this city, in attendance upon the sessions of the first international humane conference. These are not theorists or faddists or academic students of humanity. They are acquainted with real life, with its problems, its limitations, its temptations and its necessities. They are seeking to make the world kinder, not because kindness is beautiful in theory and in fact, but because it is essential in the development of humanity to a higher plane.

To these people humanity means opportunity and obligation. It is not enough merely to maintain relationships that square with the legal requirements of society. To be humane, to be kind, to be considerate of all other living creatures, is demanded of each individual for his own sake. Cruelty, whether expressed toward a child or an animal, is an indulgence in the lower impulses that remain as reminders of barbaric times. The man who beats his horse does more than injure his own property. He injures himself. The same man is likely to regard his neighbor as a possible victim. He is possibly a cruel parent. For the impulse that leads him to strike the helpless animal is the same that raises his hand brutally against his own offspring.

Institutions have developed throughout civilized countries for the care of the helpless, serving a dual purpose, that of rescuing unfortunates from their dangers and that of maintaining object lessons before the eyes of all men to proclaim the fact that membership in modern society, citizenship in a modern state, acceptance of the responsibilities of present-day life, mean duty. These institutions point the way to better relations between those who are doing the world's work and those who are helping or who are preparing to enter the field of active labor.

The humane impulse, the disposition to be kind toward the helpless, should be instinctive. Unfortunately there remains enough of the savage in many individuals

to render it necessary to interpose legal and moral restraints. Children are taken away from brutal parents because their future manhood or womanhood is threatened. The law lays its hand upon the cruel owner of animals and punishes him for indulgence in the primal passion of vengeance. These are purely corrective measures. The better work is instructive, going to the root of the evil, teaching the ignorant, developing a sense of responsibility and of shame, appealing to the best that is in man and crowding aside and eliminating the worst. It is a long and slow and at times discouraging process, but year by year and little by little the world is unquestionably growing kinder, a process of evolution that is undoubtedly hastened by the influence of the unselfish workers in the field of humane endeavor.—Editorial, Washington Evening Star, October 11, 1910.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Even very slight intimacy with the conditions with which the human societies are concerned in caring for neglected children is enough to place these institutions in the very front rank of social reform agencies. Their great work is almost wholly supported by voluntary subscriptions, and has been dependent upon the sympathetic support of the public. The extensive system which has been evolved by these inadequate means during the thirty-five years which measure the organized life of the movement in the United States is a gratifying index of national character and benevolence.

But since it is evident that, great though this work has been, the powers of these bodies for anything like their utmost good are limited by lack of funds and the uncertainty of an inconstant revenue, it would appear that it is clearly the office of the state or the nation to act fully up to its legal functions and to stand toward the neglected and abandoned little children in loco parentis, in deed, as well as in fact.

It was clearly shown, even in the dawn of Grecian history, under the wise code of Lycurgus of Sparta, what may be done by the state in the way of rearing and caring for children. And however much one may deplore the Spartan cunning which was developed by that system and regarded as a national virtue, there were to be found in the finished product of their state methods many admirable and estimable personal qualities of which the cultivation and possession would even today bring credit to

any people. Nor need one go so far afield, either in time or in distance, to find abundant and overwhelming evidence that state or national support and direction of a movement that evokes both the finer feelings and emotions of the best people of every community, which supplies to the saddened life of a little child some slight compensation for the loss of the greatest thing in the world—a mother's love—and which restores and saves to society a man or woman in place of a criminal, is one of the greatest and noblest offices that any state or nation can possibly perform. The welfare of the children of a community lies at the very root and foundation of society. The neglect of them carries with it too great a risk for the future, and whether the neglect from which too large a proportion of the child population of this country is always suffering is caused by the loss of parents, the inability of parents, or the remissness of parents matters not in the very clear and plain outlining of the nation's duty to the flotsam and jetsam of a very precious possession.—Editorial, Washington Herald, October 14, 1910.

AUTUMN

'Tis all a myth that autumn grieves!
For watch the rain amid the leaves;
With silver fingers dimly seen
It makes each leaf a tambourine,
And swings and leaps with elin mirth
To kiss the brow of Mother Earth;
Or laughing 'mid the trembling grass,
It nods a greeting as you pass,
O hear the rain amid the leaves—

'Tis all a myth that autumn grieves!

'Tis all a myth that autumn grieves—
For list the wind among the sheaves;
Far sweeter than the breath of May
Or storied scents of old Cathay,
It blends the perfumes rare and good
Of spicy pine and hickory wood;
And with a voice as gay as rhyme
It prates of rilled mint and thyme,
O scent the wind among the sheaves—
'Tis all a myth that autumn grieves!

'Tis all a myth that autumn grieves,
Behold the wondrous web she weaves!
By viewless hands her thread is spun
Of evening vapors shyly won,
Across the grass from side to side
A myriad unseen shuttles glide
Throughout the night, till on the light
Aurora leads the laggard light,
Behold the wondrous web she weaves—
'Tis all a myth that autumn grieves!

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

LECTURES TO POLICE

On the afternoon of Friday, October 28th, 1910, at the Shakespeare Police Station, Mr. Scott, Secretary and Counsel of The Illinois Humane Society, delivered a lecture before the police officers attending the school of instruction for police lately established, under the charge of Lieutenant Max Nootbar. After giving a resume of the history of the laws concerning cruelty to children and animals, Mr. Scott explained the ordinances as applied to cases occurring on the streets, and showed to what extent the police officer and citizen could interfere, and just what authority could be exercised by each.

The rights of property and their invasion under the police power were also explained in extenso, this being the most important and least understood point in humane work and the one most necessary for those engaged in the work to comprehend.

The establishment of this School of Instruction is one of the many progressive moves made for the increased efficiency of the police force, by Superintendent Le Roy T. Steward.

MORE STREET FOUNTAINS

On September 27, 1910, this society shipped a fountain to 111th street and Michigan avenue, care of Mr. Gerrit Pon, Roseland Station, Chicago, Ill., and on October 12, 1910, shipped another fountain to Syracuse, N. Y., care of Bureau of Water of that city.

PLUMAGE BARRED BY LAW

That the plumage of forty-three species of birds, formerly used to decorate women's hats, can no longer be sold by the milliners of New York was reported to the annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the American Museum of Natural History.

MISS OTTILIE LILJENCRA NTZ

Miss Ottilie Liljencrantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. M. Liljencrantz, the brilliant young author of "The Scrape That Jack Built," "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky," "Randvar the Songsmith," and other books, passed away in Chicago, October 7, 1910.

Her death came as a personal loss to this Society, whose interests she had long had at heart. When the initial copy of the Humane Advocate was launched, in 1905, a letter from her offering congratulations and God-speed, and expressing faith in the certain cargo of good returns, was the first to reach the editor's table.

Her interest in humanity was broad and her sympathy with all sentient creatures keen and unflinching. She was a constant contributor to the Society, either in time and energy expended in reporting and following up cases of cruelty, in money, in copy for the Advocate, or in personal expressions of interest and encouragement in the work.

She had an unbounded enthusiasm, and a heart so finely adjusted to nature and humanity as to vibrate with their every appeal. Her life was one of brilliant accomplishment and practical usefulness.

Such qualities of mind and heart are deathless.

THE ROSE STILL GROWS BEYOND THE WALL

"Near shady wall a Rose once grew,
Budded and blossomed in God's free light
Watered and fed by morning dew,
Shedding its sweetness day and night.
As it grew and blossomed, fair and tall,
Slowly rising to loftier height,
It came to a crevice in the wall
Through which there shone a beam of light.
Onward it crept with added strength,
With never a thought of fear or pride;
It followed the light through the crevices
An unfolded itself on the other side.
The light, the dew, the broadening view
Were found the same as they were before,
And it lost itself in beauties new,
Breathing its fragrance more and more.
Shall claim of death cause us to grieve
And make our courage faint and fall?
Nay; let us faith and hope receive,
The Rose still grows beyond the wall,
Scattering fragrance far and wide,
Just as it did in days of yore,
Just as it did on the other side,
Just as it will forevermore."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT—HUMANE EDUCATION



PROF. BOW WOW GIVES A LECTURE

"Really, boys," said the dog, distinctly, "you have a great deal to learn."

The boys stopped in amazement. "Who said that?" demanded Carl, and he looked at his brother suspiciously. "I didn't," returned Fritz, shaking his head. "It must have been Rover, but I did not know he could talk," and both boys regarded the dog with fresh interest.

In the meantime, Rover had been watching his young masters gravely. "As a matter of fact," he remarked, "my name is Prof. Bow Wow instead of Rover; and, if you like, I will give you a little information about dogs and how they should be treated. You certainly need it." He raised his ears

questioningly until the boys politely assured him they would be glad to listen to his suggestions and profit by them.

"Well, then," the Professor began, "first, there is the matter of my house. Instead of placing it down here in this hollow, where it is damp and uncomfortable in bad weather, you should have put it on high, or at least, level ground, so that the water could drain off easily. Not that it matters much, under the circumstances," he added hastily, "for my house leaks badly and the floor is loose and draughty, and these things give me a gloomy outlook on life, I can tell you, when it rains or snows. If you boys try taking a nap on cold, wet boards, with water dropping down on you, you will understand what I mean."

"Oh, dear! I am so sorry about your house, Rover—I mean Professor," said Carl, contritely; "we shall attend to it at once."

"You see, a dog is really well worth a little care and consideration," went on the Professor. "He is man's most loyal friend. No matter how poor or disgraceful or miserable his master is, the faithful dog-comrade loves him just the same, and proves his affection in every way known to his dog-gish heart. So the least you can do in return is to see to his physical comfort,—don't you think so yourselves?"

"Yes, yes," chorused the boys. "Just tell us what to do and we will promise to do it."

"Very well, then. Some people do not feed their dogs enough—you boys overdo the matter, and give me too much. One feeding a day, except for tiny toy dogs and terriers, is all we need. When I leave anything on the plate, except the pattern—and I usually do!—you can take it for granted I am getting too much, and should cut down the allowance accordingly. The best time for feeding, in my opinion, is after the mid-day meal; and now listen, boys, and I will give you the recipe for my pet dish: plenty of green vegetables, bread and potato, with a very few scraps of finely cut meat, the whole well mixed and covered with gravy. My! but that is a fine combination!" and Prof. Bow Wow licked his chops at the thought.

"But how about meat?" asked Fritz. "We have been buying dog-meat specially for you."

The Professor nodded his head. "Yes, many people have the foolish notion that dogs should eat a great deal of meat, but this is not so. Some of the busiest sporting dogs do their best work on oat-meal and milk. Cooked vegetables are really ever so much better for us than so much meat.

We *do* like bones to nibble, I admit—that is a most amusing pastime. It helps to clean our teeth, besides."

"Funny kind of a tooth-brush," laughed Carl. "I prefer tooth-powder and water."

"Ah! that reminds me. You boys ought to be more careful about another thing. Sometimes you let days go by without giving me a drop of fresh drinking water. I get just as thirsty as you do, and like a cool, refreshing drink just as often. If it were not for the splendid fountain down the street, which has a special basin for thirsty dogs, I should often suffer."

The boys flushed uncomfortably. They had no difficulty in recalling sundry occasions when they had forgotten to fill Rover's drinking-pan.

Prof. Bow Wow noticed their embarrassment, and went on, kindly: "Never mind, boys—you will be more thoughtful after this, I know. And I want to tell you how much I appreciate your good fellowship. We have had a great many delightful walks and romps together, and you have never once been gruff to me nor spoken unkindly. We dogs have tender feelings and are deeply hurt when our beloved masters are cross or unjust to us. When you boys give me orders, you are careful to speak slowly and distinctly, too—and that is why I have been able to learn so many words, and have become a Professor."

"I will not hurt my little dog,
But stroke and pat his head;
I like to see him wag his tail,
I like to see him fed."

"He is as kind and good a dog
As ever you did see,
Because I take good care of him,
He loves to follow me."



At first, a ball of fluffy fur,
 All black, or gray, or white,
 Trying to catch its little tail
 With all its little might.
 Four pretty little velvet paws,
 That leap, and catch, and pat;
 But Presto! in a year you see
 A dignified old cat!

—Fanny Barrow.

CATS AND THEIR CARE

Originally from the European forests, cats are supposed to have first become domesticated in Egypt.

Cats are affectionate but have marked likes and dislikes. They are very neat creatures and spend much time and energy in keeping their coats in good condition. There is something about the cat's soft, quiet ways, dignified reserve and graceful movements and poses quite captivating to most people.

It is often said that cats differ from

dogs in disposition in that they become attached to places rather than to people. Cats are less demonstrative, perhaps, but not less affectionate than dogs. A dog will come bounding to meet his master, jumping from side to side and wagging his tail in an excess of cordiality, while a cat will choose a quiet time in which to slip into her mistress's lap, purring a soft welcome. The dog and cat mode of expressing affection happen not to be the same.

Cats do feel a strong attachment for home, but they can easily be moved from one place to another if a little care is taken by their owners in making the change. When a move from one home to another is made, the cat should be carried in a slatted box or in a bag, from which her head may look out (the drawstring of the bag being drawn about the neck tightly

enough to prevent the paws from getting out, and yet sufficiently loose to avoid choking). A little care as to her comfort when she has reached the new house will prevent any desire on her part to run back to the old one. After she has been given her freedom, allow her to make an examination of all the rooms in the house from cellar to garret. Cats are naturally curious and will gladly investigate every nook and corner. Follow her about, at *her* will, from one place to another, until she has covered the entire ground. Talk to her, and occasionally stroke her fur. Let her feel the caress of your voice and hand. In this way she will become acquainted with her new surroundings, and because you are with her, will cease to think there is anything strange about them. If she is fed and petted she will accept the new quarters without a thought of homesickness.

They are naturally dainty and seldom eat more than is good for them, even when the matter of food is left to their own discretion. Plenty of milk and a little cooked meat each day, and raw meat two or three times a week, with corn, beans, potatoes, or any other vegetables your cat may fancy, will make excellent living. Cats should have water within reach at all times.

They should have a warm place in which to sleep and should never be turned out in cold weather for any length of time.

The greatest misfortune that can come to a cat is to be left to starve in a deserted home, or to be abandoned by its owners after having been a pampered darling. Thoughtless people sometimes treat cats in this cruel way. No thoughtful person would be guilty of such heartless neglect. Thoughtlessness is cruelty.

DOG KNOWS HIS NAME

Convinced that the world contained things more interesting than those which came to his attention in Caldwell, his birthplace and the scene of his puppyhood, Jimmie Joe, a diminutive fox terrier belonging to little Mary Miller, of Curry road, Caldwell, N. J., about a week ago, slipped out when no one was looking and started in search of adventure. The expedition was a failure. He turned in at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rue, where he was taken in.

"Hello!" said Mr. Rue, who was reading the newspaper. "Here's an advertisement that says a fox terrier belonging to Miss Mary Miller answering the name of Jimmie Joe—"

At the sound of the name the dog leaped with joy and barked several times.

"I wonder if he is the lost Jimmie Joe," said Mrs. Rue.

He was.

TENNYSON'S LOVE FOR BIRDS

Alfred Tennyson was a great lover of the woods and fields. Trees, birds and flowers were his everyday companions. The lark, the nightingale, the owl and the linnet were his favorite birds. He was also greatly interested in the sea birds, the peregrine falcons, the cormorants, sea gulls, etc., and in the long-legged sea birds, the visitors to the marshes and pools. There are many references to birds native to England in his poems, and all of them show a thorough acquaintance with the individual characteristics of the different species.

At Farringford the poet's garden was the home of the wild bird of the hedgerows. The blackbird and robin and the smaller birds flocked there in great numbers, and it was considered far more important that they should feel welcome there than that the fruit should be permitted to ripen undisturbed.

Domesticated birds also Tennyson numbered among his friends. Brilliant peacocks and more sober doves and pigeons, he loved them all.—Portland Oregonian.

CASES IN COURT

A case of brutal beating of a sixteen year old girl by her drunken, dissolute mother came to the attention of the Society.

An officer found the girl at the home of a married sister, who explained that she did not want the girl to return to her parents on account of the wretched conditions existing in the home.

The girl was almost destitute of clothes. She said that her mother drank to excess and whipped her brutally when under the influence of liquor.

Another sister of the girl was interviewed, and said that their father had died some three years before, and that shortly after his death the mother had married again, and that since that time drink and dissipation had ruined their family life. She told the officer that there were seven children by the first marriage and that four of them, ranging in age from fifteen months to eighteen years, were living at home; that most of the income was spent for liquor and that it was a most immoral atmosphere in which to bring up children.

Still another witness was found who testified to having seen the girl in question made black and blue from beatings administered by the mother when drunk.

All the witnesses said the girl was good and industrious and deserved a decent home.

The humane officer decided it was a case for the Juvenile Court and filed papers accordingly.

Judge Pinckney heard the case and ordered the girl sent to live in the home of one of her sisters, who was found to be a fit and proper person to have the custody of a child, and to be under the parole of Mrs. Shannon,

probation officer of the Juvenile Court.
Record 61; Case 409.

The Irving Park Police notified the Society of the arrest of a woman for having neglected her son and left him to seek shelter in a chicken coop.

The case was tried before Judge Beidler. The evidence brought out the facts that the child found in the coop was but five years of age; that the father was a waiter employed in a downtown restaurant; and that the mother, on the day in question, had been away from home all day, drinking with a companion; and that the little child finding himself locked out of the house had crawled into the chicken coop and gone fast asleep.

The Judge gave the child into the custody of the father, and fined the mother \$25.00 and costs.

Record 61; Case 386.

Officer Sullivan, of First Precinct Police, held a horse at Quincy and Dearborn streets, for the inspection of a humane officer.

The horse was one of a three-horse team, hauling a 13,350-pound load of coal.

The humane officer found the horse to be in unfit condition, having a raw sore under the collar, another on one hind leg, bleeding fetlocks and a cut and bleeding eye.

The driver and owner were arrested. The cases were called before Judge Cottrell. After hearing the evidence the judge stepped to the street and examined the horse himself. He discharged the driver and fined the owner \$3 and costs, making \$11.50 in all, which was paid.

The owner had ordered the driver to take the horse out, knowing that it was unfit for service.

Record 85; case 666.

A woman notified the society of the serious condition of a horse attached to a single express wagon, standing at Lake street and Fifth avenue.

A humane officer went to the place and found a thin, half starved black horse, very sore on the back, badly marked and cut with whip lashes and suffering from a discharging quittor on one foot. The horse was suffering from both pain and abuse.

The owner was communicated with and sent another horse to relieve the disabled animal.

Both the driver and owner were placed under arrest.

Judge Bruggemeyer heard the cases. The owner was defended by an attorney.

After hearing the evidence, Judge Bruggemeyer fined the owner \$5 and costs, \$13.50 in all, which was paid. He discharged the driver.

Both men were severely reprimanded by the court and warned that a repetition of the offense would mean a \$100 fine.

A citizen made complaint of the seriously unfit condition of a three-horse team hauling coal, standing in the alleyway back of the Y. M. C. A. building, and asked that a humane officer be sent to make an examination of the horses.

The officer found the off horse had raw sores on each shoulder; that the middle horse had sore shoulders, a sore hip, a bad wound on one knee, and many abrasions of the face; and that the nigh horse had a large raw sore on one shoulder. In the cases of all these horses, the sores were from three to four inches in diameter, and the weight of collar and pressure of the pulling was bearing upon them. The officer ordered the horses led back to the barn and laid off from work.

Later, the officer called at the owner's barn and learned that the team

was being worked contrary to the officer's order. It was learned that the owner was responsible for their being out. Incidentally, the officer found two more unfit horses stabled in the barn, one with a badly inflamed sore on one shoulder, and the other with a very sore neck.

The officer ordered veterinary attention for these horses at once, and swore out warrants for the arrest of both driver and owner.

The case came for trial before Judge Bejtler, who discharged the driver and fined the owner \$5.00 and costs, \$13.50 in total, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 468.

Mounted Officer O'Neil called an officer of the society to come to Dearborn street bridge to inspect a horse.

The animal was hitched to a peddler's cart. A large, badly matured sore was found on the horse's back, upon which the saddle of the harness was bearing.

The officer placed the driver, who was also the owner, under arrest. Respondent asked for a jury trial. Case was called before Judge Going. A fine of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$16, was imposed and paid.

Record 85; case 459.

Officer Weber, of the Central Station, called a humane officer to examine a horse at Wells and Kinzie streets.

It was a small, thin horse, suffering from a sore back and extreme lameness.

The driver protested that the owner had ordered the horse taken out for work, notwithstanding its unfit condition.

The cases of driver and owner were called before Judge Blake, who discharged the driver and fined the owner \$3 and costs, \$11.50 in total, which was paid.

Record 85; case 688.



HALLIDAY FOUNTAIN — CAIRO, ILLINOIS

We are indebted to Mr. M. Easterday, president of the Cairo Humane Society,
for the picture of this fountain

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1910

No. 2

STATE HUMANE CONFERENCE AT CAIRO, ILL.

Wednesday, November 30, 1910, was a significant day in the history of humane work in Illinois, as it was the occasion of the third annual meeting of all the humane societies and individuals interested in the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, and the advancement of humane activity.

The conference was held in Cairo, Alexander County, and lasted one day, which was divided into three sessions. Every moment of the time was utilized in the presentation, discussion and consideration of topics of vital interest to the delegates and visitors, and furnished much food for thought to be assimilated.

FIRST SESSION, 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

The first session was held in the Cairo High School in the presence of visiting delegates and over two hundred boys and girls, and was called to order by Superintendent T. C. Clendenen, who introduced Mr. H. A. Hannon, secretary of the Cairo Humane Society.

In the absence of Mr. M. Easterday, president of the Cairo Humane Society, who had gallantly gone to meet the belated train that was bringing the Chicago delegation, Mr. Hannon acted as chairman of the morning session.

After a prayer by Rev. L. G. Graham, Mr. John S. Aisthorpe, president of the First Bank and Trust Company, of Cairo, made an interesting address of welcome.

The chairman then called upon Mr.

W. H. Kerrick, of Bloomington, Ill., to make a few remarks.

Mr. Kerrick, who is a member of the City Council of Bloomington and prominently identified with the work of the Humane Society, responded by telling some interesting things about the work in that city.

At the special request of Superintendent Clendenen and the pupils of the school, Mr. George A. H. Scott, secretary and counsel for The Illinois Humane Society, gave a resumé of the history of the humane movement, from its inception to the practical status of the present day.

The students were very attentive and seemed much interested in all that Mr. Scott said.

At the close of this address the session was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION, 2:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.

This meeting convened in the annex of the First Baptist Church, and was called to order by Mr. Scott, of Chicago, who was the presiding chairman.

Committees were then appointed as follows:

On Resolutions: Mr. Walter Butler, Mr. W. H. Kerrick and Mr. M. Easterday.

On Registration: Mr. Kerrick.

On Publicity: Miss Ruth Ewing, Mr. Gus Ahrens and Mr. H. A. Hannon.

Various communications and reports were then read. Letters expressing regret at being unable to attend the convention were received from Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, of the Al-

ton Society; Mrs. J. H. Brinkerhoff, of the Springfield Society; Mr. Henry Behr, of the Bloomington Society; Miss Charlotte Nelson, of the Edwardsville Society; and from Miss Rose B. Jolly, of the McDonough County Society.

The following papers and reports were then read in the order given:

THE WORK OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE HUMANE OFFICER

BY MR. GEORGE ELLMAN.

Agent for the Rock Island County Humane Society.

"After all has been said and written in regard to the aims, purposes, uses and needs of the humane societies, after the plans have been drawn and the policies adopted, after all the theories and various views have been discussed by the officers and members of the society, the work, the real work, is left in the hands of the humane officer, and he is the one, the only one, to do it. He is to put the theories into practice. He is the one to handle each and every case according to its merits. He must be very careful in investigating and making out the cases that come to him daily; he cannot afford to make a blunder for fear it may hurt the society; he dare not make a mistake for fear it may hurt him. In short, the officer is the man who, by efficiency and good work, can build up and perpetuate his society, or, through mistakes and inefficiency kill it. His is an office of trust and honor.

Like the carpenter, the bricklayer, the stone mason and the machinist, who must be provided with their respective tools in order to be able to accomplish their tasks, so also must the man or woman placed in the position of humane officer be provided with the proper tools to do the work.

Not only is it necessary for the humane officer to possess a thorough knowledge of the state laws and city ordinances, not only must he know how to humanely destroy an animal, not only is he required to see that the butcher-boy shall not drive his horse to death, that the coal man shall not overload his team, and that the excavating man shall not use the butt end of his whip, or his shovel; but he must also act in each and every one of these cases, and if he is minus the proper tool, his work will fail for lack of proper equipment.

There was a time when the brutish man was brought into court for mistreating his

defenseless child, but the plea was that "my father used to lick me a dozen times a day and it did not kill me, and I will not spare the rod with my child."

There was a time when the washer-woman was brought into court for locking up her baby for five or six hours while she was washing for a half dollar, and the plea was that "my husband left me two months before baby was born, and I am compelled to work for a living."

In these cases the officer was a failure. His intentions were good, his motive noble, but the remedy was wrong. And any officer who uses the state laws and the city ordinances alone for his tools will fail every time. The most necessary tool for a successful officer, whether dealing with the man cruel to his horse, or cruel to his child, whether dealing with the street urchin, or the poverty stricken, deserted woman, is a HEART. If you would be a successful humane officer—CARRY YOUR HEART WITH YOU, ALL THE TIME.

In looking up a case, no matter of what nature, he must, first of all, look for the hidden cause, for that mysterious something which is responsible for the effect. The washwoman was right, and the officer wrong.

The humane officer must realize the fact that he is dealing with a class of people who, through causes beyond their control, are ignorant of the laws of nature and organized society, ignorant of their duty to husbands, wives, parents, children, and to the lower creation. It is their ignorance and ignorant acts that call for humane officer's interference, and this same ignorance, not the violation of the state law or the city ordinance, ought to appeal to the humane officer's heart. The antidote for ignorance is EDUCATION. This, then, should be the humane officer's calling. He is to be an *EDUCATOR* as well as a *PROSECUTOR*.

Oh, may the time speedily come when every humane society shall recognize the truthfulness of this contention! May the time soon come when every humane officer shall carry the proper tools in his chest! Then, and not before then, may we hope for the day when we will recognize that "we are children of one father, that one God created us all." Let us all determine, once and forever, that the work of the humane societies, and of the humane officers of our societies all over the state, shall be *EDUCATIONAL*. Let goodness, sympathy, love, kindness and charity be the word, aim and purpose of us all, and let us try to obtain them through Education.

REPORT OF THE ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY

April 1st to November 25th, 1910.

ANIMAL CASES.

Complaints received and investigated..	124
Horses and mules suspended, being unfit for labor.....	20
Ambulance call	1
Horses and mules examined in harness.	185
Teamsters and boy drivers reprimanded	276
Humanely destroyed (horses 3, dogs 3, cats 8).....	14
Cases in court.....	2
Fines imposed, \$203; fines collected...\$200	
Moline, Milan and Port Byron calls answered	16

CHILDREN'S CASES.

Complaints received and investigated.	16
Number of children involved.....	22
Number of parents reprimanded and friendly advice given.....	12

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A night school conducted by the officer at the association house for three months.

May attendance.....	51
June attendance	72
July attendance.....	68

The school was open three nights a week, from 7 to 9:30.

Several articles bearing on humane work were written by the officer and printed in the local press.

A paper bearing on the question of humane education read by the officer before the W. C. T. U., of Moline, Ill.

The Society, on April 1st, numbered about 40. Today it numbers about 150, and has about \$250 in the treasury, besides having paid the salary of the officer for seven months, and office rent for the same period.

REPORT OF WORK OF THE ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY

By MRS. BELLE JONES,

President Ladies' Auxiliary.

It is a source of gratification to those who have taken an active part in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Rock Island County Humane Society to approach the end of the year with such a pleasant backward view. There is much to be thankful for and little to regret.

It is expected the financial report at the end of the year will show that they have accomplished considerable good with the means at their command, and a slight balance in the treasury will encourage them to greater efforts for 1911.

Each month they have given a coffee at the home of some member, and last spring

had a sale of aprons, sunbonnets and rugs, netting them a goodly sum.

They are now preparing for a Christmas Bazaar. Dolls, handkerchiefs and aprons will be the feature of the sale.

The one piece of especial note is a handkerchief donated by Mrs. William Howard Taft. This alone should add substantially to the treasury of the Society.

Friends from different states have been liberal in sending articles for the sale and the Society takes this means of extending hearty thanks for their interest.

Interest in the work in Rock Island is increasing and the outlook for next year is inspiring.

The ladies have through their efforts paid the office rent in the Association House and hope to render still further assistance in the future.

REPORT FROM ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY

By MRS. AMALIA C. PETERSON,

Secretary.

The Rock Island County Humane Society has met regularly every month during this year.

Up to the month of March the Society was without an officer, and the progress of the work was, of course, hampered on this account. At a special meeting held February 19th, a very advantageous proposition was offered the Society, by which an officer could be secured on very reasonable terms. By accepting this proposition the Society was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. George Ellman, who for several years had worked with marked success for the Humane Society of Scott county, Iowa. Since this step was taken the interest in the work has increased to such an extent that the Society now numbers 120 members, compared with 36 members eight months ago.

As a result of sending out membership cards during the last few months to citizens of the county, about \$125 has been added to the treasury, one dollar being the minimum fee for one year.

By legislative enactment by which the humane societies receive the fines in cases of cruelty, our Society received in October the sum of \$200, it being the maximum fine provided by law. This fine was imposed by Justice of the Peace P. H. Wells, upon a resident of the county, who was convicted of extreme cruelty to his horse. The Judge regretted his inability to impose a jail sentence in addition to the fine, and the case was given wide publicity by the local press.

Besides the regular work of investigating and attending to cases reported, the Society has provided the officer with tags to be used in tagging horses left unshod or unblanketed during the winter.

Resolutions recommending the erection of a new county jail were adopted at one of the meetings.

Our Society is fortunate in having a Ladies' Auxiliary, which is very active in assisting financially as well as carrying out the humane work in general.

The local press has also been of great assistance to us in placing the work of the Society before the public in an able manner.

The community has awakened to the fact that humane work is necessary, and the Society is coming to the front as an important factor in civic life.

REPORT OF McDONOUGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY

BY MISS ROSE B. JOLLY,

Secretary.

This Society has now been organized nearly two years and I feel we have had plenty to do, especially the past eight months, as I have been acting as special agent on account of lack of funds. Since the last convention at Springfield in December, some thirty cases have been reported and investigated. Twenty-five of these involved children, ten children being given to us to place in homes. We found homes for three; the others were placed in institutions for adoption. A 19-year-old mother and babe were placed in the Redemption Home at Springfield this week. Other cases involved ten sheep, thirty-three horses and five dogs. Out of the thirty cases which we investigated, we found it necessary to prosecute seven for neglect and abuse of animals. All pleaded guilty and gladly paid their fine, except one, who would have, had his attorney not advised him otherwise. It would have cost him about \$15 had he pled guilty, but as it was the fine, costs and all amounted to nearer \$40. One of the most cruel cases happened last March when a wealthy man with more than 400 acres of fine Illinois land, a farm well equipped, was reported as not properly caring for his stock. Upon investigation we found his barn filled with grain and feed of all kinds, but the horses which had helped him to accumulate this, after growing old, he had placed on a stock-field to starve. He was heavily fined and ordered to bring these to the barn and properly feed and care for them. It is useless to say he was very indignant over the matter

and said that he did not see what the Ladies' Aid Society of this county had to do with his stock.

One more case to which I wish to call your attention was that of a young man in this county who would become intoxicated quite frequently and each time, upon returning home, take his spite out on his wife and family by beating them. This time the neighbors interfered and sent for me. I lost no time, upon hearing the facts of the case, in having papers served upon him for abuse of his wife and boy. He flew into a rage upon being arrested and it took several men to suppress him. He declared that he never would plead guilty as it was his wife and child and he had a right to whip them whenever he wanted to. The case was set for the next day, but he would not let it come to trial but pleaded guilty. As his mother had to pay the fine, it was made light—\$10 and costs—as we told them it was not the object of this Society to add to its treasury but to suppress cruelty.

Miss Jolly was to have addressed the meeting on the subject of "Humane work in England," where she had spent the past summer, and it was a matter of regret to the delegates that she was unavoidably detained from attending the convention.

Rev. Charles Virden, State Humane Agent for Illinois, was down on the program for an extemporaneous speech on "The Little Wards of Illinois and What Illinois Is Doing for Them," but was called to Kankakee on important business, and so prevented from reaching Cairo.

REPORT OF THE EDWARDSVILLE BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

For the Year Ending January 1, 1910.

BY MISS CHARLOTTE NELSON,

Secretary.

CHILDREN.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	3
Complaints of cruelty to children found correct and conditions remedied.....	2
Children placed in private homes.....	1
Children reported by school truant officer and given clothing to enable them to attend school	6

ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	70
Complaints of cruelty to animals found	

correct and conditions remedied..... 50

ANIMALS RELIEVED.

Horses laid up from work as unfit for service	17
Horses cruelly beaten.....	1
Horses killed under orders.....	4
Mine mules laid up from work as unfit for service	29
Mules cruelly beaten.....	4
Dogs treated	5
Dogs shot	3
Cats treated	3
Cats shot	8
Cows treated	3
Calves treated	1
Goats treated	1
Hogs having quarters changed.....	13

Total 92
Number of prosecutions (1 lost, 1 won but appealed), 2.

Dr. Otis Barnett, of this city, acts as our agent, without pay, for actual time taken. He has been very efficient and much interested, and it has been through him that all animal cases have been investigated.

WANT AND DESTITUTION AMONG PEOPLE.

Cases reported and relieved.....	40
Number of persons involved.....	133
Cases of wife beating reported and prosecuted by the state.....	3
Upon complaint of some of the inmates of the Poor Farm that the food was insufficient and other conditions were bad, this Society investigated the conditions and reported to the County Board of Supervisors.	

The appreciation of the Society should be expressed to Mr. James E. Tunnell, Jr., for his kindness in allowing it the use of the St. James Hotel as a place of meeting. The thanks of the Society are again due the *Edwardsville Republican*, the *Intelligencer* and the *Democrat* for their courtesy in printing reports and items of interest relating to the Society.

At this point an interesting discussion took place regarding the condition of mules in the coal mines of Illinois. This was introduced by Dr. T. M. Treece, a veterinary surgeon, of Herrin, Williamson County, Illinois.

REPORT OF BLOOMINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY

By MR. W. H. KERRICK.

The Bloomington Humane Society from December 1st, 1909, to 1910, has had a busy year. In connection with the Bloomington Bureau of Associated Charities, with which the Society works, each helping the

other in various ways, many complaints concerning both children and animals have been looked after.

Twenty-eight children have been declared dependent and twelve have been found to be delinquent through cases presented to the courts by officers of the two societies.

During the year complaints of cruel treatment have been reported, all of them investigated, some tried in the courts, namely, of 33 horses, 48 children, 5 grown persons, 2 dogs, 1 fox, 1 hog, 1 carload of horses (these not included in the 33 above mentioned), 3 carloads of cattle, 1 carload of chickens, 1 carload of hogs, and many more minor complaints which were not of sufficient importance to take special notice of.

Fines have been imposed through prosecutions to the sum of \$1,435, of which, however, only about \$400 was collected, the balance of the fines having been suspended during good behavior and being so imposed and held over various persons are having good effect.

Five horses, one dog and one cow have been killed by order of the Society.

Many complaints have come to the Society during this year of cruelty by railroad companies in the shipment of stock. These complaints have mostly arisen by employees in an attempt to follow some strict rule of the companies rather than by common sense. Orders have been given by the officers of the Society, which have been followed, where we had no real authority for giving such orders; no authority at all except that of demanding that humane treatment be given stock, when if the same request were given by the railroad agents for the same reasons, there would not be complaints such as have come to the Society.

The two organizations, Humane Society and Associated Charities, have found that they are very beneficial to each other and the work of both is more easily and successfully carried on by working together.

Mr. H. A. Hammon, of Cairo, was then called to the chair and presided for the remainder of the session.

Miss Ruth Ewing, editor of the *HUMANE ADVOCATE*, published by The Illinois Humane Society, then read two papers on Humane Education. These papers were written by Mr. Edward G. Fairholme, Secretary of the Royal S. P. C. A., of London, England, and Mr. J. J. Kelso, of the Toronto, Canada, Humane Society, for the recent International Humane Con-

ference held at Washington, and proved of interest to the Cairo audience.

Mr. George A. H. Scott followed on the program with a talk about "Needed Legislation and the Activities of Humane Societies."

This was a distinctly practical matter of interest to all those engaged in the work.

Mr. Gus Ahrens, representing Decatur, spoke most entertainingly of the conditions in his home city. He said that at the time the invitation to attend the state humane convention reached him he had thrown it aside as being something quite out of the question for him to accept; as the small amount of money on hand for use in humane work was too greatly needed in Decatur to justify railroad expenses to Cairo.

Upon being called on the telephone by a leading Decatur newspaper man and asked if he would attend the meeting in Cairo if the money for the trip was forthcoming, he had replied with an emphatic and enthusiastic "Sure." He said that, thanks to the press, an appeal was made to the reading public that netted one hundred dollars as an expression of Decatur's interest in humane work in an emergency case.

This amount was, of course, considerably more than was needed or used, but served as a splendid indication of what public-spirited citizens can accomplish in a short time for the public good.

Mr. Ahrens said that there was an earnest desire on the part of many Decatur people to have a live, active humane society established in their city, and that he had been sent to the Cairo convention for the specific purpose of gaining definite information as to the proper and practical procedure in organizing one.

Mr. Ahrens returned to Decatur armed to the teeth with information

such as he will need in his laudable business of forming a society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

We venture to predict, judging from Mr. Ahrens' own intelligence and enthusiasm and the generous support given him by the press and people of his home city, that Decatur will soon have a fine and flourishing humane society, and perhaps be entertaining the next state convention.

The following resolutions were then reported and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the request of the Superintendent of City Schools of Cairo that information regarding the laws against cruelty be printed and distributed among the pupils of the High School, be referred to the Cairo Humane Society for action.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be given to all Societies sending delegates and reports of work.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be given to the Cairo Humane Society, Mr. Easterday and Mr. Hannon, and other officers and members of that Society for their work and efforts in making the convention successful and caring for the visiting delegates.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be given to the Press for the many generous notices published of this meeting from time to time during the last few weeks.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be given to Mr. F. C. Clendenin, Superintendent of City Schools, and Mrs. Fanny P. Hacker, County Superintendent, for the interest manifested by them in behalf of Humane Education; and the opportunity given by Mr. Clendenin of holding the morning session of this convention at the High School in the presence of all the school boys and girls.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be given to Captain Charles C. Healey for the interesting and instructive stereopticon lecture to be given by him at the Bijou Theatre.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be given to Mrs. Fanny P. Hacker for her invitation to the delegates to take a trip on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of G. A. H. Scott of Chicago, Mr. M. Easterday of Cairo, and Mr. W. H. Kerriek of

Bloomington, be appointed to select time and place of holding next convention.

*THIRD SESSION, 5 P. M. to
6:15 P. M.*

This was entirely devoted to a lecture dealing with street traffic conditions in Europe and America, and illustrated by stereopticon views of London, Paris, New York and Chicago streets. Captain Charles C. Healey, commanding the Mounted Squadron of Police in Chicago, Ill., was "the man—and lecturer—of the hour." This illustrated lecture proved to be of great interest to the audience, which filled every seat of the Bijou Theatre, the use of which was most generously given to the convention by Mr. Travis Kimmell, the proprietor.

The final curtain after this entertainment brought to a close the third and most successful of the humane conventions to be held in Illinois.

The following persons were registered as attendants of the convention:

Walter Butler, Chicago, Illinois.
Miss Ruth Ewing, Chicago, Illinois.
George A. H. Scott, Chicago, Illinois.
Capt. Chas. C. Healey, Chicago, Illinois.
Mrs. C. C. Healey, Chicago, Illinois.
T. M. Treece, Herrin, Illinois.
Horace A. Hannon, Cairo, Illinois.
W. L. Bristol, Cairo, Illinois.
Rev. L. G. Graham, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Fanny Posey Hacker, Cairo, Illinois.
W. H. Kerriek, Bloomington, Illinois.
Mrs. A. B. Turner, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. M. Eugenia Dougherty, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Thos. McFarland, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. J. J. Rindelman, Cairo, Illinois.
Stuart Lewis, Cairo, Illinois.
Josiah Kerriek, Minook, Illinois.
Mrs. F. M. Gilbert, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Samuel White, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Woodward, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Henry Gilhofer, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. D. Johns, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Louise Zanone, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. Adelaide A. Conings, Cairo, Illinois.
Mrs. H. A. Hannon, Cairo, Illinois.
Ione Kennedy, Cairo, Illinois.
R. D. Kennedy, Cairo, Illinois.
Leila Miller, Cairo, Illinois.
Gus Ahrens, Decatur, Illinois.
A. S. Buchanan, Cairo, Illinois.

Mrs. J. E. Strong, Cairo, Illinois.
T. C. Clendenen, Cairo, Illinois.
E. Midkiff, Cairo, Illinois.
Everett McDaniel, Cairo, Illinois.
Joseph C. Walmer, Cairo, Illinois.
Reba Walmer, Cairo, Illinois.
Edna Whalen, Cairo, Illinois.
Grace Youch, Cairo, Illinois.
Dewey Whitlock, Cairo, Illinois.
Horace R. Tolls, Cairo, Illinois.
Egbert Smith, Cairo, Illinois.
Stella Shields, Cairo, Illinois.
Gladys Shea, Cairo, Illinois.
Grace White, Cairo, Illinois.
Darrel Schoh, Cairo, Illinois.
Robert Stehr, Cairo, Illinois.
Leon Roche, Cairo, Illinois.
Iona Bondurant, Cairo, Illinois.
Margaret Stapleton, Cairo, Illinois.
Clyde Parker, Cairo, Illinois.
Ruth Pennebaker, Cairo, Illinois.
Vivian Rees, Cairo, Illinois.
William J. Hopkins, Jr., Cairo, Illinois.
Doris Hodge, Cairo, Illinois.
Louis Hebbetts, Cairo, Illinois.
Albert Lund, Cairo, Illinois.
Rita Lehning, Cairo, Illinois.
Esther Meyer, Cairo, Illinois.
Leroy Metzger, Cairo, Illinois.
Trilby Whitaker, Cairo, Illinois.
Lulu Stelly, Cairo, Illinois.
Pansy Clark, Cairo, Illinois.
Eva Dalton, Cairo, Illinois.
Carry Gholson, Cairo, Illinois.
Marion Candee, Cairo, Illinois.
Beulah Davis, Cairo, Illinois.
Cleone Borsenberger, Cairo, Illinois.
Dorothy Davis, Cairo, Illinois.
Nellie Voght, Cairo, Illinois.
Mabel G. Farrin, Cairo, Illinois.
Annulta Lorskanka, Cairo, Illinois.
Annapriese Walsh, Cairo, Illinois.
Amanda Fellnagel, Cairo, Illinois.
Hermine Colm, Cairo, Illinois.
Florence Barry, Cairo, Illinois.
Ingabo Cary, Cairo, Illinois.
Irene Cohen, Cairo, Illinois.
J. B. Hibbitts, Jr., Cairo, Illinois.
Frank Collins, Cairo, Illinois.
Warren Crandall, Cairo, Illinois.
Mercer Woodward, Cairo, Illinois.
Frank Miller, Cairo, Illinois.
Frank Schoembs, Cairo, Illinois.
Tony McNameara, Cairo, Illinois.
Edward A. Landes, Cairo, Illinois.
James C. Phelps, Cairo, Illinois.
Bernard J. Cooke, Cairo, Illinois.
Ralph Thompson, Cairo, Illinois.
Clarence Earley, Cairo, Illinois.
Phil Eichenberger, Cairo, Illinois.
Fred Brinkmeyer, Cairo, Illinois.

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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DECEMBER, 1910

CAIRO, AND THE HALLIDAY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Strange to say, Fort Jefferson, Ky., was the beginning of Cairo, Ill. George Rogers Clark, under the direction of Thomas Jefferson, erected this fort in 1781, and several families settled in its vicinity.

At a very early date, the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians attacked and besieged the fort. The Indians numbered twelve hundred, and but for the timely arrival of recruits and provisions the record might have been very different. After this victory the fort was abandoned. Many of the soldiers, together with the settlers who had taken refuge in the fort crossed over the river into Illinois and established the town of Cairo.

About seventy years ago, Darius B. Holbrook acquired title to certain lands in the vicinity of Cairo and immediately conceived the idea of building a great city at the conjunction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He built it in his imagination and then reduced his air castles to drawings and maps. With these he went to England, where he told glowing stories of the prospective city, and sold much stock, realizing large sums of money. Returning to Cairo, he launched a number of extensive enterprises, including the "Cairo City and Canal

Company," to which he conveyed the lands mentioned, and proposed building a canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River, and later, to establish machine shops, foundries, factories and saw mills.

As things developed it became obvious that his whole scheme was a specious one,—a plan for getting money under false pretenses. He leased lots and properties, but never sold them, keeping all the lands and buildings in the control of the company, which, in reality, belonged to him. His greed and self-interest became so great that he wanted all the perquisites.

When his methods and practices became known, he refused to allow the publication of a newspaper for fear an exposé of his actions might appear in print. He erected a palatial residence for himself (which stood on the present site of the Halliday Hotel), where he lived for a time in great style and affluence.

Retribution, swift and certain, followed close on the heels of his wrong doing. Within a year his failure was complete; his enterprises were closed down, and the people connected with them fled the town, reducing the population of Cairo from one thousand to less than fifty inhabitants.

About this time Charles Dickens made his celebrated trip to America, and being familiar with the stories about Cairo circulated by Holbrook, devoted some space in his "American Notes" to correcting those statements. Some historians claim that Dickens in his turn went as far wrong in the other extreme, and that his unjust criticism hung like a pall over the City of Cairo for many years. However that may be, the pall that hung over Cairo was not a mere matter of fiction but had some foundation in fact.

Within another year Holbrook's career had ended and Cairo's pros-

perity had begun. To-day all that remains to Cairo people of the picturesque Holbrook, is a short city street bearing his name, that serves as a perpetual reminder that selfishness precipitates its own doom.

With his death, the fetters that had bound and retarded the city's natural growth were broken asunder, and with the emancipation from one-man power began the onward march of progress.

Situated as Cairo is at the junction of the two great rivers of this continent—the Mississippi and the Ohio—she seems destined to continue to grow in importance.

Cairo is now rated as one of the important cities of Illinois, and can boast a fair quota of public buildings, churches, banks, stores, hotels, libraries, and schools, as well as many private residences.

One of her most interesting and artistic possessions is a particularly beautiful public drinking fountain, erected in 1905, and donated to the city of Cairo as a memorial to Captain William P. Halliday by his wife and daughters.

The fountain is centrally located in a small park overshadowed by beautiful trees, at the intersection of three streets, where it is in a position to minister continuously to the comfort and refreshment of passersby. The stone base or fountain proper is provided with two faucets to supply drinking water for people, a large basin from which horses may drink, and a smaller basin near the ground for the use of all smaller animals, such as dogs, cats, squirrels and birds.

This foundation of stone is surmounted by a bronze figure of an Indian, who has made his way through the thicket and come upon a spring of flowing water. It is called "The Hearer," and is the work of the American sculptor, George Grey Barnard,

who has designed the statuary for the new capitol building of Pennsylvania. Before erection, the figure was on exhibition in the Art Department of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Besides being a great work of art, the figure is remarkable for having been made in one casting, which is an unusual feat in bronze work.

In selecting a drinking fountain as a memorial to Captain Halliday, his family were influenced by the fact that he had always been a great advocate of a pure water supply for the City of Cairo. The subject of the bronze figure was chosen as being typical of the life of Captain Halliday, who was a self-made man who hewed his own career. The fountain stands to-day as a model of artistic and practical worth, in memory of a beloved and public-spirited man.

A GIFT TO WABASH COUNTY SCHOOLS

Thanks to a generous and practical humanitarian of Wabash County, Illinois,—a man who does great good in a quiet, modest way, but who wishes to be known only through his works and not by name—a set of eight books calculated to promote humane ideas have been placed in the library of each of the sixty schools in that county.

The money for the purchase of the four hundred and eighty volumes was donated by a humane Big Brother while the selection of the books was made by the Illinois Humane Society in conjunction with Mr. S. A. Mayne, County Superintendent of Schools in Wabash County.

The school children of this county are fortunate to have the friendly interest of such a man, and it is to be hoped that a good Samaritan will arise in every county of the state to provide the same kind of literature for use in all the schools. School children every-

where should have access to such books, and it is a beautiful and practical gift to humanity to furnish young people with libraries of this kind.

The eight books chosen for each of the Wabash County Schools were as follows:

Bob Son of Battle. By Alfred Ollivant.

Horses Nine. By Sewell Ford.

A Dog of Flanders. By Ouida.

Beautiful Joe. By Marshall Saunders.

Stories of Brave Dogs. From St. Nicholas.

Among the Farmyard People. By Clara D. Pierson.

Among the Forest People. By Clara D. Pierson.

Cat Stories. From St. Nicholas.

Such supplementary reading will do much to broaden the interests and sympathies of children in the consideration of what constitutes justice to people and animals. The good influence of such books cannot be *analyzed*, but is to be *seen* and *felt*. In the practical work of humane education, there is no greater factor than the good story, as it is the best means for making a strong and lasting impression upon the child. It gives wholesome imaginative exercise that engenders a feeling of kindness which develops into habits of kindly thought and speech and the doing of good deeds. This right feeling influences judgment—and good judgment rules a life.

MCCLELLAN SCHOOL MEETING

The Junior Humane Society of the McClellan School, Thirty-fifth and Wallace Streets, held a meeting in the Assembly Hall of the school on Friday, December 9th, at eleven o'clock A. M.

There were four hundred and fifty members present. Miss Ethel Clifford, President, acted as Chairman of the meeting.

A program consisting of musical selections and recitations was given by the members of the Society, after

which an address was made by Mr. Scott of The Illinois Humane Society. He talked of the International Humane Conference at Washington, D. C., and also of the successful meeting at Cairo, Ill., on November 30th, of the State Societies. He also spoke to them of Socrates, St. Francis of Assisi, Henry Bergh and Henry David Thoreau and others interested in the welfare of animals.

DEATH OF MR. M. D. WELLS

It is with great sorrow that we note the death, on December 14, 1910, of Mr. Moses Dwight Wells, at his residence in this city.

Mr. Wells had been a strong friend of this Society and had also been one of its directors for the last twenty-eight years. Mr. William A. Fuller, Mr. John L. Shortall and Mr. Walter Butler attended the funeral as representatives of the Society.

“The pure, keen air abroad,
Albeit it breathed no scent of herb, nor
heard
Love-call of bird nor merry hum of bee,
Was not the air of death. Bright mosses
crept
Over the spotted trunks, and the close buds,
That lay along the boughs, instinct with
life,
Patient, and waiting the soft breath of
spring,
Feared not the piercing spirit of the North.
The snow-bird twittered on the beechen
bough,
And 'neath the hemlock, whose thick
branches bent
Beneath its bright cold burden, and kept
dry
A circle on the earth of withered leaves,
The partridge found a shelter. Through the
snow
The rabbit sprang away. The lighter
track
Of fox, and the raccoon's broad path, were
there,
Crossing each other. From his hollow tree
The squirrel was abroad, gathering the nuts
Just fallen, that asked the winter cold and
sway
Of winter blast to shake them from their
hold.”

—William Cullen Bryant.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Good news on Christmas morning,
 Good news, O children dear!
 For Christ, once born in Bethlehem,
 Is living now, and here!

Good news on Christmas morning,
 Good news, O children sweet!
 The way to find the Holy Child
 Is lighted for your feet.

Good news on Christmas morning,
 Good news, O children glad!
 Rare gifts are yours to give the Lord
 As ever Wise Men had.

Good news on Christmas morning,
 Good news, O children fair!
 Still doth the one Good Shepherd hold
 The feeblest in his care.

Thank God on Christmas morning,
 Thank God, O children dear!
 That Christ who came to Bethlehem
 Is living now, and here.

—From St. Nicholas.

CHRISTMAS FEAST FOR THE BIRDS

They have sweet Christmas music in Norway, that far-off country with the steel-blue sky and the frozen sea. The peasants make the birds that inhabit those icy coasts and valleys so happy on that day that they sing a Christmas carol of their own accord, and all the people rejoice to hear it. On Christmas eve, after the birds have sought shelter from the north winds, the good people bring sheaves of corn and wheat and tie them to every spire, gable and gate-post. When the Christmas sun rises, crowning the mountains with splendor, the birds chorus their glad surprise in a burst of song. The children run out from their houses to hear the old church spire singing, the older people follow; the air is filled with the flutter of wings and the carol

of gladness. The hearts of the people respond to the living anthem, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace; good-will to men."

A GRATEFUL TURTLE

When passing through an alley on the North Side one afternoon last winter, a little girl noticed a turtle lying in the path. She picked it up and found that the wheel of a wagon had passed over its body and injured it so it could not move.

With great care she took it to her home, nursed it and fed it regularly until the turtle had entirely recovered and become as lively as any of its family in their normal state. She continued to care for it until the warm weather came, when she thought the little creature would be more happy in a larger body of water, with more natural surroundings. She therefore took it to the pond in Lincoln Park to give it its freedom.

The turtle seemed to enjoy its liberty and swam out some distance, but immediately returned and stopped at the feet of the little benefactress. The child took it up and put it back into the water, but the turtle again returned. The same thing happened a third time, and although many children were standing at the edge of the pond, the turtle would always return exactly where its own little mistress stood and lie still at her feet.

The child then understood that the little creature, from whom no one had expected any intelligence, was so filled with love and gratitude, that it could not part from its benefactor.

With tears in her eyes she picked it up and took it home, and is now tenderly caring for it.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TOPSY, A WATER SPANIEL

Written by VIOLET ANDERSON

CHAPTER I.

PUPPYHOOD.

There is so much in the life of a dog that is worth the telling, and so much in the hearts of dumb creatures that ought to be revealed, that I am going to turn story-teller and relate the adventures of my first years, and incidentally lay bare the heart of at least one dog—that of myself, a King Charles Water Spaniel.

There has been a time in my life when I could not tell you the story I now intend to tell. The early part of my puppyhood seems a profound mystery to me. It was so full of sorrow and hardship, that it really gives me pain to think of it. As far back as I can remember I was being pushed about and I seemed to be always in the way. I was born in that portion of the year which people call winter; anyhow, I know quite well that it was very cold because, when I, by accident, tumbled into my saucer of milk, my mistress threw me out of doors; I ran about looking for a place of shelter from the cold, piercing winds that made such melancholy sounds, which I afterward learned to imitate.

One very, very cold day I was racing up and down an alley in a frantic effort to keep warm. I was hungry, thirsty and cold. Finally I saw a little elevation which I sprang for. I did not know at that time, but I have learned since that it was an ash barrel. After many wild dashes I succeeded at last in reaching the top. I looked in to see if by chance there might be any food there. But alas!—I plunged head first down into the barrel.

Escape seemed impossible. All I could do was to use my lungs, and I used them pretty well, for it was not

long before a kind faced man peered down into the barrel upon me.

When I saw this kind faced person I whined and talked in my own puppy language so pitifully that he thrust two hands down into the barrel and picked me out. He brushed most of the ashes from my coat of brown curls and then held me up for inspection. He seemed to have been pleased at my looks, because he held me close to him and continued on his walk up a very wide street to his home.

First of all, I was thrust into a tub of water, and scrubbed and scrubbed until I was very angry. Oh! I didn't like this sort of thing at all! I protested, but it did no good. At last I was lifted from the water and wiped dry. This was not quite so bad so I submitted to it without any complaint. After I was thoroughly dry I was rolled up in a piece of blanket and placed in a cozy, warm bed, where I remained all night dreaming of large saucers of milk and various other delicacies.

CHAPTER II.

CONCLUSION.

One very hot, sultry afternoon I was lying in the grass on the lawn on our premises when I was awakened from my half stupid condition by a gruff, but friendly bark of a dog, who afterward became my friend.

I was upon my feet at the unexpected, but pleasant adventure and barked back at him. I wagged my tail and rushed up to him to make friends at first sight.

After we had introduced ourselves we lay down together upon the grass and began to chat. We talked about our lives and the important things that had happened. At length my friend, whose name was Fido, said that he had

to go home, because his mistress did not allow him to remain long away; but we made an appointment to meet again, and then parted.

My friend and I met quite often and many a happy day we spent together. But alas—one day I did not see my friend according to an appointment. I waited and waited, but all in vain. My friend did not appear, nor did he ever appear again. I learned later that he had been taken sick and died; and we parted here on earth forever.

I have wandered through life with no one to love and no one to love me. My life has been very pleasant and filled with great adventures, but amid them all I never had a dog associate. They were all folks who did not feel interested in my affairs, and did not play with me as a dog friend would have done.

So I have had a sweet but lonely life, and now I am growing very old. I beg of you, kind reader, to think occasionally of a King Charles Water Spaniel, whose mission on earth was to write a few lines of appreciation of those kind people who have tender feelings for all dumb creatures, and who realize that under our coats of fur, no matter what color they may be, is a wealth of intelligence and kind feeling worthy of their affection and sympathy.

Your humble servant,

TOPSY.

A DOG THAT SPEAKS GERMAN

Germany has a talking dog. He is a dark brown setter named Don, belonging to Herr Ebers, of Hamburg.

His master affirms that he began talking in 1905, without teaching of any kind. The first word that he spoke was "haben" (German for want), in answer to the question put to him by his master at the dining table one day,—"Don, do you want something?"

To the utter astonishment of the family seated at the table, the tone used by the dog was neither a bark nor a growl, but distinct, articulate speech.

Since that time, careful attention has been given to the development of his talents, and he now has six different German words that he "rolls under his tongue." Authorities in Hamburg proclaim the dog a scientific marvel.

Continued from page 41

Maxie M. Haden, Cairo, Illinois.
E. Kusener, Cairo, Illinois.
P. Bestling, Cairo, Illinois.
G. Dills, Cairo, Illinois.
Clarence S. Alvey, Cairo, Illinois.
Sidney Brown, Cairo, Illinois.
James Herring, Cairo, Illinois.
Centon Tanner, Cairo, Illinois.
Helen Schuh, Cairo, Illinois.
Doris Marx, Cairo, Illinois.
Hazel Harned, Cairo, Illinois.
Ruth Reed, Cairo, Illinois.
Lynnette Swoboda, Cairo, Illinois.
Evelyn Barron, Cairo, Illinois.
Alice Thompson, Cairo, Illinois.
Blanche Coombes, Cairo, Illinois.
Ethel Phillippy, Cairo, Illinois.
Roselyn Mackey, Cairo, Illinois.
Mary E. Malnéche, Cairo, Illinois.
Leola Walker, Cairo, Illinois.
Anna Holder, Cairo, Illinois.
Pauline Fentz, Cairo, Illinois.
Edith Langan, Cairo, Illinois.
Edna Conkle, Cairo, Illinois.
Dorothy Condee, Cairo, Illinois.
Earnest Rink, Cairo, Illinois.
Jewell Harned, Cairo, Illinois.
Margaret Farrell, Cairo, Illinois.
Alice Stewart, Cairo, Illinois.
Marietta Reeder, Cairo, Illinois.
Irene Nottage, Cairo, Illinois.
Jeannette Terry, Cairo, Illinois.
Rita Barry, Cairo, Illinois.
Ruth Arey, Cairo, Illinois.
Rose Barry, Cairo, Illinois.
Bess Kennedy, Cairo, Illinois.
Earle Feltes, Cairo, Illinois.
Elizabeth Smith, Cairo, Illinois.
Birdie Hunter, Cairo, Illinois.
Evansta Barry, Cairo, Illinois.
Agatha Burgess, Cairo, Illinois.
Ida Mae Brewer, Cairo, Illinois.
Beth Berry, Cairo, Illinois.
Geraldine Schuh, Cairo, Illinois.
Marguerite Bryant, Cairo, Illinois.
Miriam Clenden, Cairo, Illinois.
Ruth Werner, Cairo, Illinois.

CASES IN COURT

A complaint recently registered at this office by a teamster was fruitful of very practical results.

He said that the grade in the alley back of the Ohio Building, corner of Wabash Ave. and Congress St. was such that when icy it was almost a physical impossibility for horses to keep their footing and pull a pound. He cited his own experience of having two crippled horses while attempting to drive through the place, although he was hauling but a small load. He said that he had sold one of the horses as being no longer fit for his work, but upon seeing the animal driven through the streets by the new owner, still in a suffering condition from the injury, he had bought him back again for \$5.00 determined to cure him of his injury.

The teamster asked that an officer of the Humane Society be sent to examine the alley at said location, and suggested that an attempt be made to get the owners of the property to change the grade of the alley in the interest of humanity. The Humane Officer acted upon this suggestion and interviewed Mr. Evan A. Evans, owner of the Ohio Building. Mr. Evans said that the contract for paving Congress Street had been let, and that as soon as the work had been completed he would gladly change the grade of the alley to conform with that of the street. This he hoped would offer complete relief for the horses.

The teamster's intelligent procedure, together with the property owner's ready response, coupled with the Humane Officer's assistance, effected a cure for the whole trouble,—a striking example of what combined effort in the right direction can do to make smooth all crooked places.

Record 86; Case 55.

A woman reported the case of a horse suffering from a bad collar sore. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of both driver and owner.

Cases were called for trial before Judge Blake, of Sheffield Avenue Police Court, who, after hearing the evidence, fined each man \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$22.00, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 548.

Mr. George E. Ellman, of the Rock Island County Humane Society, was instrumental in bringing a violator of humane law to justice.

It was a case of a balky horse and a driver who resorted to such methods as pulling the tongue of the animal, beating it over the head and hitting it on the side with a shovel to make it go. As a result of this brutal treatment, the horse was so seriously injured that it had to be destroyed.

Mr. Ellman arrested the driver and took him into Court. After declaring that it was a matter of great regret to him that the State made no use of the whipping post as extreme punishment for such an offense, Judge P. H. Wells, of Rock Island, fined the prisoner \$200.00 and costs.

A man appealed to the Society to assist him in protecting his chickens from the injurious abuse of a neighbor.

An officer examined the chickens, several of which had broken wings and legs. The man charged with cruelty was placed under arrest.

Judge Beitler heard the case. Both sides were represented by attorneys. The attorney for the defendant moved that the case be dismissed according to statute on the ground that a chicken was not an animal. Judge Beitler

overruled this motion and fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$13.50, which was paid.

Record 86; Case 13.

The abandonment of two children by their father was reported to the Society by a woman. Upon investigation the father was found to be an habitual drunkard and an unfit custodian for his children, whose mother had died a year before.

A humane officer filed the necessary papers in the Juvenile Court and notified the father to appear in court.

Judge Pinckney ordered the father to pay \$5.00 per week for the keeping of the children, and gave them into the care of an older brother and sister, who had asked that they might live with them, at the same time placing them in charge of Miss Mullen, a Probation Officer.

Record 61; Case 506.

Sergeant Landers of the 10th Precinct Police Station made the arrest of a young man for cruelty to horses.

The man was driving a team attached to a brick wagon. While driving at a rapid rate in the street car tracks he suddenly jerked his horses to one side, running them into the curb and throwing one horse with sufficient force to break a leg. The accident was the result of gross recklessness. After the injury the driver beat the poor animal over the head in a brutal attempt to make it rise. The officer, who had witnessed the act, at once placed the man under arrest.

Judge Stewart of the Maxwell St. Police Court proclaimed the man the worst brute he had ever seen, and fined him \$25.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 86; Case 17.

A man was reported to the Society for failing to provide the common

necessities for his family. He earned \$55 a month, but spent most of it upon himself.

His wife, worn out with nervous anxiety for the future of her children, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid, but was saved from death by the prompt attention of the police and a doctor.

After her recovery the case was called before Judge Blake. The evidence showed that the woman had been under a great strain to provide food and clothing for herself and large family of children on the small allowance given her by her husband.

The judge ordered the man to pay his wife \$6 per week, and asked Mrs. Skinner, a probation officer, to see that the family received good care.

The Chicago Evening Journal made an appeal to its readers for help for this family and raised \$25; and the Bureau of Charities have given clothing and food.

Record 60; Case 833.

A man was reported for beating his wife and turning his children out of doors.

A humane officer found the wife suffering from a severe injury. She said her husband had come home drunk the night before, and had given her a brutal kick; that the five children had fled to a neighbor for protection.

The woman was thrifty and industrious and was the sole support of her family, while her husband did little but drink and abuse her. She swore to a complaint for the arrest of her husband. Later, when the police came to make the arrest, she begged for his freedom and had the warrant recalled. Beyond this point the Society was powerless to act. The woman's refusal to stand by her complaint cost her all legal relief.

Record 61; Case 467.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE

Zero weather imposes hard conditions upon the horse and we should do all we can to lessen the hardship.

Stables should be kept at a temperature of 60 to 66 degrees Fahrenheit, and should be well ventilated.

Before placing a bit in a horse's mouth, it should be dipped in water to remove the frost; otherwise the cold metal is liable to adhere to the delicate skin of the animal's lips and tongue and cause much needless suffering.

Look as carefully to the shoeing of a horse as you would to your own foot ease.

Sand or ashes should be sprinkled upon all slippery inclines and hilly places where traffic is obliged to pass. This may always be accomplished by thoughtful individuals and city officials, and is a cheap and effective way of preventing much needless strain and suffering.

A horse should always be warmly blanketed if left to stand in the cold, if only for a few moments. While standing, he should be turned with his back to the wind rather than facing it, as in that way he will feel the cold much less.

He should not be expected to draw as heavy a load through the snow as over good roads. The load should be lightened as the roads grow heavy. Should your horse fall on the slippery pavements do not whip him; loosen the harness that binds him and spread a blanket under his feet in order that he may gain a foothold, and he will gladly help himself to rise.

Special warning is given to teamsters, drivers and stable men about the proper care of horses during the holidays. Horses accustomed to hard, regular work (and often over-fatigued at this strenuous time), if allowed to remain in the stable during such holidays without exercise and fed the usual quantity of grain, are subject to

a disease known as "Azoturia." The hearty feeding, together with the lack of exercise, cause the system of the animal to become plethoric, more blood being formed than is disposed of, producing extreme congestion. If treated in time this may be cured, but if neglected produces paralysis.

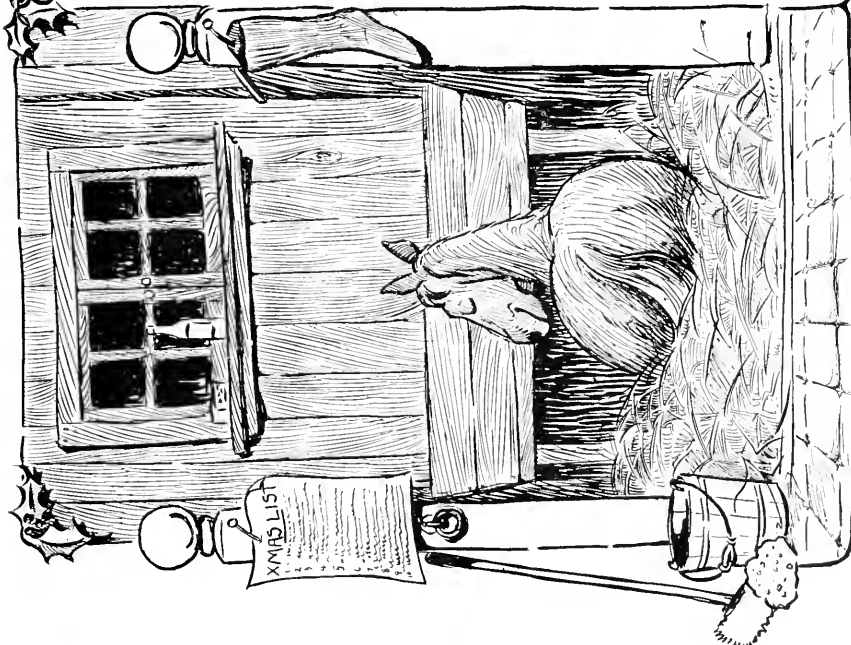
In December, 1905, on the day following two Christmas holidays, over one hundred horses were stricken with this disease in the city of Chicago, and seventy-five of them died. In order to avoid any repetition of this trouble, working horses should be given nothing but soft feed the night before a day of idleness,—a bran mash containing a small quantity of nitre and a tablespoonful of saltpetre. The regular rations should be considerably reduced on the day of rest,—about one quart of oats and three of bran, mixed together and fed dry at each feeding time until the horse begins work again.

If two holidays happen to come together, the horse should be given some exercise on the second day. Good hay and oats are sufficient to keep him in normal condition over two days of idleness. Corn should never be fed an animal when "off duty."

To save a horse after it has shown signs of the disorder:

1. Telephone for a veterinary surgeon.
2. Call for an ambulance.
3. While waiting for the veterinary and ambulance, procure a half pint of whisky and a tablespoonful of ginger. (Usually a sympathetic by-stander will attend to these orders.)
4. Unharness the horse and thoroughly blanket him.
5. Administer the whisky and ginger, diluted in a half pint of water.
6. Make every effort to keep the animal moving on his feet; if that is impossible bend all energy toward keeping him warm.

All owners of horses should instruct their drivers what to do in such cases, and should invest them with full authority to incur such expense as may be necessary to procure emergency aid. Prompt action is worth everything at such a time.



XMAS LIST

1. A warm blanket for winter wear.
2. Two pairs of chain overshoes to keep me from skidding on icy pavements.
3. A bridle without blinders so that I can see where I'm going!
4. A fly net for summer.
5. A straw hat trimmed with a wet sponge, which I promise not to eat, even on a wager.
6. A meal ticket good for 365 days in the year.
7. A permit to drink when I'm thirsty.
8. An injunction prohibiting tail docking.
9. A bunch of carrots instead of mistletoe.
10. The good will of all my fellow men.

"THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS"

We extend our thanks to Mr. Frederick Bate for this gift to the Advocate

Humane Advocate

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HUMANE EDUCATION

By EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, England.

Read at the International Humane Congress, Washington, D. C.

I have selected this subject not because we, in England, have any special points to teach, but because I realize that the future of humanitarianism lies in education.

It is perhaps a platitude to say that all reform work must be creative; creative in finding *methods* to combat particular evils, and creative in making *conditions* which will assist us to improve humanity. And with all such work as our own the most important point is to create a more healthy tone by stimulating an interest in the countless beauties of Nature. True, these beauties have existed for endless years and few have realized them. The life of Nature has too often only appealed to people so that they might destroy it. "It is a fine day; I must go out and kill something" is a catch phrase which is supposed to apply to Englishmen alone, but it has been equally applicable all the world over. Happily, things are changing. Instead of the gun the camera is taken, instead of stalking to *slay*, people now stalk to observe! In that lies our hope!

By arousing an appreciation of these creatures of God's world we shall instill a love for them which will most certainly result in greater humaneness

toward animals, and so, by evolution, toward the human beings also. Thus, building gradually on a very sure foundation—love—we shall have done our share to set a higher standard and to have helped ourselves and others to become better citizens. "Citizenship" and "Rights" are the cries of the day, and I maintain that these high ideals, too often used as mere terms to cloak selfishness and petty jealousy, can best be reached by humane education. We cannot rightly recognize the citizenship of our fellow beings, if we ignore that of the animals; we cannot claim "rights" for ourselves when we ignore those of our neighbors and servants—the animals. Those two words represent precious ideals which we cannot attain unless we help others to attain them also; and then only by a process of education which gives us the knowledge to realize their beauty and importance. John Bright—that great thinker and believer in dependent individuality—rightly said: "If children at school can be made to understand how it is just and noble to be humane, even to what we term inferior animals, it will do much to give them higher tone and character throughout." The same thought ran

through the mind of Ruskin, that enthusiastic lover of nature and founder of the Society of St. George, when he wrote: "It is character building which is our greatest business in the world. No small part is done by our treatment of the animals committed to our care. Without perfect sympathy with the animals around them, no gentleman's education, no Christian education could be of any possible use."

John Bright said: "If children at school can be made to understand." Ah, there's the rub! They *can* be taught at school—but are they? We, in England, have in "Our Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools" a note that "the instruction should be specially directed to the inculcation of courage, truthfulness, cleanliness of mind, body and speech, the love of fair play, consideration and respect for others, gentleness for the weak, kindness to animals," and so on. We also read in the introduction to that excellent code that "It will be the aim of the school to train the children carefully in habits of observation and clear reasoning, so that they may gain an intelligent acquaintance with some of the facts and laws of nature." All that is admirable if put into practice—but it is not! I speak of England, of course, and I say it with great sorrow, that we neglect the opportunities given, or, rather, suggested, by our educational authorities. And why is this? Because we are too busy teaching children studies which are not, apparently, always successful in fitting them for their future callings, and because (and this is the most important) the majority of the teachers themselves have little knowledge of the laws and facts of nature and so cannot instruct their pupils thereon. It is only within the last few years that those extracts which I have read have appeared in the educational code of our country, and, perhaps, it will

be claimed that because such teaching is not compulsory, no methods of instructions have been devised. Unfortunately the day is not long enough, the school hours are all arranged for—such are the excuses which meet our endeavors to realize the "pious hopes" of the code, and in the meanwhile children grow up without sufficient knowledge, for example, to tell a robin from a thrush, though they may be scholars enough to read (and of this they are proud) the trash which is circulated under the guise of literature and fiction. One cannot help pitying them—they read in books the imaginings of man, while they are blind to the God created wonders which surround them on all sides!

The present system of teaching cultivates the brain and the body, but does not educate the heart, and so we only attain half the possibilities of our being, for as we cultivate the one without the other we ignore the very means for applying our knowledge to life—we dig forever in the sand—we are like the Israelites trying to make bricks without straw! Therefore, either as individuals or as countries, we must strive to awaken the fount of mercy which we each possess, so that, to quote from one of your own poets:

"Love shall lift to higher goals,
The lowest lives, the darkest souls."

It is, of course, of great importance for humane societies to prevent the perpetration of cruelties in the future similar to those which stained the record of the world's past history, by creating laws and by punishing the breakers of them, but it is of far greater importance to remove the necessity for such prosecutions by the wide reaching influence of education.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may claim—not with mere vaunting pride, but

with humble gratitude—to have *first* undertaken a crusade for humane education—but this crusade was only the result of much earlier stirrings of conscience. As long ago as 1775, Dr. Humphrey Primatt published a pamphlet on the “Duty of Mercy and the Sin of Cruelty to Brute Beasts,” in which he pleaded for humane education in the following words:

“The minds of children are naturally both tender and susceptible of soft impressions and are open to instructions by which parents may lay a sure foundation for reverential love for themselves, but if they suffer the child to commit acts of cruelty they harden him.” Again, a few years later, in 1791, Mary Wollstonecraft, who seemed to have lived so many years before her time, published a book of “Moral Conversations and Stories”; the first chapter of which deals with “The Treatment of Animals,” and in the following passage occurs:

“God created the world and every inhabitant of it. He is then called the Father of all creatures, and all are made to be happy. He made those snails you despise, and caterpillars, and spiders, and when such a great and wise Being has taken care to provide everything necessary for the meanest creature, would you dare to kill it merely because it appears to you ugly?”

Seeds such as these were sown, and appeared to pass unheeded, but they flourished in the minds of such reformers as John Wesley, Lord Erskin, Wilberforce, and “Humanity Dick” Martin. When in 1824 the R. S. P. C. C. was founded, one of its chief aims was to issue pamphlets for the education of the people. But, alas, it took more than that to make them realize things, and so, while still bearing the educational work in mind and fostering it by a continuous issue of leaflets, and also by starting the Ani-

mal Sunday Movement, the energies of the Society had to be directed almost entirely to prosecutions and the creation of preventative laws. The real impetus of our Society’s later educational propaganda came from America. We shall always remember with gratitude that it was that splendid and untiring humanitarian, Mr. Angell, whose loss we all so recently mourned, who came from Massachusetts to visit Europe and told Miss Burdett Coutts (as she was then) of the work of his own “Ladies’ Humane Society.” And so our own Ladies’ Educational Committee was formed. This Committee issued various books for children, notably Mr. Charles Bray’s “Our Duty to Animals,” and the Rev. F. O. Morris’ “Humanity School Series.” The Society’s journal, “The Animal World,” also owed its inception to Mr. Angell and this paper has grown in usefulness and popularity until it now finds eager readers all over the civilized world. It also instituted the Annual Essay Competitions which have spread all over the country with the gratifying result that in the Competition for London alone, last year, 301,485 essays were sent in.

Charles Kingsley, who must surely have a special niche in our affections for the work he did to popularize the cause of the animals, started in a small way a class to teach the village lads at Eversley in Hampshire, “whom he saw idling about,” some of the wonders of nature, and in another Hampshire village, in 1874, Florence Horatia Suckling started a “Humanity Class” with fortnightly meetings for the study of nature.

These individual attempts to inculcate kindness seem to have started almost unconsciously, for with no knowledge of the classes formed for humanity in other parts of England, Mrs. Smithies, the authoress of the

well-known "Mother's Lessons in Kindness to Animals," organized in 1875, a Band of Mercy at Wood Green, Middlesex, "to protect all animals from cruel usage and to promote their humane treatment." This was the origin of the movement which was taken over by the R. S. P. C. A. in 1883 and which has now spread all over the world. At the present time there are six hundred and forty-two active Bands affiliated with the R. S. P. C. A., besides countless others which have been started on similar lines in connection with the sister Societies abroad. In connection with this movement the Society publishes a monthly paper, "Band of Mercy," a service book, and a number of songs, plays and special leaflets. It is not too much to claim that the movement has been one of the moral forces which have helped the Society in its battle against cruelty. Its influence has extended beyond its own members and so has inspired others to what we now recognize as a healthier and saner regard for every living creature. And what has this Band of Mercy Movement striven to teach—and succeeded, too—I venture to think? It has taught us that though man was given the dominion over animals, this gift is only a sacred trust for the stewardship of which we shall one day have to render an account. And this gift is ours only because we are endowed with higher mental faculties—though, unfortunately, like the man in the parable who received the one talent, we often bury it in pride and forget that "greatness lies not in being strong but in the right use of our strength."

And how can we best inculcate the teachings of this great Movement?

The bricks with which we must build upon the foundation of love must be *justice*. We must teach children by appealing to their inborn sense of justice, and we must, above all,

take care never to outrage that sense in our treatment of themselves. We must appeal to their love by telling them of the love and self-sacrifice of the animals, and we must also be ready to live up to our own teaching and to respect the rights of the animals if we would have our children respect them, too. We are not civilized so long as we take pleasure in their sufferings, and if, in spite of our boasted civilization, we allow our children to grow up callous and indifferent to the feelings of animals, we are only setting back the hand of time and handicapping the children for their future lives.

Nearly eighteen hundred years ago Plutarch said: "When we take our recreation, those who help in the fun ought to share in it and be amused as well," and yet thousands of us have not realized the simple truth of this, because we have not had the eyes of our hearts opened, in spite of all that mental education which has made our childhood, too often, a time of misery! To quote again from the words of John Bright, "Humanity to animals is a great point. If I were a teacher in a school I would make it a very important part of my business to impress every boy and girl with the duty of his or her being kind to animals." It is with the teachers then that our hopes lie. They can lead their pupils to become true nature lovers, to learn the secrets of the fields and forests without robbing nests or catching moths, butterflies, or beetles. The idea that to be a student of nature you must go about with nets, killing bottles and pins is, happily, becoming an exploded one, thanks to the many and beautiful books on nature study. As has been well said: "We need to get back to the natural method of studying the open book of nature, and to instruct the young to observe the free and living animals and insects, instead of brooding over stuffed corpses in a mu-

seum." "Surely," said Thoreau, "the most important part of an animal is its *anima*, its vital spirit, on which is based its character, and all the particulars by which it most concerns us."

The teacher, be he parent, master or guardian, must perhaps dig deep to find the heart of his pupil, but once having discovered it, and made it respond to some kindly act or interesting anecdote, he can go on, sure in the knowledge that he has touched the desired chord. By letting the child know of the wonders of nature around him, by giving him the good example of such simple acts as feeding birds in winter, or watering thirsty animals in summer, and by giving him the little duties of observing and being kind to some particular wild animal or bird, he will have started a habit which will grow and flourish, till the pupil, by second nature, comes to respect the rights of his animal neighbors and thereby also respect those of his fellow humans. Give a child some idea of the habits and characteristics of those creatures which are chiefly at his mercy—let him imagine it suffering if ill-treated, let him know that it has an individuality and understanding all its own—and that child will respond with interested tenderness and a remembering sense of indebtedness which will grow into a fixed habit.

So, starting by teaching kindness to animals, a whole new world of possible means of reform will open out and the seed will be sown whereby the pupil will become that much desired person—a good citizen—respecting others and respected by others. For, to quote Richard Jeoffries, "if you wish your children to think deep things, to know the holiest emotions, take them to the woods and hills, and give them freedom of the meadows."

Those dwellers in town who cannot enjoy the privilege of close communion with God's nature in the fields can also have their share of its pleasures. They

can in the class be given dictation from sound and sensible nature books; they can have a set of them as facts of natural history, instead of useless proverbs which often only inculcate priggishness; they can be set essays on nature subjects, first having been given reading lessons on the habits, proper treatment and needs of animals to stir their sense of observation and train their hearts to think of doing kind actions, and their memories to attend to the wants of any animal in their charge. In countless ways nature and the country-side can be brought into the class room and the home, not by collections nor by dissections, but by the memory and by the heart. And in their recreation and entertainments similar methods can be adopted—always taking care to keep up the right tone by avoiding to make the subject one for jokes and caricatures. So, by plays and songs, by lantern lectures and addresses, humane education, a subject which is worthy of the serious attention of all who strive for the public good, can be furthered until we reach that ideal state when no cruelty even to human beings will be possible, because all children (the men and women of the future) will have been taught to respect their neighbors—human and animal alike, for, as the late Frederick Harrison said, "man's morality towards the lower animals is a vital and indeed fundamental part of his morality towards his fellow men." So, encouraged by the signs of a better future, judged from the gratifying interest and attention which are given to the subject, we may go forward hopefully. A more humane and considerate spirit has gradually evolved so that there is more than half a truth in the saying of a young essayist who, in writing of the cat, said that it was supposed to have nine lives, "but," he added, "it did not now need them, because of Christianity."

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JANUARY, 1911.

"LEND ME YOUR EARS"

Although Solomon recognized and proclaimed the fact that "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast"—it has taken humanity at large many centuries to see that animals have a rightful claim for consideration and good treatment. During the middle ages, animals were subjected to all kinds of ill-usage, and their condition failed to excite even pity. Any appeal in their behalf was regarded with scorn, as it was maintained that a man had a property right to treat any animal in his possession as he might choose to do.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the rights of animals were advocated by Jeremy Bentham in his work of "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," and also by John Lawrence in a book entitled, "Philosophical Treatise on the Moral Duties of Man toward the Brute Creation."

The next advocate of humanitarianism was Lord Erskine, at that time the greatest orator of the English bar. In the conflict between the opposing forces of good and evil, kindness and cruelty, civilization and barbarism, there have always been a bright particular few, who have been so imbued with the mercy and grace of God, so firm in their conviction that all creat-

ures are free born, and that love is the way of salvation, that they have moved in the world like torches of inspiration, throwing light upon the dark ways of existence. Such a light was Lord Erskine when he rose in the House of Peers, in the year 1811, and in a flame and flash of eloquence pleaded for justice to the lower animals.

He introduced into parliament a bill to prevent cruelty to animals, providing for the punishment of those who maltreated them. The reading of the bill was greeted with loud cries of derision and jeers, for the English nobility was not ready to comprehend the great principle of right underlying the appeal. Lord Erskine, completely discouraged and crushed by the insulting reception accorded him, withdrew the bill and abandoned all hope of accomplishing any reform in that direction. Thus he was set upon and his torch extinguished, though not before it had lighted another apostle of kindness on his way,—Richard Martin, who eleven years later introduced a similar bill into the House. Following ignorant tradition, the same strategic methods that had overpowered Lord Erskine were employed to defeat Martin. The howling and hooting had begun when "Humanity Martin," as he was called, stepped out from his seat and peeling off his coat and rolling up his shirt sleeves, announced that he was ready to *fight* for the protection of animals, and that he would meet any man then and there who dared to oppose that bill. The man's splendid spirit of fearless earnestness, emphasized by his appearance of physical strength captivated and commanded his hearers, and all opposition to the measure ceased and the bill became law.

This law, known as "Martin's Act," is recorded in the history of humane legislation as the very first providing

for the protection of animals and the punishment of those who ill treat them. It established the fact that food, rest, proper care and usage were the inalienable rights of animals.

Martin and a few sympathetic friends, met at Slaughter's Coffee House in London, in June, 1824, and a society was formed for the purpose of defining these inalienable rights. This society was the first in the world to be organized for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This society is today, a permanently powerful institution, with agencies all over England, furnishing in truth, the model after which most other societies have been patterned.

Forty years after the founding of the English society, the movement began in this country, being introduced by Henry Bergh, to whose supreme self sacrifice and energy, the active practical work of animal protection in America, owes its origin. He was the first person to openly attempt to educate public sentiment to a higher concept of the animal creation and man's duty toward it.

For the courageous, masterly way in which Henry Bergh met and overcame the brutal, callous indifference, the active antagonism and contemptuous ridicule of the people he had resolved to interest, we owe him all honor. That he could voluntarily plunge into so great a sea of trouble and breast the tide of hard work and public criticism is as self-less an act as is known in the history of philanthropy.

After the founding of the New York Society, the Massachusetts Society was established. The Illinois Humane Society was the third Society organized in this country. Since that time, over five hundred societies have been founded in the United States. This led to the organization of the American Humane Association, the federation of local societies.

It was in 1869 that George C. Walker, Thomas B. Bryan, Julian S. Rumsey, Belden F. Culver, Ranch S. N. Wilcox, and T. B. Brown organized The Illinois Humane Society. Edwin Lee Brown was elected first president; John C. Dore succeeded him; Richard P. Derickson followed and John G. Shortall was made president in 1877, being re-elected to that office for twenty-eight consecutive years. Mr. John L. Shortall succeeded his father as president and served for four years, until February, 1910, when Mr. Walter Butler was elected to the presidency.

The Society was organized primarily on account of the cruelties existing at the Union Stock Yards. Later, the Society was prompted to include protective work for children by the many cases of cruelty to children that came to its attention. Out of the efforts to protect dumb animals from cruelty, grew the more important work of protecting helpless children. At the time there was no other public non-sectarian society to which such complaints could be made. Today, we have many charitable societies, industrial schools, homes, and a Juvenile Court to share in this child saving work.

The Society is an educational, persuasive and preventive agency. Its officers are constantly engaged in cautioning and prosecuting persons guilty of cruelty to either children or animals. It seeks to protect the defenseless and elevate human nature. It is a visible (and sometimes invisible) power reaching out to shield children and animals. It does a great public work. These are some of the ways in which individuals may help it to do more:

By encouraging children in acts of kindness, and discouraging amusements or sports that tend toward inhumanity.

By teaching those having animals in charge how surely their own in-

terests are involved by a careful study of the animals themselves.

By admonishing drivers whose animals show fatigue and suffering; and reporting those who over-drive and over-load or cruelly starve and otherwise abuse their animals.

By reporting all cases of known cruelty to children and animals to this Society.

By refusing to patronize any tradespeople who use ill-conditioned animals, or to employ cabs, carriages or omnibuses drawn by horses or mules unfit for service.

By furthering humane education in the home, school and church.

By becoming a member of The Illinois Humane Society. This Society is the agent for the prevention of cruelty. The demands made upon it have constantly increased, and it needs increased membership to meet the demand.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

We are in receipt of Christmas and New Year's greetings from Mrs. Jeanette C. Ryder and Mme. Suarez and their famous Bando de Piedad, of Havana, Cuba; from Mr. H. Clay Preston, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; from Mr. Matthew McCurrie, of the San Francisco Society; from Mr. Oscar A. Trounstone, of the Ohio Humane Society at Cincinnati, and from Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the American Humane Association.

Merry Christmas to you. We would like to have said it in person, but these printed words must take the place of the spoken greeting.

This is the time of kindred joy, when kindness and hearty welcome span the world. Here's happiness to you who know better than most people that

"True Happiness, if understood
Consists alone in doing good."

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON DOCKING

(1.) Is it not true that in spite of the various State laws against the practice of docking horses' tails, many docked horses are to be seen in our cities and elsewhere, being driven just as though it were no crime?

(2.) Does not this fact conclusively prove that the present laws on this subject are radically defective, either in their provision or enforcement?

(3.) Would not a Federal law embracing the following provisions be fully effective if enacted and enforced, and would it not be pretty sure of being enforced if it were enacted by Congress?

Let the law provide that no tail shall be docked for the reason that a diseased condition in the tail requires it until a state board of Humane Veterinary Surgeons shall decide, after examination, that such necessity actually exists. The penalty for docking, or having in possession a dock-tailed horse or importing into the United States, or attempting to import such horse or horses shall be

(1.) The confiscation of the horse by the Humane Society without any remuneration to the owner.

(2.) A fine of one thousand dollars, one hundred of which shall go to the person who gives the information leading to the arrest.

With such a law as this there would be no docking of horses' tails. No law which only incriminates the party doing the docking, and imposing but a slight penalty, will ever prove anything but a miserable failure. Let us have a law by which the horse will be fully protected, and to do this it must be a law having a penalty that is both certain and severe.

Dr. Frank L. Poland,
Freeland, Muskingum Co., Ohio.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

THE SQUIRRELS THAT LIVED IN A HOUSE

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Published in *Sherwood's Fourth Reader* in 1867 (Abridged).

Once upon a time a man went out into a great forest, and cut away the trees, and built there a very nice little cottage. It was set very low on the ground, and had very large bow-windows, and so much of it was glass that one could look through it on every side and see what was going on in the forest. You could see the shadows of the fern-leaves, as they flickered and wavered over the ground, and the scarlet partridge-berry and wintergreen plums that matted round the roots of the trees, and the bright spots of sunshine that fell through their branches and went dancing about among the bushes and leaves at their roots.

You may be sure that such a strange thing as a great mortal house for human beings to live in did not come into this wild wood without making quite a stir and excitement among the inhabitants that lived there before. All the time it was building, there was the greatest possible commotion in the breasts of all the older population; and there wasn't even a black ant, or a cricket that did not have his own opinion about it, and did not tell the other ants and crickets just what he thought the world was coming to in consequence.

Old Mrs. Rabbit declared that the hammering and pounding made her nervous, and give her most melancholy forebodings of evil times.

The old chestnut-tree that grew on the edge of the woodland ravine, drew a great sigh which shook all his leaves and expressed it as his conviction that no good would ever come of it,—a conviction that at once struck to the heart of every chestnut-burr. The

squirrels talked together of the dreadful state of things that would ensue. "Why," said old Father Gray, "it's evident that Nature made the nuts for us; but one of these great human creatures will carry off and gormandize upon what would keep a hundred poor families of squirrels in comfort."

Old Ground-mole said it did not require very sharp eyes to see into the future, and it would just end in bringing down the price of real estate in the whole vicinity, so that every decent-minded and respectable quadruped would be obliged to move away; for his part, he was ready to sell out for anything he could get. The blue-birds and bobolinks, it is true, took more cheerful views of matters; but then, as old Mrs. Ground-mole observed, they were a flighty set,—half their time careering and dissipating in the Southern States—and could not be expected to have that patriotic attachment to their native soil that those had who had grubbed in it from their earliest days.

"This race of man," said the old chestnut tree, "is never ceasing in its restless warfare on Nature. In our forest solitudes, hitherto, how peacefully, how quietly, how regularly, has everything gone on! Not a flower has missed its appointed time of blossoming, or failed to perfect its fruit. No matter how hard has been the winter, how loud the winds have roared, and how high the snow-banks have been piled, all has come right again in spring. Not the least root has lost itself under the snows, so as not to be ready with its fresh leaves



and blossoms when the sun returns to melt the frosty chains of winter.

"We have storms sometimes that threaten to shake everything to pieces,—the thunder roars, the lightning flashes and the winds howl and beat; but, when all is past, every thing comes out better and brighter than before—not a bird is killed, not the frailest flower destroyed. But man comes, and in one day he will make a desolation that centuries cannot repair. Ignorant boor that he is, and all incapable of appreciating the glorious works of Nature, it seems to be his glory to be able to destroy in a few hours what it was the work of ages to produce.

In spite of all this disquiet about it, the little cottage grew and was finished. When it was all arranged, and the garden walks laid out, and beds of flowers planted around, it began to be confessed, even among the most critical, that it was not after all so bad a thing as was to have been feared.

A black ant went in one day and made a tour of exploration up and down, over chairs and tables, up the ceilings and down again, and, coming out, wrote an article for the *Crickets' Gazette*, in which he described the new abode as a veritable palace. Several butterflies fluttered in and sailed about and were wonderfully delighted, and then a bumble-bee and two or three honey-bees, who expressed themselves well pleased with the house, but more especially enchanted with the garden.

In fact, when it was found that the proprietors were very fond of the rural solitudes of Nature, and had come out there for the purpose of enjoying themselves undisturbed—that they watched and spared the anemones and the violets, and bloodroots, and dog-tooth violets, and little woolly rolls of fern that began to grow up under the trees in spring,—that they never allowed a gun to be fired to

scare the birds, and watched the building of their nests with the greatest interest,—then an opinion in favor of human beings began to gain ground, and every cricket and bird and beast was loud in their praise.

"Mamma," said young Tit-bit, a frisky young squirrel, to his mother one day, "why won't you let Frisky and me go into that pretty new cottage to play?"

"My dear," said the mother, who was a very wary and careful old squirrel, "how can you think of it? Men are full of devices for traps and pitfalls, and who could say what might happen if you put yourself in their power? If you had wings like the butterflies and bees, you might fly in and out again, and so gratify your curiosity; but, as matters stand, it's best for you to keep well out of their way."

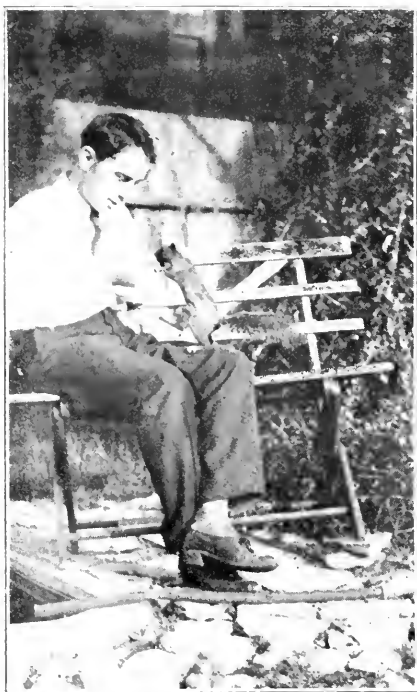
"But, mother, there is such a good woman lives there! I believe she is a good fairy, and she seems to love us all so; she sits in the bow-window and watches us for hours, and she scatters corn all round at the roots of the tree for us to eat."

"She is nice enough," said the old mother squirrel, "if you keep far enough off, but I tell you, you can't be too careful."

Now this good fairy that the squirrels discoursed about was a nice little old woman whom the children used to call Aunt Esther, and she was a dear lover of birds and squirrels and all sorts of animals, and had studied their little ways till she knew just what would please them; and so every day she would throw out crumbs for the sparrows, and little bits of thread and wool and cotton to help the birds that were building their nests, and would scatter corn and nuts for the squirrels; and while she sat at her work in the bow-window she would smile to see the birds flying away with the wool,

and the squirrels nibbling their nuts. After awhile the birds grew so tame that they would hop into the bow-window, and eat their crumbs off the carpet.

"There, mamma," said Tit-bit and Frisky, "only see! Jenny Wren and Cock Robin have been in at the bow-window, and it didn't hurt them, and why can't we go?"



"Well, my dears," said the old Mother Squirrel, "you must do it very carefully, never forget that you haven't wings like Jenny Wren and Cock Robin."

So the next day Aunt Esther laid a train of corn from the roots of the trees to the bow-window, and then

from the bow-window to her work-basket, which stood on the floor beside her; and then she put quite a handful of corn in the work-basket and sat down by it, and seemed intent on her sewing. Very soon, creep, creep, creep, came Tit-bit and Frisky to the window, and then into the room, just as sly and as still as could be, and Aunt Esther sat just like a statue for fear of disturbing them. They looked all around in high glee, and when they came to the basket it seemed to them a wonderful little summer-house, made on purpose for them to play in. They nosed about in it, and turned over the scissors and the needle-book, and took a nibble at her white wax, and jostled the spools, meanwhile stowing away the corn each side of their little chops, till they both of them looked as if they had the mumps.

At last Aunt Esther put out her hand to touch them, when, whisk-frisk, out they went and up the trees, chattering and laughing, before she had time even to wink.

But after this they used to come in every day, and when she put corn in her hand and held it very still, they would eat out of it; and, finally, they would get into her hand, until one day she gently closed it over them, and Frisky and Tit-bit were fairly caught.

O, how their hearts beat! but the good fairy only spoke gently to them, and soon unclosed her hand and let them go again. So, day after day, they grew to have more and more faith in her, till they would climb into her work-basket, sit on her shoulder, or nestle away in her lap as she sat sewing, and the squirrels continued to make the place a favorite resort.

THE SQUIRREL'S ARITHMETIC

High on the branch of a walnut-tree
 A bright-eyed squirrel sat,
 What was he thinking so earnestly,
 And what was he looking at?

The forest was green around him,
 The sky all over his head;
 His nest was in a hollow limb,
 And his children sung in bed.

He was doing a problem o'er and o'er,
 Busily thinking was he
 How many nuts for this winter's store
 Could he hide in the hollow tree.

He sat so still on the swaying bough
 You might have thought him asleep.
 Oh, no; he was trying to reckon now
 The nuts the babies could eat.

Then suddenly he frisked about,
 And down the tree he ran,
 "The best way to do, without a doubt,
 Is to gather all I can."
 —Annie Douglass Bell.

"SUNNY JIM" A DOG POLICEMAN

A poor, forlorn dog, with every outward sign of loneliness, made his appearance one day in Kansas City, Kansas, and the merchants vied with one another in their effort to drive him away from their doors. Although lonely and neglected, the dog refused to make friends with any one, contenting himself with mute appeals to the passersby in a vain search for the master who had deserted him.

Robert M. Dunlop, the policeman on the beat, noticed the friendless dog, and his heart went out to him. A beautiful friendship sprang up between the two. During the first few days the dog, christened "Sunny Jim" by its new master, deliberately walked the beat with the policeman, finding shelter, no man knew where, during the long hours of the night, and being fed, while "on duty," by his protector. Each morning as Patrolman Dunlop took up his duties he expected to have Sunny Jim missing, but when, after a few days, he found that

the dog had decided to remain on the force, he took Jim home with him.

Sunny Jim is the friendliest dog imaginable, yet reserved to a degree; but once his friendship is given, it remains unshaken to the end. Walking by the side of the policeman, he presents a sunny spectacle in all truth, with his tail waving a gay welcome to his acquaintances, while he attends strictly to business, not paying the least attention to the army of dogs met during the course of his beat. No power seems strong enough to tempt him away from the feet of his master, and, let Mr. Dunlop be called in to make an arrest or to pacify some disturbing element, faithful Sunny must go there, too. Not by sign or sound does he interfere with the business of his master, evidently convinced of the fact that the patrolman is big and brave enough to take care of himself in any emergency.

When the patrolman is detailed on "night duty," Sunny also makes the shift, and sleeps in the daytime, just as does his master. He has the unique distinction of being the only dog in Kansas City, if not in the world, that regularly walks a beat and wears a badge.

Once when Mr. Dunlop was ill for a few days, Sunny Jim patrolled the beat alone. He made the "box" regularly, where he would wait for a few seconds, as is the custom of the patrolman, and then slowly march on, until time for the next "call" to headquarters. When Sunny patrolled the beat alone, he was as methodical as clock work and did not spend a moment in play with the other dogs he chanced to meet. He returned to his home and master exactly at the right hour, and ate his supper with the conscious air of having earned it.

—I. T. Martin.

CASES IN COURT

A woman reported a horse in bad condition from over-driving, and asked that an officer be sent to make an examination.

The animal was very thin and lame. The owner was arrested for having caused the horse to be worked.

Judge Fake fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 818.

Officer Caulson, of the First Precinct, arrested an eighteen year old boy for having cruelly whipped the horse he was driving, over the head and neck.

When the case came to trial before Judge Newcomer, the boy's mother told the court that this son was the main support of the family, including herself and six children.

Out of consideration for the mother, the Judge discharged the boy without a fine, telling him, as he did so, that if his desire were law he would have the same kind of a whipping that had been inflicted upon the horse administered as his punishment.

Record 86; Case 270.

An officer of the Society arrested a man for working a horse that was too stiff and sore to be fit for service. A warrant was also sworn out for the owner of the horse.

The evidence in the case was heard by Judge Fake, who discharged the driver and fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, \$11.50 in all.

Record 85; Case 713.

Officer William Reedy, of the Stanton Avenue Police Station, locked up a man for disorderly conduct and cruelty to animals. While intoxicated the man had tried to cut off his dog's tail with a hatchet. Fortunately for

the dog, the officer was a witness to the cruel act and notified a humane officer where the dog could be found.

A woman in respondent's neighborhood had taken charge of the animal and tenderly cared for it. When the officer examined it he found three bad cuts on the tail and one on the back.

The case came up for trial the next day and Judge Dolan fined the man \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$16.00. As he had no money with which to pay the fine, he was sent to the House of Correction.

Record 86; Case 229.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary of the Humane Society of Macomb, Illinois, was instrumental in bringing two men of Industry, Illinois, to justice, for over-driving and cruelly beating a horse.

The case was taken into a justice court and the men fined \$10.00 and costs.

Record 85; Case 733.

The South Side Police placed a man under arrest for working and maltreating an unfit horse, and sent for a humane officer to take charge of the case.

The horse was an old bay mare, blind in both eyes and very feeble, and had fallen on the street. The humane officer destroyed it.

Judge Fry heard the evidence in the case the following day and fined the man \$3.00 and costs.

Record 86; Case 220.

A woman reported a horse in bad condition at Forty-third street and Ashland avenue.

A humane officer examined the horse—one of a team of grays—and discovered that it had a large sore on

the neck and that the mate was suffering from a sore shoulder.

The driver was locked up and a warrant sworn out for the owner. Judge Walker heard the evidence in the case and fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50; fine and costs paid.

Record 85; Case 621.

Officer Breitung, of the Mounted Squad, held a man for driving a horse with a sore shoulder, and called a humane officer to examine the horse.

The driver was placed under arrest.

Judge Blake heard the evidence and fined the driver \$3.00 and costs—total \$11.50, which was paid by the man's employer.

Record 85; Case 727.

The Lawndale Police arrested a

man for brutally beating some cows he was driving. It was charged that he had kicked one cow in the stomach while it was lying down.

The owner of the cows lived at Riverside.

The driver was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Stewart.

Record 85; Case 772.

The Maxwell Police Station reported the arrest of a man for working a horse in unfit condition. A humane officer was asked to take charge of the case.

The owner of the horse was arrested. The case was called before Judge Heap, of the Maxwell Street Station, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.00, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 445.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

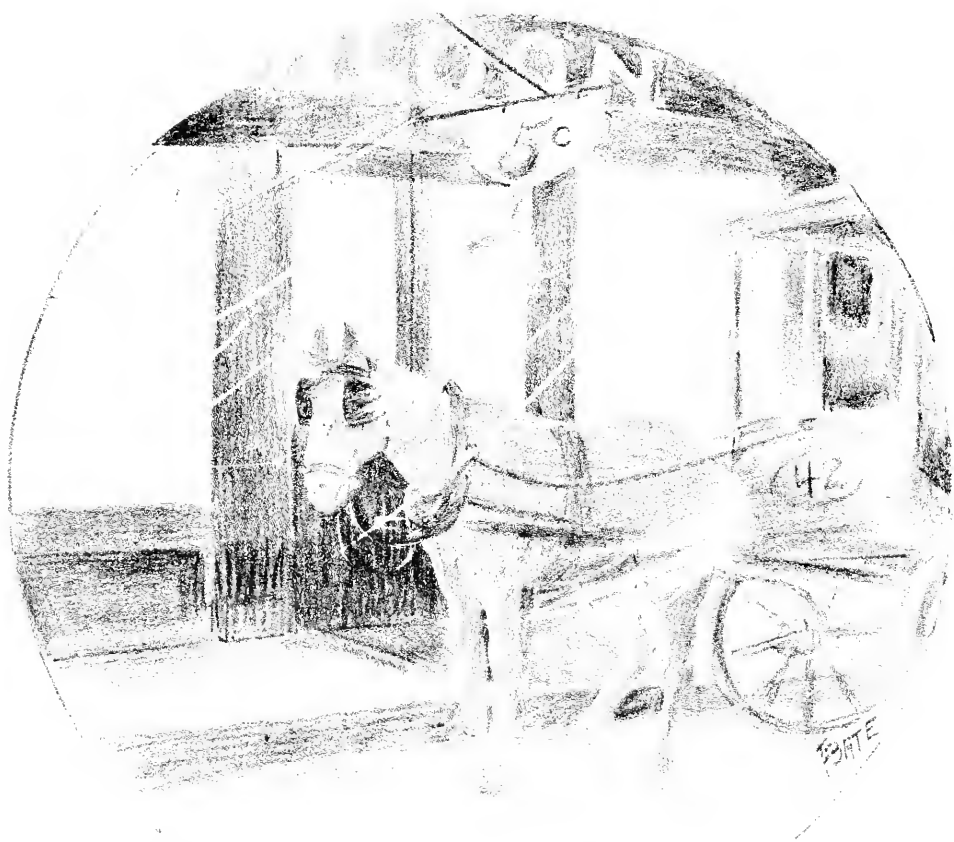
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



WAITING.

Drawn by Mr. Frederick Bate.

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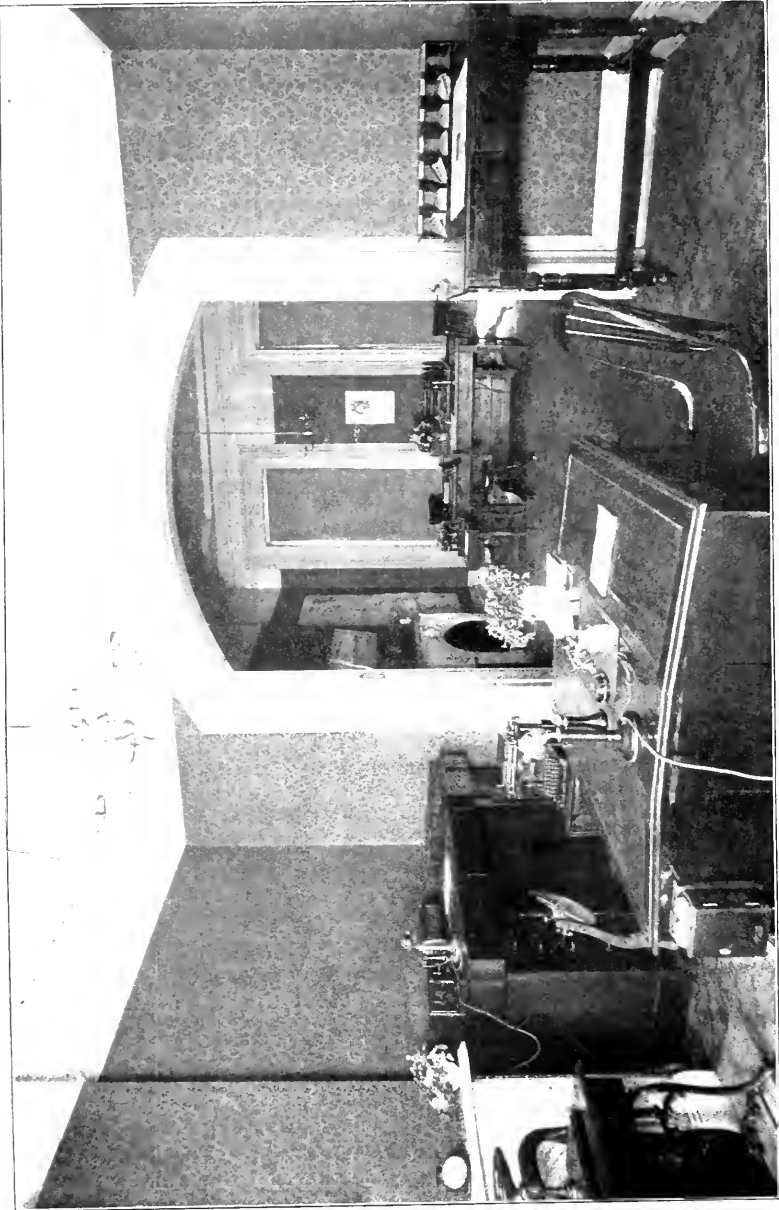
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 Illinois Malleable Iron Co.
 M. Alshuler.
 The Bastian-Blessing Co.
 The Colombia Malting Co.
 Barnard & Miller.
 John Bloek & Son.
 John Clay & Co.
 Harold Sheldon.
 M. B. Austin & Co.
 Mrs. W. B. White.
 Grey, Clark & Engle.
 Electric Appliance Co.
 F. A. Hardy.
 Corbitt Railway Printing Co.
 Hunter W. Finch & Co.
 Frost-Johnson Lumber Co.
 Carney Coal Co.
 Dearborn Drug & Chemical Works.
 Chicago Metal Reduction Co.
 The Cassaday-Fairbank Mfg. Co.
 Mrs. G. W. Maher.
 Goodrich Transit Co.
 R. I. Terwilliger.
 A. G. Becker & Co.
 United States Brg. Co.
 Charles R. Corwith.
 James O'Donnell Teaming Co.
 Charles Weeda.
 Edwin H. Abbott.
 Fred N. Baylies.
 Ferd. O. Baumann.
 William C. Boyden.
 Henry Friend.
 Leonard Bronson.
 Wilson Brothers.
 Live Poultry Transportation Co.
 Charles D. Ettinger.
 W. H. Godair.
 John Gowan-Stobo.
 Charles Greve.
 William J. Bryson.
 Mrs. George Hooper Taylor.
 Albert Wahl.
 George H. Webster.
 H. Banga, M. D.

The Henry O. Shepard Co.
 The Sefton Mfg. Co.
 Phoenix Horse Shoe Co.
 Manhattan Brewing Co.
 W. H. Redington.
 National Malleable Castings Co.
 H. Bernard Jones.
 Lowell Hoit.
 Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
 Schulze Baking Co.
 G. W. Sheldon & Co.
 Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
 The Mosler Safe Co.
 Hydraulic Press Brick Co.
 Chicago Bridge & Iron Works.
 Edward Hines Lumber Co.
 Lyon & Healy.
 Maurice L. Rothschild.
 Siegel, Cooper & Co.
 Burton W. Mudge.
 National Box Co.
 Price Baking Powder Co.
 Johnson Chair Co.
 Edward C. Sweetland.
 Joseph Simons.
 H. S. Raymond.
 C. W. Elphicke & Co.
 George E. Cole & Co.
 Klee Bros. & Co.
 The Quaker Oats Co.
 The Peter Schoenhofen Brg. Co.
 Keeley Brg. Co.
 The Allbright-Nell Co.
 Anheuser-Busch Brg. Co.
 Gordon Strong.
 Charles Tibbetts.
 Pope & Eckhardt Co.
 Best & Russell Co.
 Lill-Robinson Coal Co.
 M. Born & Co.
 Chicago Varnish Co.
 E. M. Kemp.
 C. F. Gunther.
 Thomas J. Prindiville.
 A. H. Hitchcock.
 Wilnam Wrigley, Jr., & Co.
 Mrs. Mary M. Hobbs.
 J. Broderick.
 Granger Farwell.
 Mrs. C. DePeyster Berry.
 Frederick A. Stock.
 William O. Goodman.
 Weil Feather Co.
 David G. Joyce.
 J. L. Kesner.
 Lamson Bros. & Co.
 Noyes & Jackson.
 Ernst Wienhoeber.
 Walter R. Kirk.
 The T. Wilce Co.
 William V. Kelley.
 E. V. Johnson.
 Eugene Katz.
 Louis Wuichet.
 Woods Motor Vehicle Co.

Guilford S. Wood.
 Bailey Bros.
 Jos. Schlitz Brg. Co.
 W. W. Kimball Co.
 James White Paper Co.
 Theo. A. Kochs.
 Hinckley & Schmitt.
 Bryan Lathrop.
 A. D. Lasker.
 Mrs. Magdalena W. Cook.
 Richard C. Lake.
 W. K. Cowan & Co.
 Miss Jean B. Crawford.
 F. O. Moline.
 H. Claussenius & Co.
 Crane Company.
 Howard M. Cox.
 Sprague, Warner & Co.
 Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
 Joseph T. Ryerson & Son.
 Miss Ethel Edmunds.
 Adams Express Co.
 Armour & Co.
 R. A. Burnett.
 Dittmann & Co.
 Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
 Mrs. D. Mark Cummings.

Charles Emmerich & Co.
 Chicago Glass Transfer Co.
 Beatrice Creamery Co.
 Frank J. Julius.
 Edwin S. Jackman.
 Walter Graham.
 Cord Hulsmann.
 Gundlach Advertising Co.
 G. J. Heimann & Co.
 A. C. McClurg & Co.
 Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
 City Fuel Co.
 Albert Doolan.
 Martin M. Schultz & Co.
 J. B. Lawrence.
 William G. Beale.
 Bentley Masslich.
 Henry Botsford.
 George B. Masslich.
 J. H. Wilkes.
 Dr. J. C. Anderson.
 Frank G. Wright & Co.
 Wilbur C. Bacon.
 Miss Ida M. Park.
 Mrs. Elinor Medill Patterson.
 Mrs. S. A. Newman.
 Chas. E. Hathaway.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS

Armour, Mrs. Barbara.
 Armour, Philip D.
 Baker, W. T.
 Bass, Perkins.
 Beecher, Mrs. Jerome.
 Blackstone, T. B.
 Blair, Chauncey B.
 Blair, William.
 Bowen, C. T.
 Brown, Edwin Lee, President from
 May, 1869, to May, 1873.
 Cobb, Silas B.
 Dexter, Wirt.
 Derickson, Rich. P., President from
 May, 1875, to May, 1877.
 Dobbins, T. S.
 Dore, John C., President from May,
 1873, to May, 1875.
 Drake, John B.
 Drummond, Miss Jane.
 Farwell, John V.
 Field, Henry.
 Field, Marshall.
 Fisk, David B.
 Foster, John H.
 Foster, Mrs. Nancy S.
 Harrison, Mrs. U. L.
 Haskell, Mrs. Caroline E.
 Haskell, Frederick.
 Harvey, T. W.
 Jones, John.
 Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth G.
 King, Henry W.
 Laffin, Mathew.
 Landon, Albert W.

Lawrence, E. F.
 Leeds, W. B.
 Leiter, Levi Z.
 Mason, Roswell M.
 May, Horatio N.
 Medill, Joseph.
 Murdoch, Thomas.
 Paaren, Dr. N. H.
 Patterson, R. W., Jr.
 Peck, Walter L.
 Pinkerton, Allan.
 Pullman, Geo. M.
 Raymond, Benjamin W.
 Rorke, M. A.
 Ross, Mrs. Henrietta.
 Schneider, George.
 Schuttler, Peter.
 Sharp, William H.
 Sherman, John B.
 Shortall, John G., President from
 May, 1877, to May, 1906.
 Shufeldt, Henry H.
 Sprague, Otho S. A.
 Stiles, I. N.
 Stone, Leander.
 Stone, Samuel.
 Sturges, Mrs. Mary D.
 Talcott, Mancel.
 Talcott, Mrs. Mary A.
 Taylor, H. P.
 Tree, Lambert.
 Wahl, Christian.
 Webster, Mrs. Mary M.
 Wells, Moses D.
 Young, Otto.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE.....	1869	1876
JOHN JONES.....	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882..
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN.....	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS.....	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS.....	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER.....	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE.....	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING.....	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL.....	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.....	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD.....	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON.....	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909
MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882	1910
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	1911

DIRECTORY OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Adams County—Quincy. H. P. Walton, President; John H. Best, Treasurer; C. W. Breitwieser, Secretary.

Alexander County—Cairo. M. Easterday, President. Mrs. Anna Woodward, Vice-President. Horace A. Hannon, Secretary.

Boone County—Belvidere. Miss Juliet Sager, Secretary.

Champaign County—Urbana. Miss C. Belle Norton, Secretary.

Champaign County—Champaign. E. L. Milne, President; Harry Muss, Vice-President; R. W. Braithwaite, Secretary; A. M. Burke, Treasurer.

Carroll County—Savanna. Dr. G. W. Johnson, President; Rev. C. F. Kleihauer, Vice-President; C. N. Jenks, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fayette County—Vandalia. H. S. Humphrey, President.

Ford County—Sibley. Mrs. H. D. Young, President; Mrs. John Lindelof, Treasurer; Mrs. L. F. Lutyen, Secretary.

Kane County—Elgin. Edward F. Mann, President; Marion Wilde, Secretary; Elmer Egler, Treasurer.

La Salle County—Ottawa. E. C. Swift, President.

Madison County—Alton. Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, President; George H. Smiley, Treasurer; Mrs. G. A. McMillen, Secretary.

Madison County—Edwardsville. Mrs. D. G. Williamson, President; Miss Charlotte Nelson, Secretary; Miss Edna Jeffress, Treasurer.

McHenry County—Marengo. Mrs. A. B. Coon, President.

McHenry County—Harvard. Mrs. W. C. Wellington, Secretary.

McHenry County—Union. H. M. McIntyre, Secretary.

McLean County—Bloomington. Henry Behr, President; Mrs. Jennie K. Brett, Secretary; J. Dickey Templeton, Treasurer.

McDonough County—Macomb. Wallace Walker, President; Rose B. Jolly, Secretary; Mrs. H. Stocker, Treasurer.

Morgan County—Jacksonville. A. G. Wadsworth, President.

Ogle County—Oregon. Mrs. Mary H. Artz, Secretary.

Ogle County—Rochelle. Mrs. James C. Fesler.

Peoria County—Peoria. S. M. Sorenson, President; Mrs. Benjamin Cowell, Treasurer; Marsh Hanna, Secretary.

Rock Island County—Rock Island. W. S. Park, President; Daniel Montgomery, Treasurer; Amalia Peterson, Secretary.

Sangamon County—Springfield. Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., President; Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.

St. Clair County—East St. Louis. Dr. C. W. Lillie, President; A. Diehm, Treasurer; E. A. Thomas, Superintendent.

Stephenson County—Freeport. Mrs. John G. Oyler, Secretary.

Vermillion County—Danville. Mrs. J. Snyder, Secretary.

Vermillion County—Hoopeston. A. Honeywell, Secretary.

White County—Grayville. Miss Mercy Cooke, Secretary.

Whiteside County—Sterling. Capt. John Niles, President.

Will County—Joliet. Coll McNaughton, President; Hattie Wagner, Secretary.

Winnebago County—Rockford. Dr. W. H. Fitch, President; Nellie T. Rew, Secretary; Fay Lewis, Treasurer.

- Boone County—Poplar Grove. Waldo E. Hull, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county, excepting Poplar Grove.
- Bureau County—Princeton. W. I. Kendall, Special Agent.
- Bureau County—Tiskilwa. Ernest W. Lee, Special Agent.
- Champaign County—Urbana. James M. Dunseth, Special Agent.
- Calhoun County—Hardin. Arthur Gordon, Special Agent.
- Carroll County—Savanna. R. L. Henderson, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Evanston. John S. Keefe, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Oak Park. George A. Amacker, Special Agent.
- Cook County—Blue Island. Ulrich Rohrbach, Special Agent.
- Christian County—Pana. W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.
- DeKalb County—Sycamore. Philo H. Van Gelder, Special Agent.
- Effingham County—Effingham. George Austin, Special Agent.
- Ford County—Sibley. Nelson Soucie, Special Agent.
- Henry County—Cambridge. James Pollock, Special Agent.
- Henry County—Geneseo. W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
- Iroquois County—Milford. Samuel Washburn, Special Agent.
- Iroquois County—Cissna Park. D. Ambrose, Special Agent.
- Iroquois County—Thawville. Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
- Jefferson County—Mount Vernon. George E. Green, Special Agent.
- Jersey County—Grafton. John H. Stafford, Special Agent.
- Kane County—St. Charles. M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
- Kane County—Elgin. W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
- Kankakee County—Kankakee. Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
- LaSalle County—Mendota. Max John, Sr., Special Agent.
- LaSalle County—LaSalle. Thomas B. King, Special Agent.
- LaSalle County—Ottawa. E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
- LaSalle County—Peru. F. E. Hoberg, Special Agent.
- LaSalle County—Streator. B. A. Hattenhauer, Special Agent.
- Lee County—Dixon. William G. Kent, Special Agent.
- Madison County—Edwardsville. Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
- McHenry County—Harvard. W. C. Wellington, Special Agent.
- McHenry County—Union. Guiles Durkee, Special Agent.
- McDonough County—Macomb. John T. Payne, Special Agent.
- Ogle County—A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county.
- Peoria County—Peoria. John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
- Sangamon County—Springfield. C. O. Stone, Special Agent.
- Shelby County—Shelbyville. Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent.
- Stephenson County—Freeport. Frank Brubaker, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county, excepting Freeport.
- Vermillion County—Danville. A. G. Woodbury, Special Agent.
- Vermillion County—Hoopeston. A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
- Wabash County—Mt. Carmel. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
- White County—Grayville. E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
- White County—Carmi. Earl McHenry, Special Agent.
- Will County—Manhattan. P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
- Winnebago County—Rockford. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 76 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every country in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

LECTURE COURSES

Since the year 1907, regular courses of lectures have been conducted by this society on practical subjects of educational value pertaining to humane work, such as the following:

Child Study.

Juvenile Problems: Causes of Delinquency and Dependency Among Children.

Child Labor.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Children.

Barn Rules and Regulations.

Winter Shoeing Relative to the Comfort and Safety of Horses; Sprains, Fractures, and All Injuries Incidental to Falling.

Cruelty of Overloading Horses.

Cruelty of Working Lamé Horses: Prevention and Care of Diseases of the Feet—Corns, Treads, Toe-cracks, Founder, Drop-sole, Canker, Nail-pricks, Open-joint, Sidebone, Quittor and Furuncle.

Diseases of Fore Legs: Ringbone, Splint, Bowed Tendon, Knee sprung, Capped elbow.

Diseases of the Hind Legs: Ringbone, Spavin, Curb, Capped back, String halt.

Proper Feed and Feeding: Heat prostration, Sunstroke, and Proper Treatment of Animals During Hot Weather.

Proper Harnessing and Hooking of Horses to Increase Their Power and Conserve Their Strength, and Prevent Sore Shoulders and Backs.

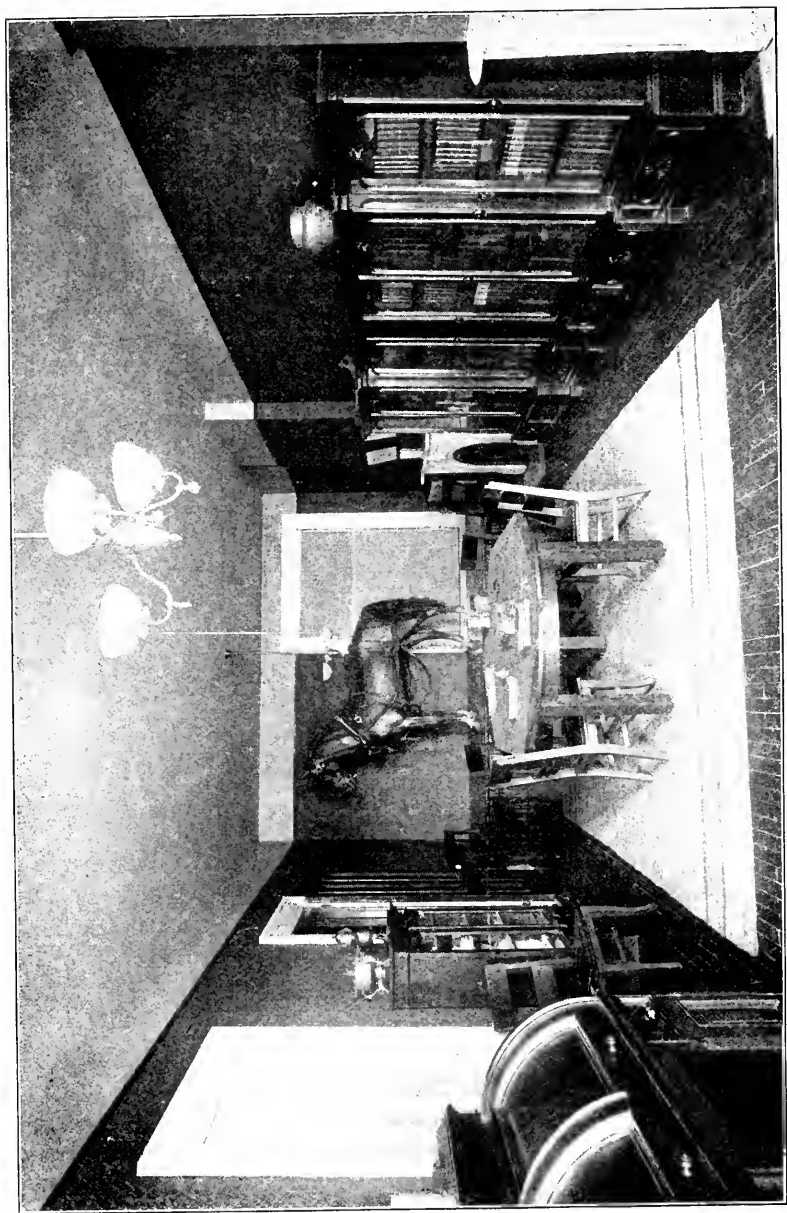
Proper Handling of Cases on the Street: Evidence and Preparation of Cases for Trial.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Animals.

These lectures have been delivered by such well informed men as Dr. A. H. Baker, President Chicago Veterinary College; Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary Chicago Team Owners' Association; Mr. W. Lester Bodine, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Chicago Board of Education; Mr. Edgar T. Davies, Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois; Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding Mounted Squadron of Chicago Police, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Attorney for the Illinois Humane Society.

A course of lectures similar to those of former years will be given during March and April, 1911.

The first to be announced is a stereopticon lecture describing and illustrating the methods of handling "Street Traffic At Home And Abroad." This lecture will be delivered by Captain Charles C. Healey, Commander of the Mounted Squadron of Chicago Police, and is to be given under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society and the Traffic Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. It will be free to the public at Music Hall, Fine Arts Building, on the night of March 3, 1911.



EDITORIAL AND LECTURE ROOM

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, A. D. 1911

The forty-second annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held, pursuant to due and proper notice, on Thursday, February 2, A. D. 1911, at the Society's Building, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The President, Mr. Walter Butler, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Miss Ewing, which was seconded by Mr. Cavanagh, and unanimously carried, the minutes of the last annual meeting were approved as printed in the last Annual Report.

The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Mr. Scott, Miss Ewing and Mr. Cavanagh; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. Shortall, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Perry.

It was moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Fuller, and unanimously carried, that the names of those contributing to the Society, as well as of those elected to membership since the last annual meeting, be printed in the Annual Report.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

This is the forty-second annual meeting of the Society. You have been made acquainted with the principal events of the Society's work month by month by reports in the HUMANE ADVOCATE, which is regularly sent to all members, and details will be furnished by the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, to be read to you at this meeting.

We may fairly say that the work of the Society for the past year has shown an encouraging growth, and, if possible, increased efficiency. This is partly indicated by an increase of over fifteen per cent in the receipts and expenses over the previous year, and in spite of the increase in expenditures the Society has lived within its income. The investment funds of the Society have been increased during the year by an additional payment of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars from the bequest from the Eugene Cary estate. The Treasurer's accounts and vouchers for the calendar year of 1910, also the investment securities of the Society at the close of that year, have been carefully examined by the Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. William A. Fuller and John L. Shortall, and certified to be correct, and the securities on hand as scheduled. The certificate of this will appear as usual in the Annual Report soon to be published. The Society's growth continues in a conservative, normal way, and its influence for good is expanding into all sections of the State. The membership of the Society has also grown during the year and is still steadily increasing. I take great satisfaction in saying that the good work of the past year is largely due, first, to the splendid organization and splendid system inaugurated during previous years by my predecessors in office and by the able Secretary of the Society; and second, to the devoted and enthusiastic zeal and labor of all those engaged in its business. Meetings of the Board of Directors have been called every three months during the year. The Executive Committee of the Directors has held monthly meetings, at which the affairs of the Society have been carefully considered and acted upon. The Editorial Committee has also met every month and considered what material should go into the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

The Society sent a strong delegation to the International Humane Congress at Washington, D. C., last October, the delegates going at their own expense and not at the expense of the Society. A very full report of the Congress was published in the November, 1910, number of the HUMANE ADVOCATE, copies of which were widely distributed in this country and many sent to persons in Europe interested in this work.

A successful and helpful State Convention of Humane Societies and Humanitarians was held in Cairo, Ill., on November 30th, the school children of Cairo taking part in its proceedings. A very interesting and instructive part of the proceedings was a stereopticon lecture given by Captain Charles C. Healey, of the Chicago Mounted Squad. This lecture was enthusiastically received by a large audience of children and their friends.

This was the third annual State Convention; they all resulted in increased interest in humane work and in better acquaintance with and greater friendly feeling for each other of humane people throughout the State. They also tended to facilitate coöperation among the different humane agencies in the State. It is hoped that the precedent of this annual State Convention is now firmly established. A committee has been appointed to arrange for the convention in 1911. The Branch Societies and Special Agents through the State are doing much good, and their number is steadily increasing.

A course of nineteen lectures on practical subjects, including information pertaining to children and animals, has been given during the year at the Society's building with valuable results, and similar courses are contemplated for the year 1911, in connection with lectures to be given by the Association of Commerce and by the police officials of the city. The Society's officers have been called upon many times during the year to lecture and talk on humane work, and have gone to different parts of the State to do so. The schools throughout the State under the stimulus of the humane education law want and crave enlightenment, and there is a growing demand for all kinds of information upon the subject.

The Society's officers in coöperation with the team owners and others actively and substantially worked for the success of the First Work Horse Parade, held on Decoration Day, May 30, 1910, contributing generously of energy, time and money to an undertaking that should result beneficially to the horse and its owner. The parade itself was a magnificent success.

The fountains of the Society have been kept in good condition and in active service during the year, and a few new fountains have been added to the number. Within the last two years a number of these fountains have been kept running during the winter months, at the urgent request of teamsters. These fountains are highly appreciated and are constantly used.

The HUMANE ADVOCATE is now in the sixth year of its existence and its value as a means of informing our friends of the work of the Society and of disseminating valuable and interesting humane literature, and in acting as far as desired as an organ for our friends in this and adjoining States, is constantly increasing. Its issue every month serves to keep the Society and the cause of humanity ever fresh in the minds of its readers. It is now considered as a very valuable and permanent feature of the work of the Society.

It is a hopeful sign of progress that the press and periodicals of the country take an apparently ever increasing interest in the cause of humanity, and the hearty thanks of this Society are due to the press of Chicago and of our State for the prompt, sympathetic and hearty recognition given to the efforts of this Society in that cause.

The work of the Society during the past year, as heretofore, has been greatly aided by the intelligent and kindly sympathy and coöperation extended by the city officials of Chicago, notably by the general superintendent of police, Col. Leroy T. Steward; assistant general superintendent, Herman F. Schuettler; the inspectors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen. Among others Captain Charles C. Healey and the Chicago Mounted Squad have acted as if they sincerely felt that the prevention of abuses on the streets was a duty to the city as well as an act prompted by their own manliness and kindness.

The scope of the Society's work is enlarged by its close and active

coöperation with the various city, county and state agencies; with the Juvenile Court and the many very excellent societies devoted to the interest and welfare of young children; with the City Municipal Court and the Police; with the teaming interests; the Board of Education and the Compulsory Education Department; with the state factory inspectors and with the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The Society's efficiency is constantly improving, and the principles upon which the Society's work is carried on from day to day are the product of many years of experience. We believe these principles are sound and should not be lightly disturbed, making as they do for certain and prompt response to all calls. At times the work is greater than the facilities can handle properly, especially in the ambulance department.

This Society will aid and encourage in every sensible and practical way the organization of humane societies throughout the State, and will create humane agencies wherever there is a demand for them; but the vitally important work of keeping alive the sentiment that should stand back of such work and engender interest in realizing actual results can only be done by the people themselves in their own localities, through their own mediums of the local press, the local pulpit and the local schools.

In conclusion I wish to extend my hearty thanks to all my associates in this Society for their zeal and efficiency in its work. The duty of the president is to exercise to the best of his ability a general supervision over all the work, but the work itself is done by his associates, and the commendation and gratitude for its success is due to them and to those whose liberal contributions and active sympathy have made this work possible.

WALTER BUTLER, *President.*

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Mr. Perry, and seconded by Mr. Murison, that the interesting and instructive address of the President be printed in the Annual Report, and that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to the President for his excellent services to the Society during the year. This motion was put by the First Vice-President, Mr. Shortall, and was unanimously carried.

The Treasurer then read his annual report.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Working Fund for Year Ending December 31, 1910.		
Overdraft December 31, 1909.....	\$	539.84
Total receipts from all sources passed to the credit of the Working Fund from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910, inclusive.....		\$18,966.35
Paid out on O.K.'d vouchers to the debit of the Working Fund, from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910, inclusive.....	18,585.96	
Overdraft Decemember 31, 1910.....		159.45
	\$19,125.80	\$19,125.80

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. MURISON,
Treasurer.

At the conclusion of the Treasurer's report, it was moved by Mr. Staples, and seconded by Mr. Cavanagh, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and placed on file, and that the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer for his close and careful attention to the finances of the Society.

The motion was unanimously carried.

A complete report of the funds and investments of the Society was submitted by the Treasurer immediately after making his annual report.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1910, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and that the money and securities as reported in the statement of the assets of said Society, duly certified by the President and Treasurer of said Society under date of January 3, 1911, are in hand, and have so certified upon said statement under date of January 20, 1911.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. FULLER,

(Signed) JOHN L. SHORTALL,

Auditing Committee.

A vote of thanks was given to the Auditing Committee for their time and labor given in making a careful examination of the condition of the securities and funds of the Society.

The Secretary then read the following report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

CHICAGO, February 2, 1911.

To the President and Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1, 1910, to January 31, 1911:

Children.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,033
Number of children involved.....	2,323
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	2,054
Number of children temporarily placed in institutions.....	125
Number of children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	74
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts....	115
Fines imposed, \$1,114.50; including costs, \$179.00.....	\$1,293.50
Number of persons admonished.....	958

Animals.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	3,509
Animals relieved.....	17,428
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	721
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	290
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	348
Teamsters and others admonished.....	7,876
Cases prosecuted.....	303
Fines imposed, \$1,403.00; including costs, \$939.45.....	\$2,342.45

During the last year, as in previous years, a large number of complaints have been attended to by the Society of which no record is kept. These cases comprise complaints regarding incorrigible children, various phases of family or domestic troubles or quarrels, and also cases of destitution and sickness. In these cases, which do not come strictly within the scope of our work, counsel and assistance have always been given. Three new fountains for horses were erected during the year. The course of lectures on practical humane work given at the Society's building, including fourteen lectures on animals by veterinarians, lawyers and horsemen, and five lectures by experts on juvenile problems, etc., were well attended and contributed to the efficiency of the working force. Lectures on practical humane work were given by the Society at the Chicago Normal School and many other schools during the year; before the School of Instruction for Police, Chicago, and the Society sent a representative to Washington, D. C., to appear before the

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in regard to minimum speed limit amendment to 28-hour law; also several stereopticon lectures were given at public meetings and in schools.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 27 Cases of cruelly beating children under 14 years of age (girls, 11; boys, 16).
- 28 Cases of drinking parents neglecting to provide for children under 14 years of age.
- 25 Cases in which parents failed to provide proper and sufficient food, shelter and raiment for children under 14 years of age.
 - 5 Cases of wife beating and failing to provide for children.
 - 3 Cases of abandoning wife and children.
 - 5 Cases of abandoning infant children.
 - 3 Cases of failing to provide properly and care for children in a school.
 - 1 Case in which father failed to provide for stepchildren under 12 years of age.
- 1 Case of assault by adult son on his mother 83 years old.
- 7 Cases of criminal assault on girls under 14 years of age.
- 1 Case of contributing to delinquency of child 13 years old.
- 1 Case of enticing girl 7 years old for immoral purposes.
- 1 Case of locking boy 3 years old out of doors all night and exposing him to inclemency of weather.
- 3 Cases for using children to beg on public streets.
- 3 Cases of non-support of aged parents by adult children.
- 1 Incest.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 34 Cruelly beating horses.
 - 2 Striking and mutilating horse with pickaxe.
- 73 Working horses or mules with sores on shoulders, backs, etc.
- 16 Working lame horses.
- 33 Working horses otherwise unfit for service.
- 54 Causing unfit horses to be worked.
- 11 Cruelly overloading.
 - 6 Failing to provide proper shelter for animals.
 - 7 Failing to provide proper feed, etc., for animals in stables.
 - 3 Failing to provide shelter and feed for stock on farm.
- 10 Failing to properly care and provide for sick animals.
 - 7 Cruelly kicking horses and cows in stomach, etc.
- 7 Cruelly overdriving horses.
- 2 Cruelly overworking horses.
- 5 Cruelly torturing and tormenting sick horses.
- 2 Doping horses for purposes of sale, "shutting a heaver."
- 2 Selling sick, unfit horses (horse shark cases).
- 2 Sticking prongs of a pitchfork into horse.
- 2 Cruelly carrying sick horses.
- 1 Cruelly mutilating horses.
- 2 Cruelly roping steers at public exhibitions.
- 2 Cruelly twisting necks of steers in roping exhibitions.
- 2 Pouring acid on dogs.
- 1 Mutilating and cutting dog.
- 1 Cruelly torturing dog with red hot poker. Dog had to be destroyed.
- 3 Causing dogs to fight.
- 1 Shooting at and wounding dog in eye.
- 1 Mutilating dogs.
- 1 Shooting at and wounding cats.
- 1 Cruelly torturing and burning cats.
- 1 Throwing live cat into furnace and burning it up.
- 1 Tying cat to a post, setting dog on it and dog cruelly chewing up cat.

(Continued on page 92)

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

(No record extant of work)

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.
JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from May, 1875, to May, 1877.
JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1881.
JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1881, to May, 1885.

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1880.	May 1, 1880, to Apr. 30, 1881.	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.
Complaints investigated.....	3241	1680	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	2331	2231
Children rescued.....	3	711	717	895	5146	789	285	1112	0125	2123	8125	41
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	20	117	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	619	782
Horses relieved by admonishing drivers and owners.....	1904	1136	1004	779	432	2029	1759	980	560	317	782	141
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	317	132	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75	141	77
Animals removed by ambulance.....	.....	.....	.....	85	96	107	100	111	93	112	77	194
Disabled animals destroyed.....	616	88	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	133	194	67
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	382	186	221	116	181	175	208	66	78	51	67	33
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	.....	.....	.....	50	70	41	41	40	17	22	33	.....
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	.....	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch Societies and Agencies of the Society.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13	.....	.....

HISTORICAL POINTS IN HISTORY

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877, to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children, in 1877.

May 25, 1877, an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County; and Stock Yards at city of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, present agent.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to such as are known as Humane Societies, wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured throughout the State.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880, Rev.

G WORK OF

CIETY FROM 1878 to 1911

(from 1869 to 1878)

May, 1875 to May, 1877.
 May, 1877, to May, 1906.
 May, 1906 to February, 1910.

WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910 to February, 1911.
 JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from February 2, 1911 to ———.

May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	Apr. 30, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911.	
3141	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4183	2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	4542	97957
5130	2112	2137	549	758	263	656	345	6153	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	2054	28153
431	413	346	350	255	257	350	385	421	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	125	6985
804	835	680	858	744	959	736	889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	7876	49949
379	256	273	405	257	376	286	375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	721	16884
180	209	154	133	127	146	155	134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	317	290	5102
275	254	319	281	201	182	148	153	227	249	313	265	256	232	265	220	249	197	414	348	7635
147	117	53	166	104	94	127	149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	303	5359
54	34	41	22	58	50	40	56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	115	1200
29	....	34	....	38	42	43	44	....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	53	53	57	63	63
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	64	64	67	80	78	78

HANE WORK IN ILLINOIS

George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882. The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck. In 1897, the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901, the Society provided its own horses for ambulances. In 1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884, the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893, the Society was presented with its property at 1145 S. Wabash avenue, Chicago. July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907, it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

- 1 Cruelly burning with a redhot poker rabbit and squirrel in a cage together.
- 2 Cruelly peddling and exposing chameleons.
- 1 Wounding birds with air gun.
- 1 Cruelty to chickens, breaking their wings, etc.
- 1 Poisoning horses.
- 1 For larceny of a horse unfit for service.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, it was moved by Miss Ewing, seconded by Mr. Cavanagh, and unanimously carried, that the report of the Secretary be accepted and published in the Annual Report.

The President then called for a report on Branch Societies and Agencies.

REPORT OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

CHICAGO, February 2, 1911.

On February 25, 1910, Captain John W. Cook was appointed a Special Agent for Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois. Captain Cook resigned as Special Agent on January 26, 1911.

On December 20, 1910, Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin was appointed a Special Agent for Shelbyville, Shelby County, Illinois.

Mr. David McGill, for many years President of the Branch Society at Watseka, Iroquois County, died in April, 1910.

Reports from seventeen societies in the State of Illinois doing work in sixteen different counties of the State have been received. Reports from twenty-one Special Agents of The Illinois Humane Society who are working in twenty different counties of the State have also been received. The activity of all these societies and agents is shown in the table hereto attached and can be summarized as follows:

There were 68 prosecutions for cruelty to children; 95 children found to be dependent, abandoned, in vicious places, or otherwise improperly cared for, were placed in institutions or private homes; 725 children were otherwise relieved on complaints for various phases of mistreatment after proper investigation.

In the case of work with regard to animals, there were 78 cases of cruelty prosecuted; 734 animals were humanely destroyed—mostly horses and mules; 2,158 animals were relieved. This included a number of mules that had been worked in the coal mines of the State while suffering from sores and other disabilities.

Many societies in the State, as well as agents, keep no record of their work, and therefore the returns are incomplete.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

A table showing the work (so far as reported) of the Branch Societies and Agencies in Illinois, during the past year, may be found on the following page.

NAME OF SOCIETY	COUNTY	CHILD WORK			ANIMAL WORK			
		Com-plaints	Bene-fitted	Placed in Homes	Prose-cutions	Com-plaints	Relieved	Des-troyed
Alton Branch.....	Madison	*	49	36	2	137	47	35
McDonough County Branch, Macomb.....	McDonough.....	6	20	.....	1	35	50	4
Winnebago County Branch, Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	17	17	.....	.....	92	61	19
Elgin Humane Society.....	Kane.....	297	.....	.....	.....	30	23	1
Springfield Humane Society.....	Sangamon.....	297	297	.....	.....	400	34	277
East St. Louis Humane Society.....	St. Clair.....	143	118	23	26	51	110	15
Rock Island Co. Humane Society.....	Rock Island.....	16	34	.....	.....	124	482	14
Champaign Co. Humane Society, Champaign	Champaign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	28	22
Bloomington Humane Society.....	McLean.....	86	86	.....	10	42	5	9
Quincy Humane Society.....	Adams.....	*	55	16	10	*	513	125
Harvard Branch.....	McHenry.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	12	2
Sibley Humane Society.....	Ford.....	4	.....	.....	1	12	20	2
Carroll Co. Humane Society, Savanna.....	Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Edwardsville Branch.....	Madison.....	3	8	1	.....	70	50	4
Mr. Carmel—D. S. McClintock, Special Agent.....	Wabash.....	3	4	3	2	200	100	150
Rochelle—Mrs. Jas. C. Fesler.....	Ogle.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	11	2
Rockford—A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.....	Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Stephenson.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
.....	Ogle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Winnebago.....	19	14	14	14	28	12	3
Dixon—W. G. Kent, Special Agent.....	Lee.....	*	725	95	68	1	1	.....
Ottawa—E. C. Swift, Special Agent.....	LaSalle.....	*	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2
Princeton—W. J. Kendall, Special Agent.....	Bureau.....	*	.....	.....	.....	12	6	2
Streator—B. A. Hattenhauer, Special Agent.....	LaSalle.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Cairo Humane Society.....	Alexander.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Joliet Humane Society.....	Will.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Urbana Humane Society.....	Champaign.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Kankakee—Wilber Reed, Special Agent.....	Kankakee.....	*	.....	.....	.....	62	63	4
Grayville—E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.....	White.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10	40	4
St. Charles—M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.....	Kane.....	7	15	2	2	20	11	4
Blue Island—Ulrich Rohrbach, Special Agent.....	Cook.....	2	2	.....	.....	15	48	26
Hoopeston—A. H. Trego, Special Agent.....	Vermillion.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Pana—W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.....	Christian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	*	25	2
Oglesby—Thos. B. King, Special Agent.....	LaSalle.....	2	2	.....	.....	9	33	1
Harden—Arthur Gordon, Special Agent.....	Calhoun.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	316	2
Geneseo—W. F. Butler, Special Agent.....	Henry.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	17	1
Cambridge—James Pollock, Special Agent.....	Henry.....	*	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Thawville—Peter Wallis, Special Agent.....	Iroquois.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Mr. Vernon—Geo. E. Green, Special Agent.....	Jefferson.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Milford—Samuel Washburn, Special Agent.....	Iroquois.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Shelbyville—Mrs. Ella Hamlin, Special Agent.....	Shelby.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	725	95	68	.....	2,158	734	78

*No Record or Report.

NOTES IN CONNECTION WITH PRECEDING TABLE

The Alton Branch of The Illinois Humane Society has 85 members. Several young girls were rescued from immoral places and sent to Geneva; others were taken from immoral parents and placed in homes, and several abandoned babies were found and cared for. In one case a man was fined \$50 and costs for striking a horse with a pick-axe. In another case a horse was hit by a C., B. & Q. train and thrown down an embankment and its leg broken. The horse lay there in that condition over night. In the morning officers of the Society shot it. The case of the Polar Wave Ice Company vs. the Alton Society for destroying horses that were unfit for service and suffering was remanded to the Circuit Court by the Appellate Court for a rehearing. Nothing further has been done in the matter.

The McDonough County Humane Society has 50 members. In one case a man was prosecuted for allowing ten Angora cats to freeze to death. Other prosecutions were for failing to provide horses with feed, etc., beating a horse, and fast driving. In the children cases, destitution and neglect were the causes.

The Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society has 40 members or contributors. Most of the work among children has been turned over to the Probation Officer, Mrs. Joslyn. The Children's Home takes most of the dependent children until homes are found for them.

The Elgin Humane Society has 30 members, and although only organized about two years ago, has erected three water fountains of The Illinois Humane Society pattern in the city of Elgin with funds left for that purpose by the late Levi S. Stowe.

The Springfield Humane Society has a special city police officer to attend to all cases of cruelty to children and animals.

East St. Louis Humane Society (incorporated) is very active in behalf of both children and animals.

The Rock Island County Humane Society has an agent to look after the work. This Society has the hearty coöperation and financial assistance of an energetic Ladies' Auxiliary, which meets often to plan and do philanthropic work.

The Champaign County Humane Society has 93 members, and has greatly improved local conditions during the last five years. A probation officer takes charge of all cases of cruelty to children and does her work well.

The Bloomington Humane Society has 30 active members, and has prosecuted some interesting cases, several of them involving children. The Society has done much work of which no record has been kept.

The Quincy Humane Society is an active organization with resources amounting to \$14,400, having received an endowment many years ago from Charles Brown. It has a building of its own and has a regularly employed capable officer to look after the work. During the year many boys have been reprimanded for various cruel acts. Many fathers and mothers have been admonished for improper care of their children, and many owners of animals and teamsters have been reprimanded. Ninety-five cases of destitution were investigated, 19 sent to hospital, and 12 to County Farm; 35 fathers reprimanded for neglect of family, and many other cases of various kinds attended to. The Society has 14 drinking fountains, all of which are in good serviceable condition.

The Sibley Humane Society is a new and active society endeavoring to educate rather than prosecute people, and is gaining in strength and influence.

Carroll County Humane Society has attended to cases where animals were left unblanketed in cold weather, and unprovided with sufficient feed, and where calves were brought to market in a cruel manner, etc. Only one case was prosecuted during the year; namely, for leaving a team unblanketed and suffering from exposure late into the night. An unsympathetic magistrate allowed the offender to go without fine.

The Edwardsville Branch has done some excellent work in improving the condition of mules worked in the coal mines. A veterinary surgeon, Dr. Otis Barnett, acts as the agent of the Society, without pay, and has been very efficient in attending to all animal cases. The Society is active and prosperous. Forty cases of destitution were attended to, involving 133 persons. Three cases of wife beating were prosecuted.

Mr. McClintock reports the placing of 472 books on humane subjects in sixty schools of Wabash County, giving each of these schools a library of humane literature.

Mrs. Fesler reports a case of two hogs that had broken out from their enclosure and strayed to a neighboring house, whereupon the neighbor shot them and left them to die. They staggered back home, leaving a trail of blood as they went along. When discovered, the hogs were mercifully killed. The man who committed the cruelty was arrested and fined \$25, in addition to the value of the hogs.

Mr. Kent, police magistrate at Dixon, has worked in coöperation with the county judge, Hon. Robert Scott, and State's Attorney Harry Edwards in satisfactorily disposing of some perplexing child problems. The sheriffs have assisted him in the work but he has received no assistance from the police. A notable case was that of a man who was fined \$10 and costs for pouring acid on a dog and burning it.

Mr. Swift reports that there are no cases of cruelty to children requiring action, although there have been a few cases of destitution. One horse, unfit for service, that was being worked was laid up by the police. The police are active, and it speaks well for the community that there is so little of this kind of work to do.

Mr. Kendall says that a number of horses were relieved from suffering and that warnings were administered to persons who were abusing animals through ignorance. On the whole, conditions have been good in his locality, there being few complaints and only one prosecution.

Mr. Hattenhauer reports that the Woman's Club, an organization of charitable ladies, and the Salvation Army assist him in looking after poor and neglected children. One man was prosecuted for working a crippled horse and fined \$5 and costs.

The Committee on Laws made a report for the year ending Thursday, February 2, A. D. 1911, which was read by the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY COMMITTEE ON LAWS

For the year ending Thursday, February 2, 1911.

Estates pending wherein The Illinois Humane Society is interested:

1. Estate of Parmelia Brown, deceased (in Probate Court, Cook County, Illinois): \$3,000 legacy to The Illinois Humane Society.

The will in this estate has been contested, the Society defending, and on October 28, 1910, decree by Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, confirming will, etc. The legacy, we understand, has not as yet been paid.

[The \$50 paid by the Society in re said will contest is to be repaid to the Society by the executor.]

2. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased (in said Probate Court): Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, trustee under the will. The Illinois Humane Society a residuary legatee thereunder.

On March 26, 1910, the estate was declared settled, and the executor discharged, but trusteeship remains open; and when State street property belonging to said estate is sold the Society may get a share of the proceeds. Pending such a sale, a share of the income is to be received by the Society from the trustee.

3. Estate of Eugene Carey, deceased (in said Probate Court): As heretofore reported, the Society has received a \$10,000 specific bequest, and has received from time to time its share of the residuary bequests as distributed; and during the last year a \$1,200 distribution has been received by the Society.

4. Estate of Martha Ann Gregory, deceased (in said Probate Court): [On May 10, 1910, no funds yet received, the American Trust & Savings Bank, executor, informed us that this estate is insolvent—not sufficient funds to carry out desires of decedent with reference to placing of headstone over her grave to cost \$5,000.]

5. Estate of Josephine De Zeng, deceased (in said Probate Court), late of Wilmette: Subject to payment of certain legacies, surplus, if any, to be equally divided between the Society and the Salvation Army. No payment made as yet [as we understand].

6. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased (in said Probate Court): As heretofore reported, Mrs. Parmelia M. Rea is trustee under the will, the estate proper having been closed. The Society is one of the residuary devisees under the will, but as yet has received nothing, as the provisions are that Mrs. Rea is to receive, during her natural life, \$5,000 per annum, after paying expenses of administering the trust from year to year, before the Society and other beneficiaries are entitled to receive any part. The trust estate consists of real estate. Mrs. Rea's reports have been to the effect that there has been no surplus at any time for distribution.

[There have been negotiations during the year for the making of a long term lease of the Monroe street property, but they have resulted in nothing, so far as we are informed.]

7. Estate of Sarah A. Hawley, deceased (of Buchanan, Michigan), in said Probate Court: Died April 19, 1910. Will proved, etc., and letters issued to Daniel A. Peirce, executor, May 25, 1910. July 13, 1910, hearing in re inheritance tax; Society exempt as a charitable institution. Property said to amount to \$200,000.

After specific money bequests, the Society is named as a residuary legatee (with other institutions). Nothing received as yet [as we are informed, but likely will be in 1911].

8. Estate of Susan E. Jones, deceased (in said Probate Court): Died June 29, 1910. Will proved, etc., September 27, 1910. Bequest of \$1,000 to the Society; has not yet been paid.

There have been several matters of more or less importance submitted to this committee during the year, as to all of which reports have been heretofore made.

The committee further takes pleasure in reporting that there has been no charge made for services by any of its members during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated, February 2, 1911.

JOHN L. SHORTALL.

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

By JOHN L. SHORTALL,
Chairman of Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cavanagh, seconded by Miss Ewing, and unanimously carried, the report of the Committee on Laws was accepted.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved:—

That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the press of this city and the State for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police, Col. LeRoy T. Steward, for the valuable assistance given to humane work; and the cordial coöperation of the Police Department with officers of the Society.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to all inspectors of police, police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for the prompt and efficient service rendered and for unfailing courtesy.

The Society also desires to acknowledge the valuable aid given it in carrying on its work by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squadron. The splendid work of the Mounted Squadron in relieving animals and preventing cruelty while regulating traffic on the streets has been most helpful to the humane cause.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visit the Society's office when they are in Chicago and help to increase humane interest.

That this Society expresses to its Humane Officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Captain Charles C. Healey and Mr. Patrick J. Finnegan for the interest taken by them in the course of lectures given at the Society's building during the year, and also for the time and attention so generously given by them to make the lectures accomplish the good intended by improving the knowledge and efficiency of those in the work.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, Moses D. Wells, a highly respected and well-known resident of Chicago, and a director of The Illinois Humane Society since 1882, died at his residence in this city on December 14, 1910; it is therefore

Resolved, That we express our deep feeling of loss to the community and this Society of such a good citizen, member and friend.

Whereas, Alson Ellis Clark, a director of the Society and member of its Executive Committee for many years and a life-long friend to the humane cause, died at his residence in the city of Chicago on January 15, 1911; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society express its sense of the great loss sustained by the community and this Society in the death of so useful a citizen and steadfast a friend—a man whose efforts in behalf of the best interests of humanity entitled him to the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

That in the early struggles of this cherished work, as the co-worker of the late John G. Shortall, as a director and member of both the Finance and Executive Committees none rendered more ready and loyal assistance than this deeply lamented man, who endeared himself to his fellow members by his genial manner and many kindly acts.

That this Society desires to place upon record its tribute of respect to his memory and its appreciation of his constant fidelity to this as one of the oldest charitable and educational institutions of Chicago, and to tender its sympathy to his wife and family.

Resolved, that in the death of Lambert Tree, judge, diplomat, publicist, capitalist, and distinguished citizen of Chicago, in New York, October 9, 1910, the Society lost one of its oldest Governing Life Members and a staunch advocate of its work.

Resolved, That in the death of R. W. Patterson, April 2, 1910, in Philadelphia, editor of the Chicago Tribune and a man of national reputation, the Society lost a Governing Life Member and a steadfast friend.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the following persons nominated for election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years from February 2, A. D. 1911:

GEORGE C. ELDREDGE.
MISS RUTH EWING.
HENRY L. FRANK.
WILLIAM A. FULLER.
HENRY N. HART.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.
CHARLES E. MURISON.
WM. PENN NIXON.
FERD. W. PECK.
MRS. FERD. W. PECK.
HOWARD E. PERRY.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Shortall moved the election of the persons named and thereupon the persons so named were duly elected.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of The Illinois Humane Society met in the Society's Building, 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, on Thursday, February 2, A. D. 1911, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

A quorum being present the meeting was called to order.

Mr. Walter Butler nominated Mr. John L. Shortall for President for the ensuing year, which nomination was duly seconded and Mr. Shortall was elected.

The following named persons were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	PRESIDENT
WALTER BUTLER.....	FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK M. STAPLES.....	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	TREASURER
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.	HENRY N. HART.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.	MISS RUTH EWING.
CHARLES E. MURISON.	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

JOHN L. SHORTALL. WALTER BUTLER. FRANK M. STAPLES.

After the election of officers Mr. Scott asked that a rising resolution of thanks be given to Mr. Butler, the retiring President, for the close and diligent attention given to the work of the Society. He said: "Our close personal contact with Mr. Butler, who retires at his own request, has made the work a pleasure and I cannot let this meeting adjourn without paying him a justly earned tribute. He was active and energetic in discharging the responsible duties of the office of President, accepting the responsibility with the same seriousness and care with which he discharged the duties of the office. He came daily to the office of the Society in good weather and bad weather and spent considerable time in supervising the work that was being done through the office. By his gentle, genial and sympathetic disposition and the liberal way in which he helped to solve the difficult problems arising in the office from time to time, he endeared himself to the employees and officers of the Society.

During his term of office as President the Society enjoyed a period of great prosperity in every way, for which we are all very thankful, and it is with a sincere feeling of regret that we lose Mr. Butler as our President, but these feelings are largely offset by the pleasure it gives us all to have him remain our First Vice-President. I want to ask for a rising vote of thanks to be given Mr. Butler."

A rising vote of thanks was then given to the retiring President. Mr. Butler said that he thanked those present for their kindly expressions, and assured all that his interest in the Society would always remain.

After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

The President appointed the following Standing Committees:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

FRANK M. STAPLES, Chairman.	JOHN L. SHORTALL,
CHARLES E. MURISON,	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Chairman.	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,
JOSEPH WRIGHT,	JOHN L. SHORTALL.

COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Chairman.	WALTER BUTLER,
	MISS RUTH EWING.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

WALTER BUTLER, Chairman.	MISS RUTH EWING,
JOHN L. SHORTALL,	GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Chairman.	THOMAS J. CAVANAGH,
CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY,	PATRICK J. FINNEGAN.

COMMITTEE ON HUMANE EDUCATION.

MISS RUTH EWING, Chairman.	MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHERLAND,
MISS ELLA D. SCHINDLER,	MISS FLORENCE HOLBROOK.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

ARTICLE ONE.

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

ARTICLE TWO.

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Sec-

retary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE THREE.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February in each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society, at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting in the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected; and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting

members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

ARTICLE SIX.

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



ARTICLE NINE.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of

the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

ARTICLE TEN.

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee:

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS (HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE)

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any

business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 492 hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering of Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections, shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases:

First.—By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third.—By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of

this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever willfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

ANIMALS AND BIRDS FERÆ NATURÆ.

An Act declaring certain animals and birds feræ naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals feræ naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive

the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.*—Penalty. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

BIRD DAY.

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

HUMANE EDUCATION LAW.

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2.—In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3.—No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5.—The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS

1145 S. Wabash Avenue.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Market and Randolph Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 County Jail.

SOUTH SIDE

Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two).
 Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Fifty-third and Halsted Streets.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth and Halsted Streets.
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue (Windsor Park).
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road (Gresham).
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets (Fernwood).
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue (Rosedale).

WEST SIDE

Polk Street and Center Avenue.
 Polk and Lincoln Streets.
 Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
 Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
 Jefferson and Madison Streets.
 Ohio and Green Streets.
 Noble and Cornelia Streets.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 No. 441 Noble Street.
 North and Claremont Avenues.
 Fortieth Avenue (Bohemian Cemetery).
 Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.
 Garfield Park.
 Lake Street and North Park Avenue (Austin).

NORTH SIDE

No. 360 Wells Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Clark Street and Belden Avenue.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
 Ravenswood Northwestern Depot.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Washington Square.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Rogers Park (Police Station).

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Highland Park (one fountain).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).	Oregon (one fountain)

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	Washington, D. C.
Los Angeles, Cal.	East Chicago, Ind.
Pittsburg, Pa. (six fountains).	Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).	Davenport, Iowa.
Syracuse, N. Y. (one fountain).	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hammond, Ind. (one fountain).	Northwood, Iowa.
Romeo, Mich.	St. Paul, Minn.
Vandergrift, Pa.	West Allis, Wis.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$70 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$130.



FOUNTAIN

FOUNTAINS

Fountains originated in springs in the ground with their natural basins hollowed out by the action of the water. Later, such springs were arched over for protection and the basins lined with stones or rough tiles; still later, as an expression of man's artistic fervor, coverings for the springs were made in various shapes, and mosaic and shell work were introduced in the inlay of the niches and basins. The Greeks made excavations in the rocks to capture and control natural springs at their sources. That there were garden and road fountains, in some of which the water poured from the mouths of lions and boars is known from the reproduction of street scenes containing them on wonderful old Grecian urns and vases.

Fountains were in use over 3,000 years before the Christian era, one of the earliest examples preserved being a fountain in the palace of Tello, in Babylon. Among the Pompeian discoveries are fountains of rare simplicity and beauty. In ancient Greece and Rome the useful nature of the fountain was never lost sight of, and Rome is still unsurpassed for the number, beauty and utility of the public drinking fountains that adorn her streets. This is time proof that utility and beauty may be combined. The Greeks have given us perfect models. It is a joy merely to see and hear a fountain of laughing water; but how much greater the joy when the water may be tasted as well as seen and heard. A fountain, however artistic, cannot fulfill its mission if it does not *give* its "cup of cold water."

Often times, the amount of money expended on one fountain alone would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest, practical ones, that would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. This does not mean the condemnation of artistic fountains. Far from it! The very nature of a fountain—a gracious offering of pure refreshment—demands a pleasing externalization. There is no ban on costly fountains; but it frequently is the case that the most costly and pretentious examples exhibit the least artistic taste and practical worth. A fountain should be both pleasing and practical, whether of small or great cost. There must be an expenditure of thought and judgment as well as money to accomplish the happy combination.

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities but our people are fast coming to a realization of the importance of having a more plentiful supply of public drinking water. This is relief work in which every one—men, women and children—may join, with comparatively small expenditure of money and effort.

It is generally supposed that the placing of a street fountain of any kind whatsoever is a difficult, expensive undertaking. It is not necessarily so. Everyone knows that a fountain may cost thousands of dollars—if it be marble or bronze and the work of a great artist—but does everyone know that a simple and serviceable one may be installed, complete and ready for the turning on of the water, at a cost of \$130, a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the countless thirsty beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or raised by subscription, in a neighborhood, by an improvement association, a church, a social or business club, or by a group of school children.

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over sixty of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago

at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other States, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$70, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$130. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

DIMENSIONS OF FOUNTAIN.

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Height of fountain over all.....	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground..	3	6

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of Pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should be not less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line.

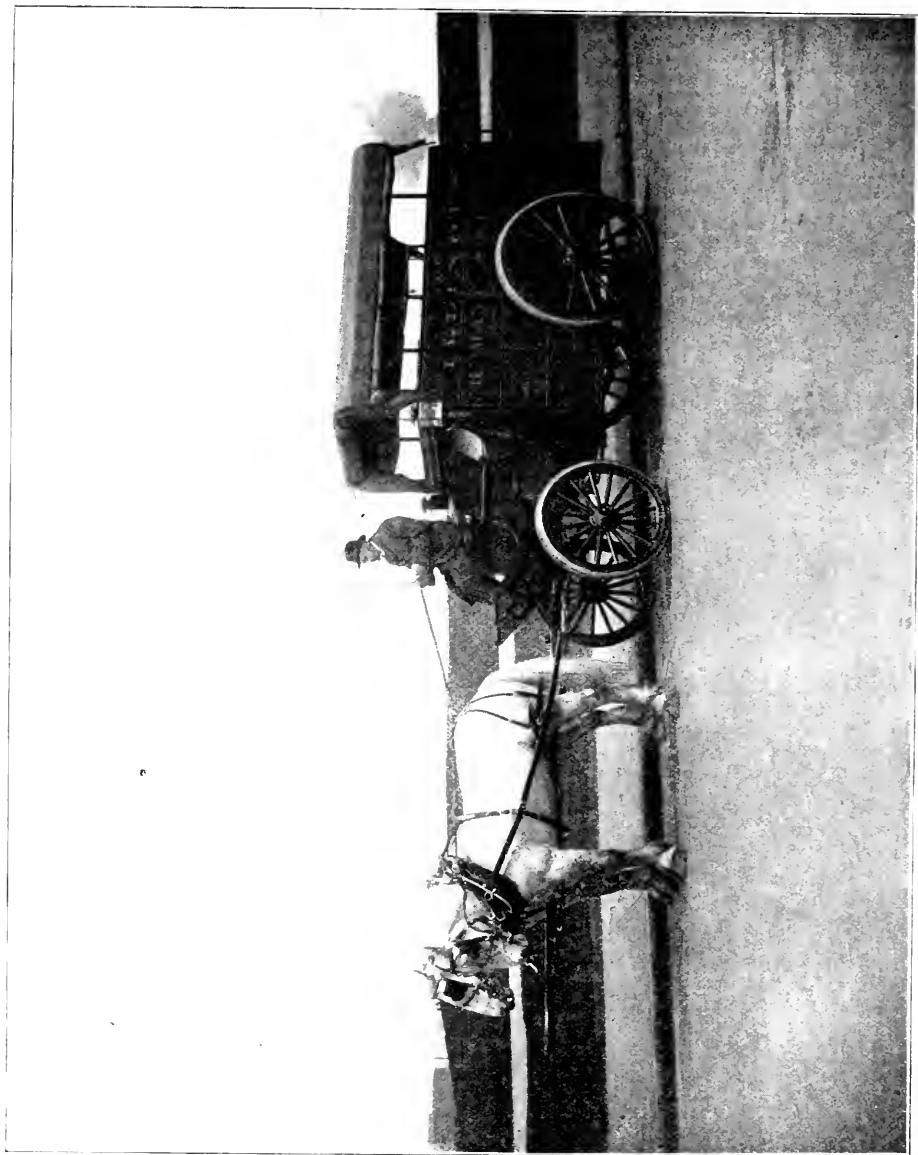
The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$70 f. o. b. Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$130 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. This chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

There is no better nor more lasting public benefaction than the erection of a practical, public drinking fountain. It is a constant benefactor, and gives continuously of its cheer and refreshment.



SOCIETY'S AMBULANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF SICK AND DISABLED ANIMALS



Benito Juárez

Benito Juárez was born of Indian parents, in Mexico, in 1806. He was left fatherless when a mere boy, and was educated by a charitable friar; and later became lawyer, orator, statesman, governor, warrior, exile, president of his country and Mexico's pioneer reformer. He was a man of great honesty of purpose and character, and rose to professional distinction and became a unique, picturesque figure in the stormy political life of his time. Humanitarians will add to his crown of triumphs the fact that during his administration as president bull-fighting was abolished in Mexico.

He died in 1872. A beautiful monument dedicated to his work and worth was unveiled in the City of Mexico last year, the gift of the nation to the memory of the most illustrious reformer in the history of the republic. The monument is of Italian marble, executed in the purest Doric architecture by the sculptor, Lazzaroni, and is typical of the strong, simple, severe character of the man, Juárez, who stood like a bulwark against the political and social evils of the day.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VI.

MARCH, 1911

No. 5

OVERLOADING

December 13th, 1909, the following ordinance was passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

OVERLOADING.

AN ORDINANCE

Amending Section 1425 of the Revised Municipal Code of Chicago of 1905.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That Section 1425 of the Revised Municipal Code of Chicago of 1905 be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The maximum load which shall be carried by any wagon or other vehicle drawn by one horse or mule shall be thirty-five hundred (3,500) pounds; that drawn by two or more horses or mules four thousand (4,000) pounds for each horse or mule employed in drawing the same: provided, however, that no person shall overload or cause to be overloaded any vehicle drawn by any horse or horses, or any other animal or animals, within the city, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and any person owning or controlling or who is in possession or charge of any such wagon or vehicle so overloaded shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section. A wagon, or vehicle shall be deemed to be overloaded when it shall be evident that the load upon any such wagon or vehicle is beyond the capacity of the horse or horses or the animal or animals drawing such vehicle or wagon, or that the load upon such wagon or vehicle is of such weight or is so distributed as to overtax the strength of the horse or horses or animal or animals attached to such wagon or vehicle and required to draw same with such load thereon, or when the weight of such load is in excess of the maximum load prescribed in this ordinance.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage—December 13, 1909.

No action whatever was taken under this ordinance for more than

a year, and the people who were instrumental in forcing its passage, in the belief that it would put an end to the overloading evil, made no effort to enforce it.

On January 23rd, 1911, officers of the Illinois Humane Society were sent out to arrest all persons found hauling more than the maximum load provided by this ordinance. At Western and Grand Avenues, they examined a number of teams hauling wagons loaded with crushed stone: the weight ticket for one wagon called for ten-thousand pounds; that of another called for eleven-thousand one hundred and eighty pounds; and still another ticket called for nine-thousand pounds. Although the horses attached to these wagons were found to be in good condition and well able to pull the loads, the ordinance was being violated for the reason that the loads exceeded the maximum allowed to be hauled, namely, 8000 pounds for a team.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the drivers of these wagons, before Judge Sabath at the West Chicago Avenue police station; and the defendants, upon being brought into court, asked for a jury trial, and the cases were sent to the Criminal Branch of the Municipal Court, presided over by Judge Going, and the trials set for February 23rd.

In the meantime, a number of other arrests were made by officers of this Society, for the violation of this ordinance, but these cases remained pend-

ing in various courts awaiting the outcome of the first three cases.

It was well known that the constitutionality of the ordinance would be attacked. The defendants, or the financial interests back of them, procured the services of able lawyers to defend the suits. Mr. John Edward Waters and Mr. Edward Terwilliger, Jr. Previous to the trial of this case, a motion to quash was filed on behalf of the defendants, who moved to quash the complaint and objected to any evidence being offered by the City of Chicago for the reason that the ordinance they were charged with violating, known as Section 1425 of the Revised Municipal Code of the City of Chicago of 1905, as amended, is unconstitutional and void, in this:

1. That said Ordinance is class legislation.

2. That said Ordinance denies to these defendants the equal protection of the laws of the State of Illinois.

3. That said Ordinance, if enforced, will deprive the defendants of their liberty and property without due process of law.

4. That the Ordinance is unreasonable because unjust and oppressive and because of its discrimination between citizens similarly situated and having equal rights.

5. That said defendants also object to any evidence being offered herein for the further reason: That the City of Chicago does not possess the power and authority to enact and enforce the Ordinance in question.

On February 25th the arguments were made before Judge Going on the motion to quash. Mr. Waters, for the defendants, cited a number of cases in this and other states to support the reasons outlined in his motion to quash. He was followed by Mr. Scott, the prosecuting attorney in the

cases, who gave the court a brief history of the overloading ordinances and their effect in Chicago. He pointed out that overloading has been a flagrant abuse for years and that any legislation that would protect horses and give them better treatment, and therefore longer term of service, would be a benefit to the community and proper legislation under the police power of the state.

In view of the fact that it was an important question, the decision of which would concern all teaming interests and effect many contracts for hauling which had not yet been closed, Judge Going asked that he be given a week's time in which to give the matter thorough consideration and make his final decision.

The following Saturday, Judge Going rendered his opinion. After taking up the reasons, one by one, given in the motion to quash, and disposing of them, he declared that that part of the ordinance was purely arbitrary that fixed a maximum load, irrespective of whether or not there was any suffering or pain experienced by the animals doing the hauling; that the powers given to the City Council of the City of Chicago to prohibit and punish cruelty to animals did not confer on the City Council the power to arbitrarily fix the load to be hauled where no suffering was experienced or could be shown; and that therefore, that part of the Ordinance providing for a maximum load, so far as the City Council had any power to enact the same, was ultra vires and void. Judge Going went on to say that his sympathies were entirely with the over-loaded horse; that so far as the ordinance prohibited cruelty, he was in favor of it, and would like to see some method adopted for bringing to justice all those guilty of over-loading and abusing animals.

BULL FIGHTS

By BENITO JUAREZ, JR.

Read before the International Humane Congress

To your noble and great labor I join mine. I join you humbly but full of faith and enthusiasm. I bring hither what I can bring, convinced that if you called me, you have not done so on account of my personal merits, as I have none; but that, you inviting me to come and I agreeing to be here, we render homage to the memory of my never to be forgotten father, who evinced his love for humanity by abolishing and suppressing in his country, the bloody, the cruel spectacle of bull-fighting, during the period that he ruled that nation.

About that spectacle I wish to speak.

There are men in this the twentieth century, of a lower grade of morals than those who made their knives from flint and who used fishbones as we used needles; than those who invented the first adornments by piercing their noses and hanging on them the small shells of the ocean. In those times, man and beast struggled together in the woods. Hunger forced the beast to hunt for its food; and the right to live forced man to defend himself by killing the beast which attacked him.

Then, the struggle between man and beast was necessary, but fatal for the awakening of sanguinary instincts in the bosom of man, through the constant struggle to save his own life. It was quite natural that the herbivorous being should think: "if that animal eats my flesh, why should I not make his flesh my food?" And therefore, he who was born with a mild disposition and good instinct

gradually but firmly became despotic and cruel. But at the same time that man was influenced through imitation and the manner in which he lived, he grew more intelligent, developing at the same time his higher qualities, and the seed of *Good* bore its fruits, and it became a bunch of fragrant flowers which filled the land where he lived with beautiful hues and aroma, inducing him to be benevolent.

The years, nay centuries glide by. Slowly but surely also, does humanity advance: the small and humble group of hamlets became large cities in which instead of the chief of the tribe, a King was chosen ruler.

When the stern and rigorous customs; when the love for our fellow-beings and for all creatures disappears and is substituted by cruelty; when we observe not indifference merely but pleasure reflecting itself on the features, through evil and sufferings; then we can be assured that the people who participate in such sentiment are degenerating and will soon be doomed to perish.

It was when Rome was decaying, that is, when it belonged to the Cæsars, when it forgot its virility, that the world beheld the bloody games of the Circuses; and the roaring of the wild beasts, the lamentation of the victims, and the crushing of bones by the steel-like jaws of the hungry carnivorous animals, the yelling of the throngs, intoxicated at the sight of blood, demanding from the vestals not to raise their thumbs toward the sky but to turn them downwards to the earth;

the agonizing cries of a great people, now crumbled into dust.

Such is the fate of a people that find it an amusement to behold, amidst laughter, shrill whistling, noisy exclamations and clapping of hands, the agony of a martyred man or animal.

And the lovers of such savage spectacles dare say, dare to assure that courage increases in those who witness those spectacles. And they also dare say that the actors are brave.

They lie; bravery is that of a physician who goes to the bedside of one who suffers from a contagious disease, and meets "Death" face to face, risking his own life or that of his folk, saves a father for a son or a daughter, saves a husband for a wife, saves a brother for a sister, or, in short, saves a benefactor of the poor.

Bravery is that of a priest whatever be his religion, who runs toward the infected when dying, and encourages him or her with sweet words to start the journey to the unknown regions.

Bravery is that of the fireman who struggles enwrapped in flames, at the risk of his life and saves that of an innocent child.

Bravery is that of your illustrious Lincoln, who when he abolished slavery little knew that a fragment of the chains he tore would become a bullet to kill him.

Bravery is what my distinguished father showed when, with a few loyal patriots, he traversed our northern deserts, and grasping the tricolored banner, proclaimed that the *Mexican Republic was embodied in him*.

Real courage consists in sacrificing one's self for Humanity's sake, for the fatherland, for a sacred and noble ideal; not in being the bait with which to obtain the base satisfaction of the evil passions for a handful of coin nor in being the scorn of a multitude when unsuccessful in results.

In the spectacle which I am opposing, there are two victims and a beast.

The beast is represented by the rational beings (applying this adjective to those we have conventionally and proudly agreed to call men) and the victims, by two irrational ones which oftentimes are worth more than some men; those two victims are: the bull and the horse. The bull is cared for with extreme attentions, he is numbered and his feed is weighed; the man in charge of him reports to the owner every detail daily. All this for what purpose? Is this animal going to be of any use in the work of love and concord for which we have come to the world? Is he to draw the plough mildly, submitting easily to the yoke and to help in tilling the land, to fertilize it and make it produce grain for the hungry ones?

No, he is going to die in the ring tormented by the spears, by the hooks of the *banderillas* and by the sword of *matador*. The beast roars with enthusiasm and Cain is victorious! Ah! but the bull at least has a means of defending himself, his horns are his weapons. He is teased, wounded and tormented but sometimes he kills someone, and when he does, he kills through legitimate defense.

But the other one—the horse—the noble, the faithful horse, the incomparable friend of man—

He has no weapon; blindfolded, he enters the ring spurred by the rider. The horse perhaps saved his owner from some peril; saved him, may be from the shots of the enemy during battle.

And his reward is to be brought into the bullring to die amidst the savage yelling of the spectators and to trample his intestines with his own hoofs—.

Let us condemn a hundred times that amusement which makes men for-

get they are men; that makes them forget themselves to a point which for a few coins they push to a cruel and opprobrious death, an animal that before dying was the means of livelihood and comfort—the horse!

Let us teach bravery to the masses, by presenting to their sight, examples of heroism and high patriotism; examples upon which they may see the acts of warriors and savants, of philosophers and poets, of artists and craftsmen who have consecrated their life-time to reach and obtain a sacred, a noble, a lofty ideal——!

Let us teach the masses that Leonidas and Socrates, that Spartacus and Epictetus, Vercingetorix and Pelayo, Dante, Columbus, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, that Washington, Bolivar, Hidalgo and Pasteur; in short, that all those who have devoted and even sacrificed their lives for liberty and progress, are those who should awaken in the hearts of the people, the great sentiments, the noble ambitions, and the indomitable courage.

In order to attain that elevation of spirit in the masses, we must endeavor that public instruction may exist everywhere: In the metropolis as well as in the small village, in the plains and in the mountains, in the woods, in the grottoes; anywhere where man breathes there should be a school and an altar to Reason and Justice whose priest is the Teacher, the supreme priest of love and piety.

Let us direct our efforts to this end. Let us hasten our works to this task!

Let every bullring be closed and every school be kept wide open!

And there are schools which are closed. It is painful to say so, but we must say the truth however painful it be.

It is known that in this gigantic country, the field of the personal guarantees, the emporium of enterprises,

the school where one learns to struggle for life, the vast horizon over which Liberty, sacred Liberty, at the entrance of its principal port, sheds its light from all of it, schools are not wide open. I am informed that in one of the states of this Union, the school doors are closed for the Mexican children.

I cannot believe it, but if it is true, let us, whose escutcheon should be the outstretched arms of a cross as an emblem of the work performed, make the abnegation and sacrifice, taking for our motto "*love one another*" as the philosopher of the Golgotha said: I beseech you foreigners and natives to join me in a protest whose echoes shall sound from North to South, against the cruel act that a group of men who spoke my language before this, who were my brethren through the ties of blood; against the cruel act I repeat, which they are performing against love, against piety and against Justice!

The advancement and perfection of Humanity lies in the learning which teaches to love both man and beast; and the host with which Humanity makes its communion and which makes it kind and good, is consecrated in the school-room.

Let the schools be opened for all everywhere, without distinction of race or religion and the victory shall be ours. Then we shall have done our task on earth, a task of faith and hope at the beginning, a task of immense charity at last!

Awaken in the hearts of our children through the open schoolroom, a love for humanity—for man and beast alike—and the bullring will have seen its last victim.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Mexico City.

Humane Advocate

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MARCH, 1911.

A WORD TO SPECIAL AGENTS

The Illinois Humane Society has legal jurisdiction to prosecute cases of cruelty to children and animals everywhere within the state of Illinois. While its officers may be sent to take charge of cases in distant counties, these "long distance calls" are generally cared for by the Branch Societies and Special Agents that have been organized and appointed in various counties of the state.

Every county should be provided with a Branch Society or Special Agent, as in no other way can expediency and efficiency be accomplished in a broad way in this work. This Society has always advocated this system of establishing stations and agents in the counties as the only logical solution of the problem of patrolling the entire state in the protection of children and animals. To expect the parent Society, stationed in Chicago, with its limited force of officers and its great field for work in the immense city of Chicago alone, to cover the entire state field would be a clear case of *reductio ad absurdum*. To expect one shingle to serve as a roof for a house to protect it from rain would be scarcely less absurd.

What it does expect is to have good branch societies and special agents stationed in every county of the state; each agency to act as ready relief in its own county, and to be willing to

extend a helping hand to its neighboring agencies or to join hands with all the agents of the state if there is need for concerted action.

So much progress has already been made in the establishment of this system that societies or agencies have been provided in seventy-six counties of Illinois. When the remaining counties see their way to build up humane stations in their vicinities, the circuit will be completed for the conduct of the quickest, most efficient and effective humane work that has ever been done in Illinois.

This Society is convinced, from past experience, that in small communities no better provision for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty can be made than by the appointment of a special agent, who shall act as a personal representative of the Illinois Humane Society. Such a man or woman should be selected with the greatest care as to his or her qualification and fitness for the work. The essential characteristics are self-control, courage, discretion, integrity and sound judgment and knowledge of people, animals and things.

The selection of an agent should be made by several representative citizens in the locality, and the application made to the Illinois Humane Society in the form of a properly certified recommendation and request. Prompt consideration will be given by the Society upon receipt of the application.

Widespread interest is being taken in this matter this year, and a number of agencies have been created within the last few months. For the benefit of the recent appointees, we offer the following information on a few practical points pertaining to their work, which, in the youth of their experience, they may like to have.

Immediately upon your appointment have a good talk with the state's attorney of your county; also, with the

sheriff of your county and the chief of police of your city, and find out to what extent you may expect their co-operation in enforcing the cruelty laws. You will doubtless only have to call their attention to violations of the law to have their assistance.

Each special agent is entitled to a button, which he is supposed to wear as his badge of authority from this Society. It does not carry with it any police power. Such power should be procured through the chief of police or the sheriff of the county in which you live. Without this power, it is safer to procure the services of a police officer or sheriff to make all arrests, and have warrants issued on complaints for the arrest of all offenders. We advise you to have legal advice in your cases.

When a case of cruelty comes to your attention, and you are satisfied that the evidence under the law is sufficient to secure a conviction, go before a justice of the peace or proper court and upon proper complaint procure a warrant for the arrest of the offender; this should be served by the proper officer.

In the case of a suffering horse or other animal, several points should be carefully observed, namely—

Locate the owner of the horse and have him make an effort to find out what is the matter with the animal and relieve it; if he, himself, is unable to administer to its needs, he should call a veterinary to do so. Should the owner refuse to do either of these things and allow the animal to continue to suffer, get out a warrant for his arrest (from a justice of the peace) on the ground of failing to properly provide for the animal.

After this has been done, see that the horse has the attention he needs. Should it be apparent that the animal is fatally injured or incurably diseased gain the owner's consent in

writing to have the horse destroyed, and then ask a police officer or a veterinary to shoot it.

Should the owner refuse his consent to have the animal killed or examined by a veterinary, have him placed under arrest, and then call a veterinary surgeon to make an examination; if the veterinary thinks the horse past recovery and therefore suffering unnecessarily have him give a certificate to that effect; then ask him to shoot the horse. Equipped with this certificate, you are properly armed to defend yourself in case the owner brings suit for damages.

Great care and precaution should also be taken to observe the law protecting private property rights. Humane officers sometimes make serious mistakes in disregarding these rights. Wherever possible always find the owner and deal with him. Remember that it is his property that you are dealing with. The law does not give any humane officer the power to arbitrarily deprive another person of his property. This can only be done by due process of law. Therefore, the owner's consent is necessary in all cases where the humane officer acts upon his own discretion and without court proceedings.

Communicate with this Society for information or advice on any points that perplex you. It is our business and pleasure to be of help to you.

Petition for Appointment of Special Agent

The undersigned residents of
 and vicinity, in the County of
 and State of Illinois,
 hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint as its Special Agent
 of said
 to act as such Special Agent, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at

MEETING AT BELVIDERE

Mr. Scott, secretary of the Illinois Human Society, spoke on the subject of "Humane Activities" at a meeting held in Belvidere, Ill., March 17, 1911, given under the auspices of the Fort-nightly Club in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Fay Lewis, of the Rockford Humane Society, also addressed the meeting in a brief speech upon the advantages of having branch humane societies; and Mr. Omar H. Wright, president of the Second National Bank of Belvidere, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Mr. Scott gave a brief history of the movement to secure humane treatment of people, animals and birds, from the inception of the undertaking in London, in 1822, down to the present time, giving some interesting details concerning the work of the current year in the state of Illinois. He advocated the formation of branch societies; and gave practical information about forming them and defined the duties, scope and powers of such organizations.

He said that intelligence, tact and sound judgment were requisite characteristics in the direction of such work if it was to succeed and live; and recommended interesting school children in the cause and the organizing of work horse parades by businessmen as two of the broadest avenues for humane education.

TRAFFIC AT HOME AND ABROAD

Under the joint management of the Traffic Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Humane Society, a lecture on the subject of "Traffic at Home and Abroad" was given by Captain Charles C. Healey, commanding the mounted squadron of police of Chicago, in Music Hall, Fine Arts building, the evening of March 3, 1911.

The lecture was a resume of observations made in the principal cities of

Europe and America during the tour of investigation which the Association of Commerce invited Captain Healey to make during the summer of 1910. It was illustrated by stereopticon views showing street scenes in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco and Chicago.

In conclusion, Captain Healey said: "The complicated traffic conditions of Chicago cannot be attributed either to the inadequacy of its street rules and regulations nor to the inefficiency of its police. In my judgment, the rules and regulations now in force in Chicago are equal in every particular to those in operation in London. The difficulty in our case, in part, is the lack of proper respect on the part of the people for the law, and the lack of support from the courts in the enforcement of the traffic rules. In London there are no street car lines within its business district, which accounts for the difference between traffic conditions in the heart of London and in the "loop district" of Chicago. Within the commercial center of London, its passengers are carried by means of motor and horse buses and subways, and the traffic conveyed by the first two may be diverted as conditions require from time to time. Conditions in the business district of Chicago are almost the exact reverse of this, where, instead of carrying our passengers by motor or horse buses or by subways, we convey them by surface line cars which practically monopolize every street in the loop district. No city in Europe, except London, has any important advantage over Chicago in handling street traffic, save in the matter of subways, and, in my opinion, no permanent relief will be had from the present conditions in Chicago until subways replace our surface lines."

The lecture was free to the public, and was attended by an audience that filled the theater.

ANIMAL RIGHTS IN ITALY

A bill is now pending in the Italian Senate which, if it becomes a law, will be of the greatest assistance to those Italian societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals that have heretofore been handicapped in their beneficent work on account of the very limited legislation on the subject.

The new measure, which is understood to have been personally drafted by Signor Luzzatti, the Premier, defines acts of cruelty, specifies such instances as the blinding of birds, the infliction of unnecessary suffering in the killing of animals, or the overworking of horses and other beasts of burden; and establishes the punishment to be assigned to different branches of the law. It also introduces regulations for the restriction of vivisection, which for the future, may only be practiced by properly qualified and licensed operators, and will only be permitted in legally recognized hospitals or other medical institutions where physicians and surgeons obtain their training. In Italy as in most other countries of the world too much liberty and license has been given this practice, which makes this particular portion of the bill of special interest.

BILL.**ARTICLE I.**

Article 491 of the penal code prohibits acts of cruelty towards animals, and especially the employment of animals which on account of age, wounds or diseases are unfit to work; the neglect of animals; games which imply suffering to animals; ill-treatment in the transportation of cattle; the blinding of birds, and in general all torture in the industrial exploitation of any species of animal.

Offenders will be punished according to the terms of Article 491 of the penal code above quoted.

ARTICLE II.

Societies for the protection of animals can be incorporated when they have for scope any or all of the following or kindred ends:

(a) To promote, by means of their own agents, the strict enforcement of Article 491 of the penal code and of the regulations established by the present or by other laws, and the regulations of the state or of the communes for the protection of animals.

(b) To check the ill-treatment and excessive fatigue to which animals may be subjected, instructing their drivers and those who have them in charge, and teaching them how to proportion the labor to the strength of the animals and thus obtain the best results without weakening or torturing them.

(c) To educate the people not to act cruelly towards animals, by means of public and popular lectures or by the distribution of books and pamphlets, or by awarding prizes to those teachers who give in school special instructions on the necessity of protecting animals.

ARTICLE III.

Societies for the protection of animals are incorporated and the deed of incorporation sanctioned by royal decree, after obtaining the approval of the superior council of public health and the council of the state. Any amendments which said societies may intend to introduce into their own statutes will require the same approval.

ARTICLE IV.

Societies for the protection of animals which are already incorporated at the time of the publication of the present law will be entitled to share in its benefits by making application to the ministry of the interior, transmitting a copy of their statutes and whatever other information may be required as to their financial standing and mode of procedure.

ARTICLE V.

Incorporated societies for the protection of animals must send copies of their estimated expenditures and balance-sheets to the prefect of the province.

Whenever the prefect shall judge that insufficient funds or bad or negligent administration prevent the society from fulfilling the scope for which it was incorporated, he shall propose its dissolution to the ministry of the interior.

ARTICLE VI.

On receipt of such proposal the minister of the interior shall first of all examine whether by opportune reform the society can be placed in a condition to continue its work, in which case there shall be officially introduced into the statute by royal decree the necessary modifications, after consultation with the council of state. When the ministry shall recognize that the society cannot in any case fulfill its functions it shall

move the dissolution of the society by royal decree, the council of state concurring.

Any endowment belonging to the society will devolve by right to the congregation of charity of the commune in which the society had its headquarters, or to whatever other charitable institution may be designated in the statute.

ARTICLE VII.

The inspectors appointed by the societies for the protection of animals will be recognized as police officers, provided they comply with the requirements of Article 81 of the regulation, approved by royal decree, August 26, 1909, n. 666.

Said recognition is made by the prefect by special decree. The prefect can likewise revoke the decree of recognition of the inspectors whenever they fail to comply with the prescribed requirements.

The decision of the prefect can be appealed against to the ministry within the limits of 30 days.

The inspectors will be sworn in before the *procureur*.

ARTICLE VIII.

The incorporated societies for the protection of animals have the right to prosecute at law in cases of offense against the provisions of the present law or of Article 491 of the penal code.

ARTICLE IX.

Half of the fine to which offenders against the provisions of the existing law or of Article 491 of the penal code shall be condemned, as a result of a charge brought by the inspectors of the societies for the protection of animals, shall revert to the societies themselves.

ARTICLE X.

Scientific experiments upon living animals, except those executed by teachers or assistants in the universities or in other scientific institutes of the kingdom, or by doctors or veterinarians, attached to the laboratories and government offices, can be made only by persons furnished with a special license to be given by the ministry of the interior in accord with the ministry of public instruction. This license will assign the place where the experiments may be carried on. The application for such license must be signed by the president of the faculty of medicine of some university of the kingdom.

A regulation *ad hoc* to be drawn up within six months of the publication of the present law, approved by the superior council of public health and by the council of state, will establish the rules and regulations under which such experiments must be carried out, and for the application of this law.

HALIFAX TO HAVE CHILDREN'S COURT

Halifax, Nova Scotia, is to have a Juvenile Delinquent Court, the first to be established in Canada—thanks to Attorney General Maclean and Mr. R. H. Murray, Secretary of the Halifax Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

This means that in the City of Halifax, and the Province of Scotia and the Maritime Provinces, a private hearing and careful investigation will be given to all child cases brought into court, which is a great stride in the progress of child protection.

Judge Wallace will be the presiding judge, and a probation officer is to be appointed; and officers of the Humane Society will assist the Court, particularly in the way of following up cases and trying to arouse the parents of the children to a realization of their parental responsibilities and duties.

A Detention Home and Court Room have been secured, and the machinery has now been set in motion.

This movement reflects great credit upon Attorney General Maclean, Mr. Murray, and the City of Halifax.

PRESERVING THE WILD LIFE

The League of American Sportsmen is engaged in an organized effort to preserve the birds and the wild animals from destruction. The object is a good one. Unless something is done in this direction pretty soon our woods and fields will be bare of birds, rabbits, squirrels, etc., and thus a large part of their interest and glory will be gone.

A particular direction of the league's effort now is to prohibit the use of the automatic and pump guns, and all firearms that hold more than two cartridges at one time. It is this kind of weapon that is destroying the wild life of the country so fast. Hunting with these repeating guns is worse than unsportsmanlike; it is murder, and ought to be stopped, and that very soon.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT



AT THE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Some say kittens are only fluff,
 But I am made of sterner stuff.
Please, Mr. Photographer Man,
 Make me look as gruff as you can.
 Take me *now*! I've ruffled my hair
 And put on my very fiercest stare;
 For when I grow up I mean to be
 A great big lion. You wait and see
 How I lash my tail and shake my mane
 And chase the wild mice over the plain;
 And when I'm tired my thirst I'll shake
 With milk from a saucer big as a lake.
Please, Photographer, make me gruff,
 And *not* like a little white ball of fluff!

OLIVER HERFORD.

HOW TINY ANIMALS KEEP WARM

Birds and all woodland folk feel the cold, and a sharp frost causes much suffering among them, in spite of their warm coats of feathers and fur. Birds are particularly clever about seeking shelter from the cold. If you will throw a net over the side of a hayrick, you will be amazed at the number and variety of small birds that will come

fluttering out of the hay. Sparrows huddle together in tightly packed masses. Thick ivy is a favorite roosting place for them.

A Herefordshire farmer, visiting his out-houses one night when the mercury stood below the 20 mark, found a number of small birds, chaffinches and sparrows, roosting in the cow shed, some actually snuggled down in the straw close beside the big warm animals. Any Southdown shepherd would tell you that chaffinches and greenfinches will spend cold nights nestling in the wool of the penned sheep. Blackbirds take refuge in low, close-growing evergreens, and even occasionally in holes in the ground. They have been found in rabbit burrows in very severe weather.

Squirrels put on a thicker coat in winter time, which is duller in color than their summer garb. Their tails also increase vastly in business. This means much additional warmth, for a squirrel's tail is not only his rudder, but his umbrella and blanket as well.

Hedgehogs burrow deep into the leaves and debris, and in the roots of thick heages, where they hibernate. In the curious trance-like state which we call hibernation, animals feel no cold. The dormouse sleeps the long winter through, snugly tucked in a cozy little nest made of interwoven grasses.

OFFERS CUP FOR ESSAY ON HUMANE EDUCATION

Following the campaign begun several years ago to teach the love of nature to school children, Mrs. James C. Fesler, of Rochelle, has offered a loving cup to the pupil of Ogle County schools who writes the best essay on humane education.

Mr. John E. Cross, County Superintendent of Schools, has issued the following circular explanatory of the offer:

The Chipperfield bill, passed in 1909 by the General Assembly, of Illinois, requires in all common schools of the State:

First, the teaching of ethics, such as kindness, honesty, obedience, self-control, etc.

Second, the giving of instruction in humane education, in the protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature.

The primary aim of every teacher should be to help the child to build a good character. The heart, as well as the hand and the head, must be educated in order to develop men and women who live toward worthy ideals.

This is one of the principles of Mrs. James C. Fesler, of Rochelle, author and promoter of the bill providing for a State tree and State flower, and when the Chipperfield bill was passed she began planning some means to create more interest among teachers and pupils in humane education. After due consideration, Mrs. Fesler offers to present a second loving cup to the eighth grade pupil of a graded school in Ogle County, furnishing the best essay on "Practical Humane Education in the Schools." This cup will be suitably inscribed and one that will be worth putting forth the best efforts

to win. The second best essay will receive honorable mention.

The following rules are given for the contest:

First—Essays will be limited to not less than one thousand nor more than fifteen hundred words, and must be of satisfactory quality to receive consideration.

Second—The essays are to be delivered in sealed envelopes to the County Superintendent of Schools of Ogle County not later than April 1st, 1911.

Third—The name and address of each contestant is to be placed in a sealed envelope and enclosed with the essay, the non-de-plume being on the essay and on the envelope containing the name and address.

Fourth—The essays are to be sent by the County Superintendent to Dr. W. H. Fitch, President of "Winnebago County Humane Society," not later than April 4th, 1911, and the successful contestant will be announced at a meeting held at Oregon, the exact date to be announced later.

Fifth—The judges are to be three competent, disinterested parties.

Sixth—Any pupil attending any eighth grade in a graded school of Ogle County may enter the contest for the "Fesler Cup."

Let this be an opportunity to develop a knowledge of the care of domestic animals, to learn the value of our friends in feathers and fur; to increase the protection of all animals and to train in thoughtfulness and mercy for every living creature.

"He prayeth best who loveth best

All things both great and small,

For the dear God, who loveth us,

He made and loveth all."

CASES IN COURT

The attention of an officer of the Society was attracted by the poor condition of a team of horses being driven by a drunken man.

The team was driven into an Ashland Ave. street car, the pole of the wagon puncturing the side of the car and injuring a passenger. It was then discovered that two intoxicated men were lying in the bed of the wagon. Officer Tohy assisted the humane officer in taking the three men to the police station, where they were booked for disorderly conduct, and the two, owner and driver of the team, for cruelty to animals.

Judge Sabath fined the owner \$25.00 and costs, and the driver, \$10.00 and costs, and discharged the third man.

Record 86; Case 818.

A woman, who had practically though not legally adopted two orphaned children—a girl sixteen years old and a boy fourteen—complained to the Society that the children had become incorrigible and beyond her control.

The humane officer filed papers in the Juvenile Court and had the case set for hearing.

The only relatives the children had were a brother, twenty-two years old, whereabouts unknown, and an uncle living in Prussia.

The children were taken to the Detention Hospital, and later were committed to the Feehanville School.

Record 61; Case 762.

Complaint was made to the Society by a woman, charging her husband with cruelty and neglect, and failure to provide for her and her four children, ranging in age from eight to nineteen years. The man was arrested and, later, was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the bridewell, to take effect March 30th, unless he

would agree to mend his ways and give his wife half of his earnings at once, which he decided to do.

Record 61; Case 737.

An officer of the Society arrested the owner of a cream colored pony, being driven in a dairy wagon, that was too lame to be fit for service.

The animal had been injured on the hock joint, and the tendons had become so contracted that it could not put the heel of the right foot to the ground.

The owner was brought before Judge Sabath in the West Chicago Ave. Station; he was dismissed on condition that he would give the humane officer an order to have the crippled animal destroyed, which was done.

Record 86; Case 490.

The East Chicago Avenue Police found a girl only eleven years old attending the nickel theatres alone late at night, and detained her until a humane officer could take charge of the case.

The Society's officer soon recognized her as the daughter of the respondents in a recent case handled by the Society. The officer went at once to Mrs. Skinner, probation officer of the Juvenile Court, and told her that the evidence against the father and mother as brought out in the other case, proved them to be unfit persons to have the custody of the child; and suggested that she, Mrs. Skinner, keep the girl in her possession until the hearing of the case in the Juvenile Court, which she agreed to do.

Judge Pomeroy heard the case. Evidence was given showing that the girl's father and mother were keeping her with them in a disreputable house. The case was continued, and the girl remained in the Detention Home.

A few days later, the case was called before Judge Pinckney. It was shown that the girl's mother had been intoxicated most of the time the case had been pending.

Judge Pinckney ordered the girl sent to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls at 4900 Prairie Ave.; to return to her parents at any time they could show their fitness to care for her, to the satisfaction of the Court.

Record 61; Case 595.

A humanitarian of Cambridge, Ills., reported that he had received a letter stating that there was a sad case of the starvation of a horse in the village of Orion, Ills.

An investigation was made and the horse found. The horse was thin and neglected in appearance and neighbors testified that it was seldom given food or water. The officer interviewed the owner, who made many excuses for the animal's poor condition and promised good care for the creature in the future.

This Society requested that a veterinary surgeon be asked for a diagnosis of the case, and Dr. H. W. Bailey, of Orion, was called in. He pronounced the animal in shockingly bad condition, but thought with proper treatment and care it would recover sufficiently to be fit for light work.

The man was severely reprimanded for his ignorant and cruel treatment of the animal and was then given a chance to do what was right had he been so disposed. However, he continued to overdrive and underfeed the horse, as before, giving no heed to the instructions of the officer.

At this Society's request, Mr. George Ellman, Officer for the Rock Island County Humane Society, made a trip to Orion, to follow up this case. He found the horse very old and thin, and made a satisfactory end to the case by gaining the consent of the

owner to have the horse humanely destroyed, which was done.

Record 86; Case 815.

The McDonough County Humane Society, through its Secretary, Miss Rose B. Jolly, reports two recent cases of interest. For some time a woman, seemingly demented, had cruelly mistreated her two little stepchildren. This was generally known among the neighbors, but no one felt willing to interfere. Miss Jolly took the initiative by filing a petition in the County Court asking that a hearing be given the woman in question to determine her sanity. The woman was adjudged mentally deranged and, therefore, an unfit person to have the custody of her children.

She was taken to Bartonville, where she will be properly guarded and cared for and the children are to remain with their father under the probation of Miss Rose Jolly and Miss Josie Westfall of the McDonough County Charity Board.

The other instance of the McDonough County Society's activity was in the case of a man guilty of neglecting and underfeeding his horses.

He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the Society and taken before Squire A. W. Falkenthal, where he pled guilty to the charge and was fined \$3.00 and costs—\$12.00 in all.

Record 86; Case 792.

A drunken man, together with two intoxicated companions, was seen driving a single horse to a buggy, and cruelly lashing the horse.

The complaining witness asked Officer Lallie, of the Shakespeare Avenue Station, to arrest the driver, which was done, after which the case was turned over to the Humane Society.

Judge Bitter fined the man \$3.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 86; Case 618.



MASUJIRO HONDA

Masujiro Honda was for more than ten years professor of English and English literature in Government colleges in Japan. He also took a leading part in the education of Japanese girls and in the organization of the Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Coming to this country in 1905, he studied educational conditions in the United States, and later in Great Britain. He lectured in both countries on International Peace, on jujitsu, and on the religious, moral and industrial conditions of his country. His literary work has been that of translating both English into Japanese and Japanese into English. One of his translations was that of "Human Bullets," a book of notable account of the Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Honda is now editor of the *Oriental Review*, which is published in New York.

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JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARD ANIMALS

By Masujiro Honda, of the Society
for the Humane Protection of
Animals, Japan.

Japanese mythology indicates the fact that our early ancestors became settled agriculturists without passing through the pastoral stage of evolution. The physical conditions of the island country preclude pastoral industry almost entirely. We have not therefore sufficiently learned how to take care of animals, and what domestic animals we have are poor in size, quality and variety.

Buddhism, on the other hand, instilled in our minds the sinfulness of taking life in whatsoever form it may be. Confucianism has also taught us to extend our benevolence even to plant creation. One of our classical poets expressed, in his immortal verse, the idea that he would offer flowers to Buddha as they stand and thrive in the field, because the hands that cut and mutilate the beautiful things must surely defile them. The Japanese art of floral arrangement was in itself inspired by an untold compassion on the blossoms that people carelessly picked for momentary enjoyment and threw on the ground without thought. The desire to keep alive those discarded flowers as long as possible was the origin of floral compositions of graceful lines and harmonious colors.

Dogs and cats are allowed to bask in the sun in the middle of the street

or road, without molestation on the part of drivers and foot-passengers. The late George T. Angell of Boston wrote to us and praised us for this. Farmers as a rule keep only one ox or horse for plowing and as a beast of burden, and the animal is a member of the family. It lives usually under the same roof with the family, at one end of the house. If, therefore, the animal coughs, or sneezes, or shows any other signs of ill health, it will be cared for at once. As our domestic industry passes into factory labor to some extent, steam and electricity are gradually lightening the burden of carrier animals.

Cruelty to dumb animals does exist, we must admit, but it is largely from mere ignorance rather than malice. And our extreme abhorrence of taking life produces a negative kind of cruelty in allowing sick or wounded animals to linger on in their suffering. We humane workers of Japan, therefore, are endeavoring to educate the public in the sentiment of positive love and better care for the dumb creation. The name of our organization has lately been changed into the Society for the Humane Protection of Animals, as the word cruelty was considered undesirable and unpleasant. As yet we do not feel the need of penalizing maltreatment of criminals.

What cruelty there is is dealt with by police regulations, the means employed being admonition, fine, detention or immediate redress of the wrong done.

Our method of work being essentially educative, books, booklets and lectures are much resorted to. Such works as "Beautiful Joe," "Black Beauty," "The Strike at Shane's," "A Dog of Flanders," have been translated into Japanese. One popular writer of fairy tales writes and lectures along the line of kindness to animals, and his influence among young children is very great, because he has endeared himself to those little ones with his other stories. A young and earnest friend of animals has organized a children's Band of Mercy in Tokyo. He is lecturing to the children of his neighborhood from his sick bed. There are some daily papers and magazines that pay special attention to our subject and write often to promote kindness to animals. In the police force, in the army, among teachers and professors and writers—almost every circle in society—there are some preachers of our gospel to extend the kingdom of love and mercy.

The President of the Parent Society at Tokyo is a Shinto priest, Baron Senke, ex-Minister of Justice, and its two Vice-Presidents are a Buddhist preacher and a Christian ex-M. P. In this way, animals are teaching men of diverse religious opinions to work harmoniously together for one common cause of humanity. A well known jurist is our legal adviser and among the most distinguished promoters we find such names as Count Okuma, Baron Kanda, Baron-General Fukushima, ex-Minister of Education Sawayanagi, and so on. The President of the Yokohama branch of our Society is Governor Baron Sufu, and that of the Kobe branch Governor

Hattori. Enrolling the services of these distinguished persons as officers of our Society helps to dissipate the foolish notion that it is a maudlin sentimentalism to make much fuss about lower animals. A third branch has sprung up at Shimoda through the earnest efforts of a Buddhist priest. This place is well known in Japanese history in connection with Commodore Perry's expedition to open our country to Western intercourse and commerce. It goes without saying that we owe much for the founding of these humane societies to the direct and indirect assistance and encouragement of American, English and German friends of animals, either in Japan or at home.

Memorial services were held for the horses killed and wounded in our wars with China and Russia, and a Buddhist priest is traveling all over Japan to raise funds for erecting a monument to the memory of the war horses lost in our recent national struggle. His idea is to set up in a suitable place a statue of a horse with the Buddha of Mercy, Kwannon, on its back. The author of "Human Bullets" (its English translation, published in Boston and London), a most sanguinary story of real experiences of a young army officer in that horrible siege of Port Arthur, has told to his readers a soldier's tender feelings toward the most faithful of all animals, perhaps, except dogs.

Fortunately we have abundant material, both in history and in literature, from which we can tell stories, and stories to children in nurseries, kindergartens, and schools to illustrate our inborn kindness and sympathy toward the dumb creation. Just to name a few instances, our sixteenth emperor and his queen consort banished a man to a distant island for slaughtering a deer to offer the venison to their majesties. This animal had lived not far

from their palace in Osaka, and had been accustomed to entertain them with its nightly calling. This compassionate act took place before Buddhism was brought to our shores, and before Confucianism had hardly time to humanize our ancestors. About fourteen hundred years ago, our twenty-ninth emperor distinguished a man by appointment to an important post in his government, because he had been brave enough, and good enough, to save the life of a wolf that had been fighting with another. This humanitarian emperor's daughter became our thirty-third sovereign. This gracious empress thought that hunting, which was one of the court functions of the emperors, was not becoming her sex, and instituted gathering medicinal herbs in the field with her ladies-in-waiting and other court dignitaries. And these herbs thus collected were given to the government dispensary for the good of the sick. From this we still call flower-viewing excursions, cherry-hunting, maple-hunting, and so on. There are, also, many instances in our history of women who gently persuaded their husbands or fathers to stop shooting for mere amusement. In this way, love of nature and abhorrence of cruelty have become part and parcel of our national character, and I believe and sincerely hope that even the modern life of strenuousness will not lead us astray very much.

TOM

Yes, Tom's the best fellow that ever you knew.

Just listen to this:

When the old mill took fire, and the flooring fell through

And I with it, helpless there, full in my view,

What do you think my eyes saw through the fire

That crept along, crept along, nigher and nigher,

But Robin, my baby boy, laughing to see

The shining? He must have come there after me,

Toddled alone from the cottage without Anyone's missing him. Then, with a shout— Oh! how I shouted, "For Heaven's sake, men,

Save little Robin!" Again and again They tried, but the fire held them back like a wall.

I could hear them go at it, and at it, and call,

"Never mind, baby, sit still like a man! We're coming to get you as fast as we can." They could not see him, but I could. He sat

Still on a beam, his little straw hat Carefully placed by his side; and his eyes Stared at the flame with a baby's surprise, Calm and unconscious, as near it crept. The roar of the fire up above must have kept The sound of his mother's voice shrieking his name

From reaching the child. But I heard it. It came

Again and again. O, God, what a cry! The axes went faster; I saw the sparks fly Where the men worked like tigers, nor minded the heat

That scorched them—when, suddenly, there at their feet

The great beams leaned in—they saw him—then, crash,

Down came the wall! The men made a dash—

Jumped to get out of the way—and I thought,

"All's up with poor little Robin!" and brought

Slowly the arm that was least hurt to hide The sight of the child there—when swift at my side,

Some one rushed by, and went right through the flame,

Straight as a dart—caught the child—and then came

Back with him, choking and crying, but—saved!

Saved safe and sound!

Oh, how the men raved,

Shouted, and cried, and hurrahed! Then they all

Rushed at the work again, lest the back wall Where I was lying, away from the fire, Should fall in and bury me.

Oh! you'd admire

To see Robin now; he's as bright as a dime, Deep in some mischief, too, most of the time. Tom it was saved him. Now, isn't it true

Tom's the best fellow that ever you knew? There's Robin now! See, he's strong as a log!

And there comes Tom, too—

Yes, Tom was our dog.

—CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By Thomas D. Flynn, of New Orleans, La.

I have no intention of undertaking to enumerate the causes of delinquency or to indulge in a discussion of any of them. They are so many, so varied and complex, that an intelligent discussion could not be effected in a volume. As a matter of fact, no comprehensive treatment of the causes of juvenile delinquency has as yet been adequately made. Some very intelligent papers on detached subjects have been offered in various journals, but no successful effort has been made to reduce the whole subject to a system and to classify it by the philosophical analysis of all its branches. Some books have made their way into print, such as Morrison's "Study of Juvenile Offenders" and Travis' "The Young Malefactor," but these books, like all others, are marked by incompleteness, by unscientific treatment, by a striving after cherished conclusions, by the free reliance or incomplete statistics, and particularly by investing incomplete or unimportant statistics with undue significance. In a brief paper, therefore, adequate treatment of the subject is out of the question.

First of all let me note the immense amount of amateur speculation on this important subject. The result has been a continual stabbing about without ever hitting the heart of the various problems that arise. Many of the more important reforms so far achieved have been the result of accidental stumbling and are as yet marked by shortcomings which indicate a vague perception merely of the real evils attached.

As yet no strong analytical mind has entered the field to grasp the subject in its entirety and discover its true philosophy and to weigh the relative bearings of all its parts, as Herbert Spencer did in the field of social statics. The real significance of

all this takes form in a plea for more scientific investigation in the great field of juvenile delinquency and its reform.

Our universities have established chairs for the study of the drama, for the study of Gaelic, and for Oriental mysticism. Here is a field which is new, which has been entered only upon its outer utmost boundaries, which is one of the peculiar discoveries of this generation. Here, then, is a field for our universities to consider as worthy of representation among its studies. One of our leading institutions, it is true, has an endowment and has done something. What I urge is a more general recognition of the great importance of this branch of social economics.

Wherever the juvenile court has made its appearance, there to a greater or lesser extent the probation officer has been recognized. The probation officer bears toward the court very much the same relationship as the trained nurse bears to the physician. Yet, how few of our probation officers have any training whatever, save what they may get in a crude way from their own unguided experience. Where would they get their training even if they sought it? A school for probation officers is as important, indeed, far more important, than a school for trained nurses, and the American Humane Association can devote itself to no worthier enterprise than the establishment somewhere, or encouraging the establishment, either independently or under the guidance of some already established institution, of a school from which may be turned out efficient, intelligent and trained probation officers of both sexes, who are capable of rendering intelligent service in our juvenile courts.

It is time, too, that the Societies for

the Prevention of Cruelty to Children awoke to the importance of devoting themselves to a scientific study of juvenile delinquency. These organizations first took their existence in the humanitarian impulse to fight visible cruelties toward children. They were fostered by kindly-souled, benevolent men and women, and have done a world of work in relieving distress among children; and their work has now grown to proportions little dreamed of a few years ago. Their business is the prevention of cruelty of all kinds, and we have come to know that the greatest cruelties practiced toward children are those which spring, not from the evil passions of wicked men, but from the indifference and ignorance of those who are willing to be kind.

While the driver of child labor is warping the souls of the thousands of children he employs, other more insidious, less repulsive causes are at work turning into criminals tens of thousands of children.

It is the business of the Humane Society to fight these insidious causes, as well as the more sensational ones, and these can be attacked only through patient scientific investigation, beset by many difficulties, and accomplishing its results very gradually.

I have had some experience with boards of directors of such associations. I think every candid observer will agree that they are in need of vital reorganization. We need men and women on these boards who are moved not merely by a sort of kindly disposition toward children, but men and women who are deeply interested in these problems, who have the intelligence to study them, and then we want superintendents who are not mere policemen, but who are capable of giving to the whole problem of child study intelligent and enthusiastic research.

In the effort that has several times been made to analyze the causes of juvenile delinquency, several classifications of these causes have been made.

The most natural division, however, would seem to be into objective and subjective causes. Those causes which are objective and operate on the character of the child through its environment, social, industrial, or otherwise, must be treated by local agencies that can readily reach the environment. The work of reforming the bad environment by attacking the evil influences is one which appeals most naturally to the general interest of the community, but after the environment, after the evil influences have been removed, then what of the children? Possibly these influences have not had the opportunity of making very deep impression upon the child's nature, but it is quite possible that they have left there deep scars which are to be removed only after the most painstaking treatment. Their natures have become warped and they are then left very much in the condition of those children in whom the causes of delinquency are subjective. Where the impression made is slight, where the delinquency is of a minor character, the local societies, through institutional and probationary forces are able to deal with them; but where the scar has gone deeply into the child's nature, where the delinquency is of a serious character, proceeding from strong, subjective anomalies, then the treatment required is of such character that local agencies, except in very large cities, will be unable to deal with them. The child is to be cured then only after mental and moral treatment. I urge, therefore, an institution where abnormalities of a serious nature in children may be treated.

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APRIL, 1911.

THE PRACTICAL TRIBUTE

A hospital for the free treatment of sick and injured animals is to be erected in Boston as a tribute to the memory of the late George T. Angell. The plan was conceived by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, who succeeded Mr. Angell as President of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., and has been unanimously endorsed by the directors as being a fitting memorial to Mr. Angell in that it perpetuates the practical service to animals to which he dedicated his life.

The building is to be known as the "Angell Memorial Animal Hospital," and is to be located in the heart of Boston, although the exact site has not been definitely determined; neither has the plan for the building or the policy of management been worked out in detail.

An architectural plan has been drafted providing for a substantial looking structure designed to occupy two sides of a city square; this is to be three stories high and to have a five story tower at one corner. Eventually, the directors plan to extend the building to cover the entire quadrangle, although the consummation of this desire depends upon an increase in income. The building is to accommodate the offices of the Massachusetts Society, which are to be equipped with every convenience for conducting its work.

The hospital proper is to be modeled after the famous London Hospital for Animals "amended" with modern methods of sanitation and ventilation and all the latest devices for handling and caring for the animal victims of sickness and accident. It will be provided with elevators, operating rooms and wards; and a superintendent and assistants, together with a staff of veterinary surgeons, will be regularly employed.

The founding of such an institution in this country marks an epoch in the work of animal protection which all those engaged in the work will fully appreciate. We cannot too heartily commend the selection of such a memorial to Mr. Angell. What mausoleum could so successfully serve to keep alive his memory?

It opens at once a practical school of ministry and sentiment. The daily relief of animal suffering will be of inestimable value to the local community; while such humane enterprise will vivify the moral and humane sense and sentiment of the country. In this way it will have its far-reaching effect. While there are veterinary hospitals in every city of size, this is the first to be under the control of a humane society and to teach the "humane treatment" of animals in its broadest sense. The fact that the institution stands as an externalization of a human desire to help animals will impress and influence the world.

Horses—the greatest servants and sufferers in the employ of man—will be the chief beneficiaries in the Boston charity hospital. This is a comforting thought in these days when horses are to be seen standing, shivering, in front of theaters and club-houses with clipped coats, high-checked heads and docked tails; or making their way over slippery pavements, straining under heavy loads to keep their footing, often incurring

strained or broken legs—all unnecessary exposures to weather, discomfort and injury.

Of course the day is coming for the abolition of animal slavery—a day when the motor-truck will give the draft horse an honorable discharge from his 4,000 years of service to man. This will palliate the horse situation.

Another day will come when man will recognize that all animals are a part of the divine creation, each part having its share in being and intelligence, and that in justice to himself he must needs show justice to his fellow-creatures. How else will he be able to prove his right to the title "superior being"? Only by exhibiting a higher moral and mental power can he hope to do so. It is conceded that some of the lower animals have a physical nature very similar to man's own and that they share his ability to feel pleasure and pain, reflect moods and express emotion, and exhibit such sterling characteristics as courage, affection, faithfulness, sincerity, sagacity, forgiveness, tenderness, patience and endurance; and in the matter of clearness of sight, keenness of scent, swiftness of limb, strength of muscle, man is last in the animal race. This second day of which we speak may see the turning of the light of research in the direction of observing and studying the conditions that are conducive to the comfort of animals—both human and beast—thereby happyfying their existence and lettering their health. A free hospital will then have been established in the heart.

Kindness and beneficence should be extended to creatures of every species, and these still flow from the breast of a well-natured man as streams that issue from the living fountain.—Plutarch.

HORSES REMEMBERED

Mr. Leonard Parkinson, a highly respected citizen of Oconee, Illinois, died at his home in that city February 25th, 1911. His last will and testament leaves the bulk of his property to his son and daughter and a son-in-law. A codicil to the will makes provision for the care, as long as they shall live, of some faithful old servants—three horses, named Ned, Jenny and Dick. This is a wise and humane provision for the horses, and illustrates the appreciation and thoughtful consideration of the man.

While there are many horse-lovers, comparatively few of them think to reward horses for their years of service by providing comfort and care for their old age. Fortunately the custom of settling a competency upon four-footed sons of toil is fast becoming a more common practice. Upon reflection, this is more a matter of justice than generosity when it is remembered that horses are taken into partnership with their masters as far as the labor of their joint undertakings is concerned, but are seldom if ever given their share of the earnings. Good horses earn vastly more than their board, and while it is plain they have no need for spending money, any keeper, worthy the name, should, in common honesty, put by some of the money his horses earn by the sweat of their brows to insure the animals' comfort for the "rainy day."

The codicil of Mr. Parkinson's will is a practical object lesson in humane education.

A similar bequest to animals was made by Mr. William H. Gross, a pioneer ranchman of Colorado, when he set aside a generous portion of his \$25,000.00 estate for the care of his six

horses, with the injunction that from the day of his death they should be exempt from work.

The Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners recently constituted themselves a humane society when they decided to reward a faithful old employe—a horse—that had grown old in service. The resolutions which were adopted by the Board and spread upon the records were as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Commissioners of Lincoln Park desire to manifest their recognition and appreciation of service, not only of employes, but also of dumb animals; and,

"WHEREAS, Porter, a horse now twenty-six years old, has served the public faithfully and uncomplainingly for sixteen years; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Board do hereby emancipate forever Porter from heavy labor; he shall never be sold, but shall always have the place of honor and the most comfortable stall; shall be well cared for, watered, and fed, and remain the property of Lincoln Park until his death, and his photograph, history, and description, together with these resolutions, shall be framed and hung in the most conspicuous place in the Lincoln Park stables."

The division of old horse relief of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association has made an appeal to business concerns to pension all horses in their employ after the value of the animals has fallen to \$50.00, and many of them have promised to do so.

A good man will take care of his horses and dogs, not only when they are young, but when old and past service. . . . We certainly ought not to treat living creatures like shoes or household goods, which, when worn out with use, we throw away; and were it only to learn benevolence to human kind, we should be merciful to other creatures.—Plutarch.

A. F. MacDONALD PASSES AWAY

Mr. Alphonse F. MacDonald, principal of the McClellan Public School, West Thirty-fifth and Wallace Streets, died suddenly on March 29, 1911, at the Washington Park Hospital.

Mr. MacDonald was a well known educator, coming to Maywood, Ill., in 1882 as Superintendent of Schools, later to become principal of the McClellan School.

He had always taken a kindly interest in the work of this Society, and was instrumental in bringing about the formation of the McClellan School Humane Club, thus rendering assistance of a most practical kind. He was a kindly, courteous, cultured man, and one held in the affection of all who knew him.

"OUR ANIMALS"

The following notice speaks for itself. We heartily congratulate the San Francisco Society upon having a regular monthly periodical. We know from experience that such a paper is one of the most practical agents a humane society can have in its field. Our best wishes go to "Our Animals."

"This month the paper, which for the last four years we have published under the simple designation of *Monthly Bulletin*, comes to you with a somewhat altered appearance. With the acquisition of a name, the bulletin enters the ranks of the periodicals, and will endeavor to catch step with publications of similar nature and objects.

"The paper had its beginning in a small, single-sheet leaflet first issued to members of the society just four years ago this month."

"Our experience has been that the dissemination of humane literature is one of the greatest factors in the prevention of cruelty, and humane education is today regarded by humanitarians as the greatest field of anti-cruelty endeavor. It is this cause to which the paper is dedicated and the end to which our best efforts will be given."—Our Animals.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

CATS AND THEIR CARE

One of the nicest of household pets is the cat; and of young animals, none are prettier or more playful than kittens. A cat has a strong fondness for home and the people in it, if given proper treatment and care. In instances where cats have been given the same kind of attention and companionship a pet dog would receive, they have developed great intelligence and affection.

Whether cats are happy or wretched, gentle or wild, depends almost entirely upon the treatment they receive from their owners. If they are to be comfortable themselves and a comfort to others they must be given kind, sensible and regular care.

Live toys are much more fun than mechanical ones, but it is not every boy and girl who is to be trusted with live toys like cats and dogs. Those who may be are those who have learned to take good care of their mechanical toys. Depend upon it, the boy or girl who has been properly taught to care for his inanimate playthings will see that his live pets are fed, exercised and put to bed with loving regularity. This requires patience, gentleness and consideration on the part of the young care-taker.

Cats, like people, differ very much in their preference of food. It is best to give them two hearty meals or three light ones a day; some cooked meat together with cooked vegetables, scraps from the table and a bowl of milk daily and raw meat three times a week will "keep the wolf from the door." Cats have a special fondness for fish and should be fed with it every few days. Remember that milk does not take the place of water, and that fresh water should always be kept within their reach.

Cats have some striking peculiari-

ties, namely: eyes that are so formed as to enable them to see in the dark; sensitive whiskers, by means of which they measure distances, knowing that any opening that will admit their whiskers will be large enough to let their bodies through; particularly sharp teeth, strong jaws and rough tongues—which last they use as brush and comb to make their toilet; feet so cushioned as to afford a noiseless tread; a faculty for lighting on their feet; and most remarkable of all, an instinct for finding their home even when they have been carried miles away over water and have to find their way by land.

Cats are sometimes subject to what are known as "fits." A little pepsin sprinkled on their fine cut food for several days at a time every once in a while is a simple preventive. Occasionally cats are afflicted with the "mange," a disorder of the skin, which makes irritating sores which the cat scratches until the fur comes off. A mixture of lard and sulphur—all the sulphur the lard will hold—applied to the effected spots will keep the cat from scratching and give the sores a chance to heal. During the summer months cats are infested with fleas, little brown, seed-like insects that breed in great numbers in the grass during the hot weather. A good powder with which to exterminate them is made up of equal parts of pulverized mothballs, sulphur and talcum powder, ground fine and thoroughly mixed together. Rub this mixture through the cat's fur, taking care not to get any of it in the animal's eyes or nose. Bathing in warm water with a strong lather of soap, allowing the soap to remain in the cat's fur for several minutes before rinsing will drown the fleas. Cats naturally dislike the water, sometimes

showing a great antipathy to being bathed. If care is taken, however, to accustom them to it and no water or soap allowed to get into their eyes, ears or mouth, they will usually gain confidence to trust themselves in your hands and, after the fleas are washed away, will regard you as a benefactor. In some authentic instances cats have actually acquired the taste for bathing and have learned to enjoy the whole soap and water process.

In summertime cats can gather plenty of fresh grasses and herbs for themselves, but their masters and mistresses should see that they are provided with catnip for their winter afternoon teas.

CAT SHOWS HUMAN TRAITS

The people with whom I once boarded when teaching in the country ran a dairy and chicken farm, and from the skimmed milk made quantities of cottage cheese for the little chicks. They put it in a large, shallow pan, setting another pan, not quite so large, on top of the cheese. The small space left open around the edge allowed the little chicks to feed and excluded the large ones.

There were two cats which also were fond of the cottage cheese, a small and slender Tabby and a large Tom. Tabby's little paw could easily reach into the crack between the pans and she would help herself to all she wanted, while Tom, whose paw was too big for the crack, would have to wait until she was ready to help him, which she would do when fully satisfied herself. Then she would dig out what she seemed to think was necessary for him to have. He would invariably want more and would coax until usually Tabby would go back and dig out some more for him, but no amount of coaxing would induce her to give him more than the second helping.—C. T.

HOW POOR PUSS WAS RESCUED

By Florence H. Smith.

One beautiful summer evening, the avenues of a large city were thronged with people on their way to the different churches. At a certain corner, however, several persons were standing, gazing apparently into the air. Others soon joined them, until so large a crowd was gathered that the way was completely blocked.

The attention of two policemen was attracted, and they, too, went to see what was the matter: but once on the spot, they stood like the rest, with open mouths, and eyes and faces upturned to the sky. Soon the windows along the street were thronged with people, and a number of persons were seen on the tops of the houses in the neighborhood, all intently gazing in one direction.

And what do you think they saw? Clinging for dear life to a jutting ornament, near the top of a tall church-steeple that pointed straight up into the soft evening air, was a black cat. "How did it get there?" was the first question every one asked; and "How will it get down?" was the next.

The poor creature was looking down, and at frequent intervals uttered a pitiful cry, as if calling to the crowd below for help. Once it slipped and fell a short distance down the sloping side of the steeple, and an exclamation of pity came from the crowd, now intensely interested in its fate. Luckily the cat's claws caught on another projection, and for the moment it was safe.

Some looker-on suggested that it be shot in order to save it from the more dreadful death that seemed to await it; but no one was willing to fire the shot. Ere long a little window, some distance above the place where the cat was clinging, was seen to open. Two boys had determined to save it; they had mounted the stairs

to where the bell hung, and then by a ladder had reached the window. They had taken a board up with them, and they now pushed one end of it out of the window and lowered it till it was within reach of the cat. Then, by encouraging words and signs, they tried to persuade the creature to step on the plank. Puss seemed to understand, and put out one paw, but drew it back immediately; and at that instant one of the boys accidentally let go his hold, the board turned over, and the cat would certainly have been dashed to the ground had it trusted to that means of escape.

The boys withdrew the board, and soon reappearing at the window, were seen to be lowering a basket down the side of the steeple. Pussy, having now ceased to cry, watched it intently as it slowly came nearer and nearer. When it was within reach, the cat carefully put out one paw and took hold of the side of the basket, then as carefully repeated the action with the other paw, and then drew itself up and with a violent effort flung itself over the side and into the bottom of the basket. The next moment it was safely drawn up to the window, amid loud cheers from the spectators below.

DOG ROUSES AUTHOR AT FIRE

Philadelphia, Pa., April 2.—(Special.)—The persistent efforts of a pet dog to awaken its master, Robert Shackleton, this morning, saved the author's residence at Meadowbrook from destruction by fire. The dog, which is a fox terrier, is permitted to sleep in the house. Shortly before dawn it began scratching and whining at Shackleton's door. The novelist paid no attention for half an hour—when the dog succeeded in arousing him. Throwing open his bedroom door, he saw the smoke and made his escape.

—*Chicago Tribune*, April 3, 1911.

CAT FINDS MONEY

A cat chased a mouse under a footstool in the home of Henry Karg. The cat squeezed part way under the stool, then thrust its paw up into a hole in the bottom of the stool.

Presently down came the paw without the mouse, but with a \$50 bill sticking to one of the claws. The members of the Karg family at once suspended housekeeping to explore the hole in the footstool.

In all \$875 was found stowed away in the stool, which had belonged to Grandmother Karg, who passed away on February 25 last. She was known to have been of a saving disposition.—*Chicago Evening Post*, April 3, 1911.

THE SONG OF THE TOAD

Have you heard the blinking toad
Sing his solo by the river,
When April nights are soft and warm,
And spring is all a-quiver?
If there are jewels in his head,
His wits they often muddle,—
His mate full often lays her eggs
Into a drying puddle.

The jewel's in his throat, I ween,
And song in ample measure,
For he can make the welkin ring,
And do it at his leisure.
At ease he sits upon the pool,
And, void of fuss or trouble,
Makes vesper music fit for kings
From out an empty bubble:

A long-drawn-out and tolling cry,
That drifts above the chorus
Of shriller voices from the marsh
That April nights send o'er us;
A tender monotone of song
With vernal longings blending,
That rises from the ponds and pools,
And seems at times unending;

A linked chain of bubbling notes,
When birds have ceased their calling,
That lulls the ear with soothing sound
Like voice of water falling,
It is the knell of Winter dead;
Good-by, his icy fetter.
Blessings on thy warty head,
No bird could do it better.

—JOHN BURROUGHS.

CASES IN COURT

After he had abused his wife and children and threatened to kill them, a man living on South Halsted Street was arrested.

The investigation disclosed that the family consisted of the mother and five children—6, 9, 16, 18 and 20 years old—and that the father, the defendant in the case, was out of work and in liquor most of the time, and habitually abused his children in a cruel manner. When intoxicated, he frequently brandished a knife and threatened to kill them.

The case was heard by Judge Dolan, of the South Halsted Police Court, and a fine of \$50.00 and costs, \$58.50 in all, imposed. In default of the fine, the man was sent to the House of Correction, and warned by the Judge that any attempt to wreak vengeance upon the wife and children would be most severely punished.

Record 86; Case 62.

A woman complained to the Society that her husband left her in January last and had not contributed to her support since that time.

The woman, a girl of twenty, had married defendant last November, and had gone with her husband to live with her mother-in-law until they could afford to have a home of their own, which she was helping to earn by taking a mercantile position.

Early in January, defendant took his wife to an attic room in a cheap boarding house, remaining with her over night, but leaving her the next day. He left her without money and has never returned.

The officer located and interviewed the husband, who made the statement that he would never live with his wife again.

A warrant was issued for his arrest. The case was called before

Judge Himes, who ordered defendant to pay his wife \$5.00 per week, and all expenses of birth of her child; and that failure to carry out these orders would be punishable by a term in jail.

Record 62; Case 4.

The case of an unruly, obstreperous girl of the age of fifteen years was reported to the Society by an older sister in whose custody she is.

Complainant said she could do nothing with her incorrigible sister, who would persist in attending nickel theaters late at night with bad boys, in spite of everything that could be done to prevent her. The girl herself made a frank admission of all that her sister had said.

The officer took the girl to the Juvenile Home and papers were filed for delinquency.

Judge Pinckney heard the evidence and ordered the girl sent to the Chicago Refuge for Girls for two years.

Record 61; Case 733.

The Society arrested a man for failing to provide for his wife and children.

The man's family lived in four small rooms on the top floor of a flat building. These rooms were practically unfurnished and filthy with dirt. The children were found in a half-clad, half-starved condition, and it was learned that although the man earned \$17.00 a week in the employ of a roofing company, he never gave his wife more than \$3.00 per week, and that he was habitually drunk and abusive.

The case was tried before Judge Himes, who, after hearing all the evidence, gave the defendant until April 28th in which to move his family into decent quarters and give them proper care and support. If by that date defendant has failed to comply with the

requirements, the Judge said he would sentence him to six months in the bridewell.

Record 76; Case 62.

It was reported that four small children, ranging in age from 13 to 3 years of age, had been abandoned by their father and mother, and that a poor man living in the neighborhood had given them a temporary home.

Two humane officers investigated the complaint.

It was learned that Probation Officer Finnegan and Sergeant Cavanagh, of the Twenty-second Street Station, had taken the children in question to the Juvenile Home, and that the parents of the children had separated some time before.

The case was tried in the Juvenile Court, Judge Pinckney presiding. The mother wished the children sent to a home in Ohio; the Judge refused to allow this and continued the case to give the parents time to consider.

At the final hearing, three days later, the petition was dismissed and the children returned to their parents, upon the promise that they would make proper provision for them.

Record 61; Case 660.

Mounted Police Headquarters asked that a humane officer be sent to Lake and Dearborn Streets to examine a team of horses stopped by Officer O'Neal.

The off horse in the team was found to be suffering from a quitor on the left fore foot, and was traveling very lame.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of both driver and owner.

Judge Scully heard the evidence in the cases and discharged the driver and fined the owner \$10.00 and costs, \$18.20 in all, for knowingly allowing the animal to be worked when unfit for work.

Record 86; Case 782.

The Society was appealed to in a case of assault made upon a young girl by her employer.

The defendant appeared before Judge Sabath represented by counsel. After the hearing of a portion of the evidence, the case was continued.

At the final hearing of the case, the defendant, at the suggestion of Prosecuting Attorney Taylor, pleaded guilty to a complaint of assault. The Judge imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs.

Record 23; Case 62.

Mr. Henry P. Dering, State Humane Agent at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, reports that from January 1 to December 31, 1910, inclusive, he has removed from the platforms where they were unloaded from cattle cars 1,596 animals suffering from various causes, such as broken legs, stifles, and bad cuts or mutilations. While all of these animals are classified and known as "downers," not all of them are injured, and many of them eventually come out all right and bring a fair market price, after being rested, fed and watered.

The proper firms are notified promptly by the State Agent to remove all downers or cripples in the lot consigned to them respectively, and these firms respond with reasonable promptness.

Carts for cripples take all live animals to the slaughter houses outside the yards.

During the year 34 calves that had been trampled on by cattle while in transit and badly injured were humanely destroyed by the State Agent, and 26 sheep seriously injured by being trampled upon were also destroyed. Thirty-seven horses were shot on account of broken legs and other injuries.

POINTS OF A GOOD STABLE

Horses walked on starting out in the morning, and after the noon feed.

Men bring the horses in at noon, and at night, cool and breathing easily.

Legs well rubbed if wet or muddy, or if the horses are tired.

Head, ears and neck well rubbed, if wet from rain or sweat.

Horses sponged under collar and saddle.

Horses well brushed if dry. Feet washed and examined for nails. Eyes, nose and dock sponged in summer.

In very hot weather, and then only, horses wiped all over with a wet sponge on coming in. (This does not mean washing the horse, much less turning the hose on him.)

Horses given a little water, but not much, on coming in warm.

No grain fed for at least an hour.

Horses watered when cool, then hayed, watered again, and grained. (In any case watered at night, *after* eating their hay. This is especially necessary in summer.)

Plenty of bedding, and horses bedded down all day Sunday.

Hay and grain of the best quality.

A bran mash Saturday night or Sunday noon; cool in summer, hot in winter.

Horses salted in the bran mash, or otherwise, with regularity.

Hayloft and harness, especially collars, kept clean.

Wide stalls. Easy runway.

Horses tied long, so that they can lie with heads on the floor.

Plenty of fresh air, but no draughts.

No fumes from manure pit.

Stalls not boarded up, but open or grated in the upper part.

Slatted outside doors for hot weather.

Stable foreman good tempered, not a drinking man, and able to keep the drivers up to the mark.

Most important of all—horses handled gently, neither struck, nor yelled at.

POINTS OF A BAD STABLE

Horses hurried on starting in the morning, and after the noon feed.

Horses brought in hot and breathing hard.

Harness stripped off roughly, and horses rushed into stalls without rubbing, cleaning, or sponging.

Horses' legs washed.

Horses allowed to drink their fill, no matter how hot; or not watered at all.

Grain fed before the horses are rested.

Feet not washed or examined until the horse goes lame.

Horses receive no water after eating their hay, until next morning.

Scanty bedding.

No bedding on Sundays until night, and horses watered only twice.

Hay and grain of poor quality.

Bran mash not given—too much trouble.

Horses salted only when somebody happens to think of it.

Hayloft dusty and dirty.

Harness unclean; sweat allowed to accumulate on inside of collars.

Narrow stalls.

Steep runway with narrow turns.

Horses tied short for fear of their being cast, as is likely when they are put up dirty.

Stable close—no ventilating shaft.

Windows dirty.

Manure pit ventilates into stable.

Stalls boarded up high, where the horses' heads are.

Horses not cleaned on Sunday.

Windows broken; doors left open; cold draughts in winter.

No slatted outside doors for hot nights.

No place for drying wet blankets.

Stable foreman addicted to drink.

Worst of all—horses handled roughly, knocked about; general atmosphere of noise and profanity.

Owner never sees the horses taken out or put up, nor on Sundays.

Humane Advocate

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MAY, 1911

No. 7

HAULAGE BY HORSES

BY THOMAS H. BRIGG,
Civil and Mechanical Engineer,
Bradford, England.

Note: Mr. Brigg demonstrated the practical facts set forth in this lecture at the World's Fair in 1893 and delivered the lecture itself at the home of The Illinois Humane Society the night of June 30, 1907.

He takes the position that little or nothing is known of the principles of economy in relation to horse-power, that vehicles are not properly constructed, nor harnesses and loads sensibly adjusted. He advances a theory—the result of years of practical experimentation—that by an intelligent application of simple natural laws, all the present unnatural violations of those laws and the resultant cruelty may be overcome.

He makes a strong scientific argument in favor of giving the horse the mechanical advantage of his work and illustrates his every point. As this is a matter of practical interest to horse owners, teamsters, harness-makers, carriage and wagon builders, scientific and practical men and all horse lovers, this lecture is republished by special request.

While steam and electricity have done much to improve transportation, little has been done to better the conditions affecting haulage by horses. The steam horse has lessened the work of the living horse, and electricity has relieved him to a limited extent by taking his place as a motive power. In reality, however, this is no relief, since he is pressed into worse work than before, and all because he is unreasonably handicapped.

Man is continually devising methods

to lighten his own labors, and the present age is characterized by invention calculated to substitute the forces of nature for the strength of man. But the horse is required to bear his burden and haul his loads under the same disadvantages that have hampered him in the past. If he realizes that he is working at a disadvantage he is unable to tell us so, and so continues to suffer and waste his energy—the patient servant of a thoughtlessly cruel master.

It is to man's interest that the horse should live a long life and waste none of his vital force. Much attention has been given to the breeding of horses, with the result of vast improvement in their strength, speed and beauty. It is surprising that the disadvantages under which the horse labors should not have engaged the attention of scientific men long ago. The manual training schools of this and other countries teach all the arts from needlework to blacksmithing. There are schools for farming and all the professions; but there is not so much as a text book on wagon building and harness making. When a boy becomes a wagon maker, no study of the economical application of force to move it is required. He cuts his lumber and

welds his iron after the old methods, except as he may modify them to suit his taste in style. No thought whatever is given to the manner in which a wagon may be constructed or a horse harnessed to it in order to give the horse the mechanical advantage of his load.

In this matter we encounter scientific problems based on scientific principles. We have in this country large and old established wagon-making firms that have never known what it was to work to a scale drawing. What would the world think of an engineering firm that did not work on such a basis? In all my experience I have never met a wagon or carriage builder who had an intelligent conception of the fundamental principles of economical haulage.

Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of the question of haulage by horses, it must be approached by scientific methods. The underlying principles are as real as the principle of gravitation itself, but they must be uncovered and understood by those who are able to analyze forces and trace their resultants. The solution of

gers themselves know more about the principles of mechanics than we do, and yet they very correctly refuse to haul their carts by the handles. They know no more about the principles of mechanics than the carts they haul, but they must be credited with knowing which method of hauling is easiest for them. I have made it my duty to investigate their practices, and when I have come to plan out all the forces exerted by them, as well as those by nurse girls pushing perambulators and by boys with their go-carts, I have found that nearly all of them were acting in accordance with natural law and commonsense. While we, who boast of scientific knowledge and humanity, in yoking our horses to their load act in direct opposition to natural law and commonsense. No costermonger would suffer himself to work under such conditions as we ignorantly impose upon our horses. Surely, in this respect, what is good for man is good for beast.

I am convinced that fifty per cent of the energy of a horse is wasted by the unscientific method of attaching

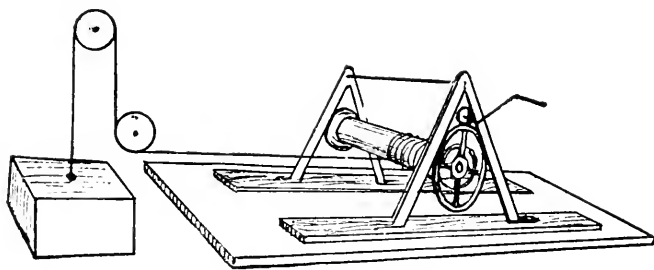


Fig. 1.

the question belongs to the engineer, and the public will look to him for guidance in a matter of great commercial as well as scientific importance.

We have men of supposed scientific information who build hand-carts to be hauled by costermongers. We would not like to admit that the costermonger

him to the vehicle which he is required to haul. I was led to the investigation of this subject by as simple an incident as led Isaac Newton to the discovery of the law of gravitation. Two horses were being cruelly beaten by their driver in one of the streets of London because they had difficulty in mov-

ing their load, which, under ordinary conditions, they could have moved with ease. Observing the conditions, I reflected, from a mechanical point of view: "Are those horses attached to the load in such a way as to give them the greatest possible control over it?"

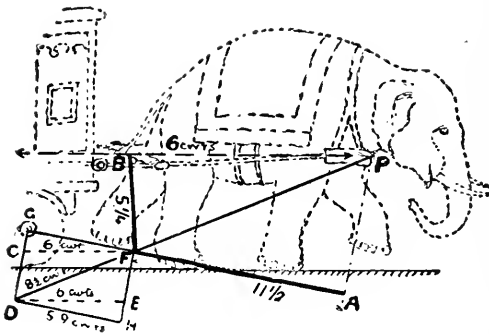


Fig. 2.

I answered my question in the negative. "No, they are not, because they are relying almost entirely upon their own unaided weight for the force they can exert, and are unable, by reason of the direction of the traces, to exert anything like their full natural strength."

Let me illustrate by an example. Fig. 1 shows a windlass placed on a smooth floor. The hauling rope is passed under pulley B and over that of C, and attached to a heavy weight, W—not forgetting that the windlass is resting on a smooth surface, neither pinned nor weighed down. The weight W being heavy and the road smooth, the most natural thing in the world to expect would be that the windlass would slip, or slide, toward the weight. What would you think of the man who would thereupon pick up a sledge-hammer and smash the machine because it would not haul the load? Would you not look upon him as possessing less than normal sense? I am sure you would. But this represents, as nearly as possible, what was being done with the poor horses referred to, and what is being done daily to thousands of others. The unfortunate brutes were being whipped because the load had a greater mechanical advantage than they had, and through no fault of theirs; it was the fault of the

world's imperfect knowledge of animal mechanics, or of "cause and effect." The horses were unduly and wastefully straining every nerve, because they had not sufficient weight to give them grip to start their load, and the method of attachment was such that they could not get the grip.

If we were to attach an elephant to a large van as we attach our horses, the load and the grade might be such that he could not possibly haul it. But, if we rid him of his fetters and permit him to go about his task as instinct dictates (with man and beast) he will go behind the load where he can place his trunk beneath the van and perform the work. He will thrust with his head as depicted in the sketch before you. If you figure out the forces in the two cases pictured you will observe that when yoked like a horse, the more the elephant pulls the more weight he transfers from his fore legs to his hind ones. Therefore, when he is thus exerting his maximum effort, the whole of it is measured by the strength of his hind legs alone. If allowed to apply his forces as he, himself, thinks best, he will exert all the muscular power of both his fore and hind legs. To fail to see the advantage of this would be to contend that a man can bear as much weight upon his back when standing on one leg as when standing on both.

It is manifestly impossible for a man to lift so great a weight when it is placed on one side of his body as he could if the

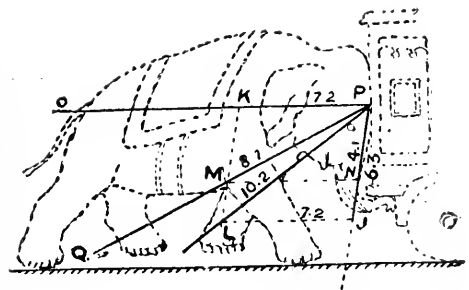


Fig. 3.

weight were centrally under or over him, because, when lifting to his utmost, he must of necessity support not only all his own weight on the one leg nearest the load, but, in addition, he must support the total weight he is lifting.

What is a horse, and why can he pull a greater load at one time than at another?

A horse is simply a living machine. He has the power to transport himself from place to place at will, or at the command of his master. A machine of iron or steel, like the locomotive, has power to move only by the application of steam or electricity, under the guidance of man. Its power to pull or haul loads is determined by the conditions under which it is placed and the amount of energy it possesses. For example, a heavy load may be lifted by the common windlass, if the pull is vertically upward. But, if the load be so shifted that the pull is horizontal instead of vertical, as was shown in Fig. 1, the machine must be fastened to the ground or weighted to prevent its slipping. It is so evident that its power is weakened by the direction of draught that the question does not need further discussion.

The principle is the same when applied

this we can readily understand why horses cannot haul the same load upon one road as readily as upon another, and why it is more difficult to pull a load up hill than on the level. It must be clear that neither a horse nor an inanimate structure would require as much force to pull it down an incline as on the level or up hill.

The amount of resistance a horse can overcome depends upon the following conditions: (1) his own weight; (2) his grip; (3) his height and length; (4) direction of trace; (5) his muscular development, which determines the power to straighten the bent lever represented by his body and hind legs against the two resistances, the vehicle through the trace attached to the shoulder and the hind feet against the ground.

Many erroneous notions exist as to the best inclination of the trace for the horse.

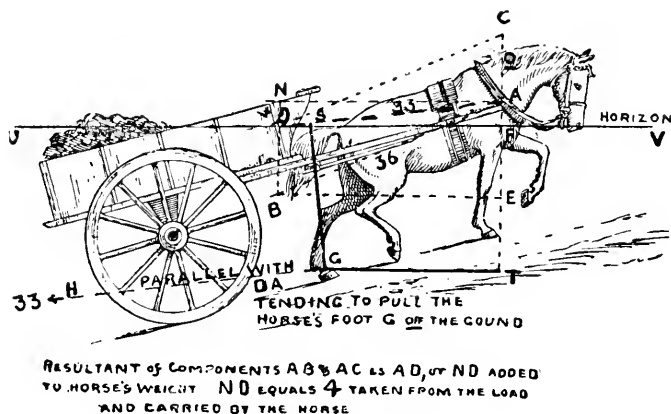


Fig. 4.

to the horse, and even the unscientific mind can see that the angle of the trace may be such that the animal cannot pull a pound beyond his normal weight unless held to the ground by some force or added weight, the alternative being that he would be lifted from his fore feet.

Again, if the machine, whether it be in the form of a man, horse, or inanimate structure, should be placed upon ice, the coefficient of friction would be very small. If it should require only one pound horizontal pull to overcome the friction due to the weight of the man on the ice, his limit of haulage would be one pound through a similar trace. If ten pounds would overcome the friction of the horse on ice, then the horse, however powerful he might be, could effect only a ten-pound draught. The same rule applies to every condition of road. By

For instance, if a horse can haul a given load up a given hill with a deep inclination of trace, and cannot do so with a horizontal one, it is generally thought that the former is the better angle. It is, for that particular hill, but as soon as the hill is surmounted it becomes a very bad angle, inasmuch as it involves a great loss of power. Of course the animal could not travel far with three men on his back in addition to hauling his load.

This point may be illustrated by the hansom cab. When the horse is pulling up a heavy grade, the driver is often seen to lean forward, thus endeavoring to throw additional weight on the horse's back, knowing from experience that the animal can get along more easily if he carries some of the weight on his back rather than all on the wheels. If the driver should care to alight

from his box and mount the horse, a very great benefit would be conferred upon the animal. If the grade is slight and the road good, it would be better for the horse if the man were to keep his seat and not even lean forward at all, but rather backward. Therefore, to deal justly with our horses, we should not only study cause and effect, but should devise means by which, automatically, every possible advantage could be given to the horse at all times. As it is, there is a constant waste of energy which tires the horse prematurely and makes him liable to stumble and fall. It is easy to understand that the efficiency of the horse is lessened and his life shortened if he is continually bearing an unnecessary burden.

I wish to point out the importance of taking into consideration all the forces which

of its tendency to run backward in obedience to the force of gravitation, we know that a counteracting force must be exerted by the horse through the traces. Inasmuch as we are also aware that the cart would tilt upward at the shafts, were it not for the influence of the belly-band it must be clear that the horse is exerting a force not necessary to the mere pulling of the cart. He is holding down the shafts with a force at the belly-band equal to ten pounds at *A*.

Now let us suppose that he is exerting a force of 36 pounds through AB in a line from the hame to the center of the wheel. Then let AC represent the vertical depression necessary to hold down the shafts. Since AB and AC are the forces necessary to produce motion, by completing the parallelogram $ACDB$ we find that AD repre-

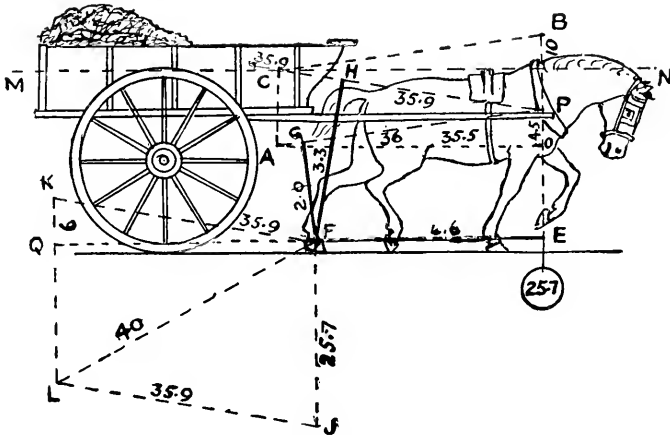


Fig. 5.

produce a certain effect when the load is placed in the rear or in the front of the axle. Let us first consider the conditions and the results when the load is placed at the rear end of the cart, as in Fig. 4.

I will omit to plot out the simple levers constituted by the cart itself and the axle as its fulcrum. We will assume that the said lever will produce such a lift at the belly-band as to equal ten pounds at the point *A* or *T*. The lift at the belly-band must therefore be greater than ten pounds, because the long arm of the lever from the center of the wheel to *Y* (point of backband) is shorter than to the point of the hame *A*. We must now understand what it is that the horse is doing. We know that if both the traces should break, the load would run backward down hill. But, as the load is kept moving forward up the hill in spite

sents the resultant of the forces AC and AB . Thus we determine one arm of the lever, GS , acting against GT , the other arm. GS is a line drawn at right angles from the resolved angle of force AD .

Let us make it clear that if the load had been balanced on the axle, then, regardless of the angle of trace or hame-chain, the virtual angle of draught exerted would be through AB to the center of the wheel. Then a line at right angles with AB to G would have been the short arm of the lever, which would have enabled the horse to have pulled a much greater load than possible by the longer arm, GS . But, due to the load being behind the axle, the forward weight of the animal is reduced by the lift of the shafts at the point A , and the result is the same as if the traces had been put up at the point D , and the load, with a 33-pound pull through

It is essential that we should know why this difference is brought about; otherwise, we should not know why horses have greater difficulty in climbing hills with loads than traveling on the level. Neither could we

load. The one or the other of these forces is of just as much importance as the pull through the trace. And yet, strange to say, they have been practically ignored in the past, with lamentable results.

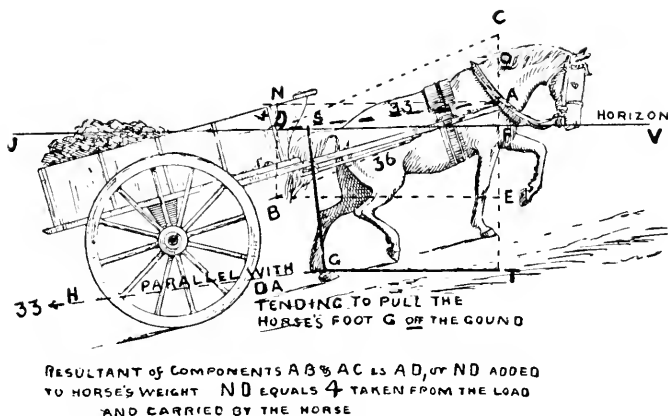


Fig. 4.

have an intelligent idea how to mitigate the evil, or how to assist the animal in the duties he is called upon to perform. In all cases it is absolutely necessary that we should know, not only the pull through the trace,

Inasmuch as these forces are continually changing, due to the inequalities of the road over which the horse is traveling and to the strides of the horse, they must not be considered as constant, although no perceptible

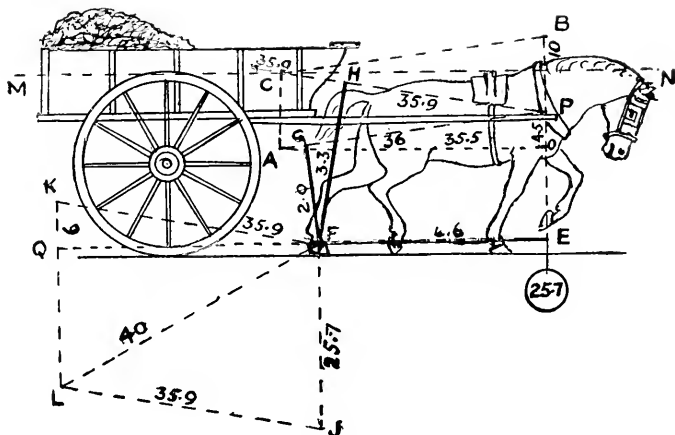


Fig. 5.

which the horse is exerting, but we must know the exact force exerted by the animal, either through the backband or the belly-band, according to the disposition of the

change is taking place. They exist only momentarily, varying in proportion to the irregularities of the roadway or the unsteadiness of the gait of the horse. These

In further elucidation of this question, I will repeat the results of some experiments. Having hired an out-porter with his baggage cart, I borrowed three sacks of iron bolts, weighing 112 lbs. each. The cart weighed 70 lbs. and the man 168 lbs. In the first experiment the load was disposed as in Fig. 7. Attaching a dynamometer to the shafts at point *P*, I found it required 110 lbs. pressure, bearing vertically downward, to prevent the shafts from being thrown up into the air. To counteract this force, a weight of 110 lbs. must, of course, have been taken from the man. Consequently, in his effort to thrust the 3 cwt. up the hill, a gradient of 1 in 12 on an ordinary roadway, he failed completely to move it away from the scotches placed to prevent the vehicle from running backward.

Mr. James Dredge, honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, upon seeing my four original diagrams of this experiment, kindly and wisely suggested that another, showing the load still farther from the man, and the man suspended in the air, would make it unmistakably clear that the man would have no possible control over the load. Such a diagram is produced in Fig. 9.

In my second experiment I moved the sacks of bolts nearer to the man, and added to their weight seven boys, as illustrated in Fig. 10. Again I asked the man if he could move the increased load on the same hill and from the same spot. He made the effort, and to his own surprise as well as that of others, he succeeded, walking up the hill with the 7-cwt. load, although in the first experiment he could not manage even the 3 cwt.

The results of these experiments are somewhat startling to people, although, like all other phenomena, they are governed by law and not by chance. When the law is understood there is nothing to marvel at.

Let us examine the conditions and see why the man could not move the 3 cwt. in the first experiment, but could move more than double the weight on the same gradient in the second experiment. In the first case the load had the greater mechanical advantage, and the man was compelled to submit to the greater power. I have said that 110 lbs. of the man's weight were required to prevent the shafts from being tilted. Thus of his natural weight only 58 lbs. remained on his feet. This weight, even if the man's feet were spiked to prevent slipping, acting upon the lever *L.M.* (Fig. 7), which was 1 foot 7 inches long, against

LG, 3 feet 7 inches long, could only effect a thrust through *PA* equal to 25.6 lbs. This force was totally inadequate to compete with the load of 336 plus 70 lbs. (the latter the weight of the cart) plus 110 lbs. (the man's weight), a total load of 516 lbs on a gradient of 1 in 12. Even if the man had been thrusting in a line parallel with the plane, thus getting the advantage of the full leverage of the wheel, he would have required a force of 43 lbs. through that line. However, he was not thrusting parallel with the plane, but obliquely downward; therefore, even still more of his weight than the 110 lbs. was placed upon the wheel by such a declining thrust. The resultant force due to the components *PK* (110 lbs.) and *PJ* (25.6 lbs.) was equal to one force of 116 lbs. in the direction of *PH*. So that, if the gross load of the bolts and cart (336 lbs. plus 70 lbs.), 406 lbs., were balanced on the wheels, and the man were to thrust directly through the center of the wheels in a direction *AE*, parallel with *PH*, the effect, both upon the wheel and upon the man's foot, would be *precisely equal*.

Again, if a pair of wheels weighing 406 lbs., as in Fig. 8, were resting upon the incline, and the man were so thoughtless as to believe that he could either prevent the wheels from running backward, or that he could thrust them forward by advancing and practically lying down upon them, he would find himself very much mistaken. And yet there would not be the slightest difference in the result as between the efforts indicated in Figs. 7 and 8.

Let us now see what takes place in the second experiment, illustrated in Fig. 10. Although the load is more than double what it was in the first experiment, the man, instead of being partly supported by the vehicle, is supporting 110 lbs. of the load, which consists of 336 lbs. (the bolts) plus 70 lbs. (the cart) plus 412 lbs. (the boys), equal to 818 lbs. minus 110 lbs. supported by the man. The difference, 708 lbs., only requires a force through *PA* equal to 59 lbs., obtained by the lever *LM* acting against *LG*, the former being 1 foot 3 inches in length, and the latter 2 feet 6½ inches in length, this force being represented by *PA*, while *PK* represents the vertical lift of 110 lbs. by the man in the act of supporting the shafts.

By completing the parallelogram *PKHJ*, we find that the diagonal *PH* gives us the magnitude and direction of the resultant force due to the two components *PJ* and *PK*, which is 122 lbs. in a line with the man's arms (which would naturally be the case with such a force).

Again, if we draw *EF* parallel with *PH* and through the center of the wheel, and draw a line *BE* from the periphery of the wheel where it touches the ground, at right angles with the force *EF*, then *EB* will give us one arm of a lever constituted by the wheel, and a horizontal line drawn from *B* to the line of gravitation will give us the other arm of the lever, *BD*.

While *EB* equals 36.4 inches in length, *BD* equals 5.5 inches. So that, if the total load of 818 lbs. were resting upon the wheel, and the man were to pull directly from *A* to *F*, he would then move the load *just* as easily and with precisely the same effect upon his feet and arms as when exerting his forces at the end of the shafts, or as if he were pulling at the weighted wheels from *A* to *P*, and the parallelogram *PKHJ* in Fig. 11 is exactly equal to the parallelogram in Fig. 10. The difference between the two diagrams shown in Figs. 8 and 11 is very marked. So is the difference between what the man can do in one way and the other.

Again, it has been claimed that "when a cart is properly loaded a very considerable part of the burden is made to rest upon the horse, and this addition to his weight *tends* to increase his draught power."

If the author of such a statement were compelled to transport a 4-cwt. load over a distance of five or six miles a day, and his master were to insist upon having the load so distributed that 1 cwt. rested either upon his hands or upon his shoulders, would not everyone be ready to cry "shame" upon such a cruel master? Would he ever again, after his first half-day's work, be guilty of compelling a horse to carry such a burden except when absolutely necessary to assist him when climbing, as in Fig. 10?

Such a person, together with the costermonger, would prefer to recline upon his vehicle rather than be compelled to carry any portion of the vehicle or load when traveling on hard, level roads. If this is clear to you, it is obvious that the vehicle should be made to render the horse every possible relief by supporting him as much as circumstances will allow, no matter whether it be a draft or driving horse.

I should add that the lighter the load the more the vehicle should support the horse. A load which a horse can draw up an ordinary gradient does not, on a level road, require the horse to support any part of either the vehicle or the load.

However, with an increased load, the horse ought to lose that support, and in the case of an excessive load should himself support part of the vehicle.

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MAY, 1911.

CATS—ANCIENT AND MODERN

Whether or not the cat is a domestic variety of the wild cat or a distinct species is a matter the naturalists have never decided. This is of minor importance, however, compared to the live question of the day.—What shall be done with our stray cats?

Pussy's present and future are of more interest than her past. What place she is to occupy in the affairs and affections of men and whether she is to be cherished as a fireside companion or publicly repudiated as a pest and marauder of the peace are vital questions of the present day in the feline world. In short, it is not her origin but her end that is of practical concern.

Certain it is that cats existed as a domestic animal in early Egypt and during Roman and Grecian antiquity. History bears us out in this, and we have only to recall the cats we have known to prove within our own experience the link with the past. There are the cats on old Grecian vases, the carved cat on the stele in the Museum of Athens, dear old Mr. Æsop's four cats (some people call them fables)—the one dressed as a physician that offered his services to the birds, the one that hunted for an excuse for eating a cock, the one that "played possum" so that mice would venture forth, and the one that persuaded

Venus to change her into a beautiful maiden so that she might win the love of a handsome youth whom she fancied, only to lose it again when the ruling passion caused her to scamper after a little mouse that ran past her lover's chair. Then there is Dick Whittington's cat, Puss in Boots, the cat that went to London to visit the Queen, and Kipling's Cat that Walked Alone, and a long line of less famous departed ones.

To the Egyptians the cat was a symbol of light, the word "Mau" being their name for both, and was held in religious reverence. The strength of their regard for these creatures, which they seem to have regarded as half-elf and half-God, found expression in an endowed home for the feeding and sheltering of stray cats at Cairo. It was, no doubt, this tender regard for cats that led the Egyptians to discourage their exportation to other countries. Authentic instances are known where Egyptians ransomed cats that had been stolen or had strayed from home. Who knows but that the cat race might have continued to be as exclusive as this forever had not an invasion of rats taken place in Europe? This created a demand for cats. As Egypt had just become Christian, it is presumed that she regarded it as a demonstration of Christian character to send Europe scores of her once sacred cats.

In the middle ages public opinion transformed the cat from an object of veneration to one of dread, and connected it with all sorts of superstitious beliefs pertaining to witches, death and Satan. These notions degenerated into the most malicious imputations, such as men have the power to impute and cats are powerless to deny.

Poor pussy, from being the idolized darling of the early Egyptian she has come to face the brutal charges made

at the present day of being a disturber of the peace, a menace to health, and a general public nuisance. Perhaps she never would have come down from the pedestal upon which the Egyptians placed her, had it not been for the rat episode and the profane treatment she received at the hands of Europeans as a reward for her valuable service in exterminating the pest.

Her downfall is directly traceable to Anaxandrides, a comic writer of Greece, who shook her from her seat of safety in the public esteem by a blast of ridicule, and to Buffon, whose strong statements as to her lack of affection, savage instincts, treachery, selfishness and deceitful cunning, were (like many other calumnies) accepted unchallenged. But her Serene Highness, Pussy herself, has walked down through all the ages pursuing the even tenor of her natural way with stately, dignified mein, turning a deaf ear to all the arguments for and against her value and desirability, never going an inch to the right or left from her chosen course unless it be to escape a boot-jack or court a caress. This repose of manner, so irritating to restless man, is evidence in itself of a clear conscience and a serene courage.

The situation for cats at the present time is after all very much what it has always been. They have always stood between two parties; namely, those who are friendly and those who are hostile to them. The hostile faction has always regarded them as the living embodiment of selfishness, indolence, veiled ferocity, treachery, and all the cautious vices; as being without affection or gratitude, and quite heedless of the providers of food and lodging, as well as a foe to all the birds.

The friendly party owns cats and likes them and knows better than to believe all that is heard about them.

It declares them capable of marked affection and of showing all the intelligence, gratitude and cleverness of a dog if given the same chance for cultivated companionship. It cites innumerable authentic stories proving the affection of cats for their masters and mistresses and child playmates, besides many wonderful instances of their finding their way back home after having been carried great distances, sometimes over water, which can only be explained on the ground of very superior instinct. It declares them to be the cleanest of all creatures in their habits and, therefore, best adapted to be household pets. This party admits that cats are creatures of prey, raising, at the same time, the question,—Do not we ourselves prey upon animals for food, clothing, millinery purposes, and in fact upon each other for gain and advantage with the same savage instinct that we condemn in the cat, even though it be in lesser degree than with us?

Cats have had their friends and foes from the earliest ages, likewise have they always been objects of superstition. In the early Egyptian days so much religious superstition was entertained about them that temples were erected in their honor and sacrificial offerings made to them; people risked their own lives to save those of cats, and when a cat died the members of a household shaved their eyebrows as a badge of grief.

The superstitions regarding cats at the present time are different though scarcely less pernicious than those of former days. The only difference is that formerly a whole body of protective superstition centered around the cat, while now it is a scattered and destructive superstition. Chief among them are the beliefs that cats suck the breath of sleeping people and that they carry disease. Just as super-

stitious ideas have led to the perpetuation of countless cruelties upon a perfectly harmless, as many physicians assert, and very useful animal.

The cry against the cat as a destroyer of birds is best rebuked by statistics showing the slaughter of song birds for millinery purposes to exceed in one month the number of birds destroyed by cats in a whole year. Were the cat less condemned as a bird catcher and more extolled as a catcher of mice it would be more in accord with the rules of justice and fair play.

If the people would direct a fractional part of the mental energy devoted to superstitious beliefs about cats to contributing ideas for their practical care, it would be well worth while.

Take the question of taxing cats, for instance. This is a practical one which should receive the serious thought of cat friends and foes alike. The problem of caring for homeless alley cats, like that of the dogs in a big city, is one that must of necessity be agitated and settled. When a city, like the Old Woman in the Shoe, has so many cats it don't know what to do, practical suggestions must be forthcoming.

It has been suggested that a system of taxation, licensing cats at \$1.00 apiece, be adopted: this would establish the licensed cats as property, raising them to a standing they have never before enjoyed, and would place all unlicensed cats under the care of the city after the method of the City Dog Pound, where all unredeemed cats would be humanely destroyed. This is going on the theory that people who can afford cats should have property right and protection for them, and that all ownerless cats would better be comfortably dead.

Possibly we may some day have a home for stray dogs and cats simi-

lar to the Battersea Home in London, that shall be under municipal control and management. This home has been a practical success since 1860 and has accommodated as many as 42,614 animals in one year. The place is a model of sanitary perfection where everything is done for the comfort of the inmates, and is one of the most complete asylums for the proper protection of cats and dogs in the world.

There may be good arguments both for and against these plans,—but let us hear them. Humanity and good government demand a satisfactory solution for the stray cat and dog problem. In the meantime, cat lovers are congratulating themselves that cats have a natural tendency to fall on their feet.

THE BEGGAR CAT.

Poor little beggar cat, hollow eyed and gaunt,

Creeping down the alley-way like a ghost of want,

Kicked and beat by thoughtless boys, bent on cruel play,

What a sorry life you lead, whether night or day.

Hunting after crusts and crumbs, gnawing meatless bones,

Trembling at a human step, fearing bricks and stones;

Shrinking at an outstretched hand, knowing only blows,

Wretched little beggar cat, born to suffer woes.

Stealing to an open door, craving food and meat,

Frightened off with angry cries and broomed into the street.

Tortured, teased, and chased by dog through the lonely night,

Homeless little beggar cat, sorry is your plight.

Sleeping anywhere you can, in the rain or snow,

Waking in the cold, gray dawn, wondering where to go,

Dying in the street at last, starved to death at that,

Picked up by the scavenger—poor tramp cat!

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

COURT OF INJUSTICE.—Public Opinion, Presiding Judge.



CASE NO. 1

Your Honor, this man is charged with killing all kinds of wild birds.

The Judge:—Hunting is an honorable sport among men. He is dismissed.



CASE NO. 2

This woman is indicted for wearing song birds on her hat.

The Judge:—She is upholding the law of fashion which is the law of the land. She is discharged.



CASE NO. 3

This cat, your Honor, pleads guilty to catching a small bird, excuse extreme hunger.

The Judge:—Such an offence is a crime against the community. The mysterious raids that have threatened to decimate our country of bird life and music are no longer a mystery! The leader of the raids stands before us, a self-confessed thief! This cat is convicted of murder in the first degree and is condemned to die.

Little Girl: "I love cats; don't you?"

Vinegary Old Maid: "No; I hate cats."

"Why?"

"Because they scratch."

"That's because you stroke them the wrong way. You has to treat cats different from folks."—*Life*.

MR. W. W. PARKINSON.

A petition for the appointment of Mr. W. W. Parkinson, a Veterinary Surgeon, as special agent for The Illinois Humane Society at Mt. Carroll, was received March 25th last.

This petition was written by Mrs. Fred S. Smith of Mt. Carroll, and signed by George W. Ivey, Mayor; D. B. Doty, Sheriff; John R. Connell, City Attorney; W. E. Nife, Postmaster; J. S. Miles, Banker; John N. Dingle, Clergyman; George F. Phillips, City Marshal; Fred S. Carley, Police Magistrate; Elmer E. Lantz, Constable; Enos T. Cole, Justice of Peace; and David T. Wolford, Justice of Peace.

Mr. Parkinson was appointed as the Special Humane Agent for Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Illinois, on April 10, 1911, and will at once begin his work of protecting the children and animals of his vicinity from cruelty.

GOOD WORK IN THE SOUTH.

The Birmingham Humane Society has just issued a report of the second year of its work. This Society, under the direction of its president, Mrs. W. N. Wood, of Ensley, Alabama, has done valiant work and has made a notable record for a "two-year-old." It is now making an heroic effort to enlist the interest and support of the people in its vicinity in order that it may have the means to establish itself as a permanent institution with headquarters of its own and a Rescue Home for Animals for the care of neglected, abused or abandoned animals.

The organization is active in many directions; namely, the distribution of humane literature and the posting of thousands of copies of the Alabama laws concerning cruelty to children and animals; the rescue work of little children from cruel conditions, the humane disposition of worn-out and diseased animals; the betterment of equipment at the city dog pound; the advocacy of improved city streets and country roads, and humane methods of transportation for cattle and poultry; the installation of public water troughs; and the raising of funds with which to buy an ambulance for the removal of sick and injured animals, and for the erection of a memorial fountain to be dedicated to the Confederate veterans of Alabama.

A humane society is a necessary adjunct to every municipal household. It stands for law and order and kind treatment. The power for good generated and operated by it only needs to be understood to reveal to the individual his own power to increase that good. Such a society is the public agent for the suppression of cruelty and should receive public support.

IN MAY

BY ROBERT KELLY WEEKS.

Now that the green hillside has quite
 Forgot that it was ever white,
 With quivering grasses clothed upon;
 And dandelions invite the sun;
 And columbines have found a way
 To overcome the hard and gray
 Old rocks that also feel the spring;
 And birds make love and swing and sing
 On boughs which were so bare of late;
 And bees become importunate;
 And butterflies are quite at ease
 Upon the well-contented breeze,
 Which only is enough to make
 A shadowy laughter on the lake;
 And all the clouds that here and there
 Are floating, melting in the air,
 Are such as beautify the blue:—
 Now what is worthier, May, than you
 Of all my praise, of all my love,
 Except whom you remind me of?

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE STORY OF HECTOR

Once I had a dear dog-comrade called Hector, and he became quite a celebrity in our town because of his remarkable intelligence. He first attracted attention by serving as errand-boy. We lived outside the city and our household consisted of my wife, myself and Hector. As I was busy in my office and my wife had her domestic cares, it fell to Hector's lot to attend to certain errands. The little trouble it took to teach him was amply rewarded.

In the morning as soon as Hector had finished his breakfast, he trotted through the apartment until he found the meat basket. In this his mistress placed a note to the butcher at Park Place with the necessary money. Then Hector took the handle of the basket in his mouth and hurried cheerfully away. He was always back promptly with the desired meat in his basket. As I started down town, I usually met him on his way home. He would wave his tail as if to say: "How-do-you-do,—I can't stop,—I am busy,"—and would trot along without taking any further notice of me.

It happened once that Hector snarled at a woman in the meat-market, and the butcher scolded him severely. This hurt his feelings so much that—as we learned later—he never went back to that shop again but bought his meats at a booth in the open market. About this time, my wife noticed that Hector brought back some change each morning; she remarked that the meat had become cheaper,—and poorer.

Some time after this, I chanced to meet the butcher from Park Place. I mentioned that his meats were not so choice as formerly. He replied that his meats had not altered, but that

my dog had not been in his shop for a long time,—he had supposed we were not satisfied.

In the meantime, Hector had made friends with all the hucksters in the open market, and it was a great grievance to them when the dog received positive orders from me to get his meat, as formerly, at the shop in Park Place.

Occasionally, when Hector did his errands particularly well, I made him a present of a nickel; he would trot off with it to a small market in the neighborhood, and buy a sausage. He realized perfectly that he need not take this home, but could eat it himself.

Once, as I was starting to the office accompanied by Hector—as was usual when he had no business of his own to attend to!—my wife asked me to buy some ribbon for her at Wilson's. I selected the ribbon but found I had no change to pay for it. I asked for a piece of paper and wrote on it: "Send me twenty cents by the bearer of this ribbon."

Placing the note and the ribbon in the dog's mouth, I said, slowly and distinctly, "Take that to your mistress and then come back!" He ran off, but was gone a long time. I was impatient to get to my office, and thought to myself, "Just wait, Hector, we will have a heart-to-heart talk, if I find you have become unreliable!"

At last, he appeared, and had the money in his mouth. When I reached home, that evening, my wife asked me why I had not sent the ribbon. "I sent it by Hector," I replied, "and furthermore, you sent back the twenty cents I requested." She was astonished, and so was I, when she said, "I assure you, I did not see the dog, at all." Then we wondered where Hector could have sold the ribbon!

Determined to find out, if possible, I went back to Wilson's, the next day, and bought some more ribbon. I gave it to Hector, and then watched to see where he would go. He ran straight to the humble little shop where he bought his sausages! The first time, they had accepted the ribbon at the stated price, because they supposed he had now become messenger for a dry-goods house, and they wanted to encourage such a clever dog.

I also trained Hector to sing with me when I sat at the piano. We often performed in this way before company. Hector never did it very willingly, and invariably yawned when I invited him to get up on the piano-bench and sing with me; still, he did not refuse,—though it was fatal to the performance if he saw anyone eating. He would stare at the plate, lick his chops, and act so decidedly preoccupied that I could not get a sound from him.

Usually he commenced "singing" very loudly, but at my command,— "softly, Hector, softly,"—he would modulate his voice until the result was quite creditable. It was very droll, and our audiences always laughed heartily.

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard,
To help herself to a bone;
But when she got there

The cupboard was bare, so the little dog,
Thinking it high time to reciprocate, dug up
a bone that he had buried a year or so ago.
—*Life*.

HER FIRST PATIENT A DOG.

From Our Dumb Animals.

A name that has been long known and loved throughout the world is that of Florence Nightingale. There is, indeed, something almost angelic in the sound of the name. "Angel of Mercy" was the title which she bore in life, and by which she will be remembered in death. The heroic service of this noble woman in soldiers' camps and upon battlefields is one of the greatest examples of kindness and self-sacrifice in the

annals of human kind. So beloved was this gentle woman, it is said, that the sick and dying used to kiss her shadow as she passed their cots. The elements which made this life of such beauty and determined so useful a career for Florence Nightingale may be best understood from the following story:

"As she grew older she became interested in caring for wounded or sick pets and other animals. Her first patient was a dog named Cap. The dog belonged to one of her father's shepherds, and one day she learned that Cap had been injured by some boys, and that the shepherd was preparing to kill his beloved dog in order to save him from the suffering. In spite of the fact that she was still a little girl and very timid, she at once drove to the shepherd's home, and with the aid of the clergyman of the parish she nursed the wounds of the injured animal, and soon he was well again.

"Her love for pets and her skill in curing them soon became well known, and in a short time she had become the nurse of all the wounded animals of the neighborhood."

MY MUFFET.

I'll tell you now a story
About my Muffet fat;
He isn't a big doggie,
But just a Thomas cat.

At night he goes a-hunting,
And then sleeps all next day.
I tell you I get lonesome
When Muffie is away.

And would you like to know
Just how this cat is dressed?
He wears a jet-black coat,
With snowy sleeves and vest.

My Muffie's very tidy,
And keeps himself so neat;
Behind his ears he washes
By using his front feet.

When hungry he comes mewling,
And asks for food to eat;
He likes his bread and milk,
But is more fond of meat.

He has a playmate cat
Who's just as black as night,
Save on her chest a spot
Which is the purest white:

And when the days are sunny,
These cats begin to play;
I find it so amusing
I'd like to watch all day.
Margaret C. Wilhelm.

CASES IN COURT

Complaint was made to the Society of the desertion by her husband of a woman and her two children.

A humane officer called upon the woman and learned from her that since March 30th her husband had made no provision for her or her children—a boy and girl, six and two years of age—and that she was ill and without money and dependent upon neighbors for food.

The officer had her swear out a warrant for her husband's arrest.

Respondent was called into Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Goodnow, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$260.00 and placed him under bond of \$500.00 to pay his wife \$5.00 per week out of his wages.

As respondent could not pay fine or give bond, he was sent to prison. The Bureau of Charities has promised to look after the destitute family.

Record 62; Case 192.

A woman reported a horse in bad condition at Forty-third street and Ashland avenue.

A humane officer examined the horse—one of a team of grays—and discovered that it had a large sore on the neck and that the mate was suffering from a sore shoulder.

The driver was locked up and a warrant sworn out for the owner. Judge Walker heard the evidence in the case and fined the owner \$3 and costs, amounting to \$11.50; fine and costs paid.

Record 85; case 621.

A man was arrested charged with having kicked and abused a pug dog.

Respondent was fined \$5.00 and costs, \$13.00 in all, when the case was heard in the 35th St. Police Court.

Record 87; Case 6.

An officer of the Society noticed a lame horse attached to a carpenter's wagon. He had the driver, who was also the owner, put under arrest.

Judge Fake heard the case and fined the man \$5.00 and costs, \$13.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 514.

An officer of the Society saw a poor old bay horse that was totally blind and had but one sound leg.

At the hearing of the case, the respondent produced a written statement from a police officer to the effect that he had shot the horse, whereupon Judge Himes dismissed respondent.

Record 87; Case 119.

The Maxwell Police Station reported the arrest of a man for working a horse in unfit condition. A humane officer was asked to take charge of the case.

The owner of the horse was arrested. The case was called before Judge Heap, of the Maxwell Street Station, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.00, which was paid.

Record 85; Case 445.

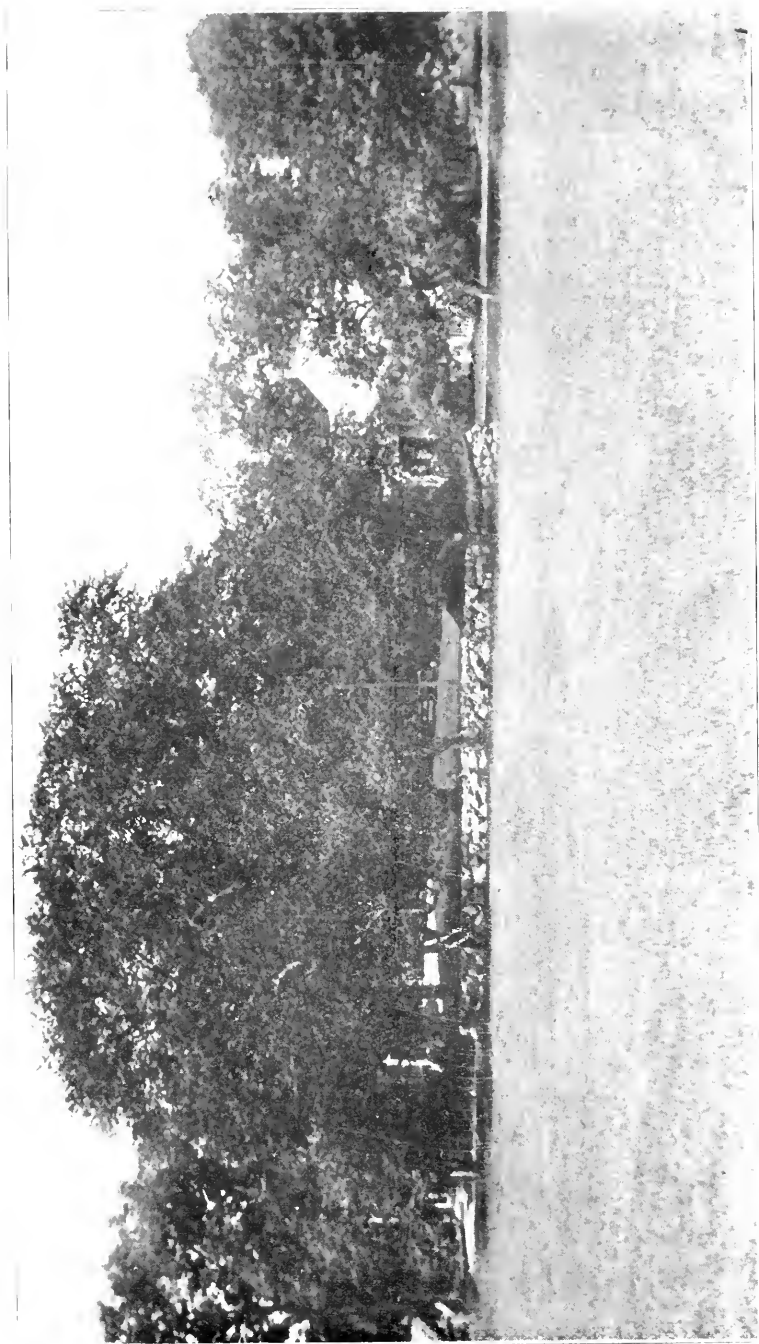
A boy was reported for engaging in a fight with two dogs. He was arrested by Officer Graham, and fined \$3.00 and costs when the case was heard by Judge Dolan.

Record 87; Case 106.

A man was arrested by Mounted Officer Henry Schuster for cruelly beating a horse with a 2 x 4 scantling.

The case was given a hearing in the Summerdale Police Station and the man fined \$10.00 and costs.

Record 87; Case 104.



A GLIMPSE OF RED ACRE FARM

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 8

RED ACRE FARM

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home.

That is undoubtedly what the hundreds of horses that have been cared for at the Home for Horses established at Red Acre Farm, Stow, Massachusetts, eight years ago, are chorusing, although with them it must needs be a song without words.

Red Acre Farm was incorporated in —, and is a unique, practical and highly successful charity. It is a home, a hospital and a farm all in one; and the bars are down to any horse in need of food, rest, treatment or a home. There is no class distinction and no test for admittance. The Home is the friend indeed to the horse in need; it asks no credentials and is no respecter of horses. The poor man's horse, the abandoned horse, the old family horse, the sick or injured horse, the tired, worn-out, over-worked horse may all enter here. We doubt not that even a sea-horse or a saw-horse, or any other grammatical or ungrammatical horse, would be hospitably received at this haven of rest.

Where owners are able to pay they are of course expected to do so, and this money goes to swell the working fund; the chief source of revenue is derived from the pensioning of old

family favorites and the board money paid for horses sent to the farm for vacations or hospital treatment; but comparatively few of the inmates are paying patients or pensioners, and the horses of poor people and many others rescued from cruel masters are given bed and board at the expense of the Farm. During the fall and early winter of each year, the Farm purchases a great many poor old decrepit horses; some of these are incurable and have to be humanely destroyed, while others respond to good treatment, and are nursed back to a comfortable life of leisure. This practice not only helps many of the unfortunate creatures themselves, but is a public and practical protest against the scandalous traffic in decrepit horses, in which inhuman men make unholy profit, against which a civilized nation should make protective enactment.

That pedigreed prize winners are sometimes "knocked down" to the lowest level of horse existence, quite after the ups and downs in the lives of men, is proven in one case at Red Acre Farm in which it was found that one poor horse purchased for \$3.50 had once been valued at \$1300.

Once inside Red Acre, horses are never sold or even given away. When capable of light work they are loaned

out by the hour or day or week, subject of course to official inspection.

The original Farm contained but a few acres, but so successful has the project been that "new fields" have been "conquered," the stables have been enlarged and an inexhaustible water supply secured.

The Farm ambulance is sent to neighboring towns within reasonable distance to accommodate horses that are unable to walk. The home and hospital are maintained by contributions and bequests from interested people:—a gift of \$100. provides a free stall for one year, an annual gift of \$5.00 entitles one to become a Red Acre Farm Friend, establishing a friendship if not a membership. The home is always open for inspection, and visitors are met at the South Acton Station, a mile from the Farm, if word of their arrival is received in time.

Red Acre Farm has sixteen articles of faith:

To provide hospital treatment, rest and veterinary oversight for horses belonging to poor men.

To provide rest and opportunity for recuperation for cab horses, express and teaming horses.

To provide ambulance service whenever necessary.

To treat sick and injured horses as out-patients when necessary.

To rescue old, worn-out and abused horses.

To make comfortable, and cure, if possible, horses taken away from cruel owners.

To offer an asylum to old favorites.

To find good homes for horses limited in usefulness, coming from private owners.

To assume custody and provide a comfortable old age for fire engine horses and horses from the police, street and other city departments.

In some cases to loan a strong horse to take the place of a sick one under treatment.

To stop the traffic in old and painfully unsound horses.

To see that the laws against selling and using decrepit and incurably lame or ill horses are enforced.

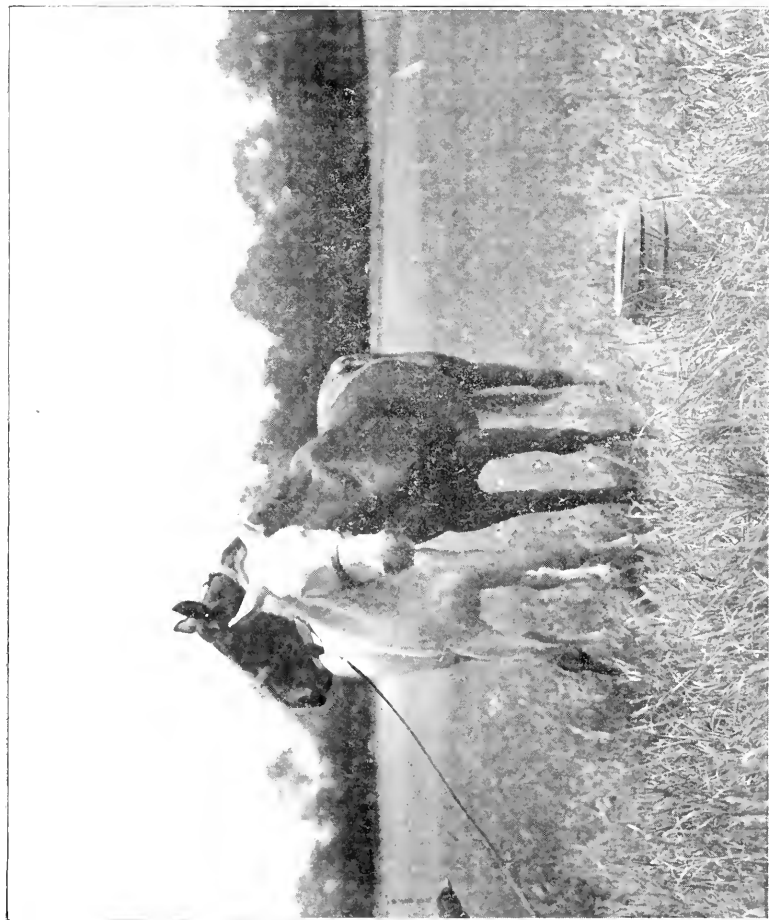
To hold a field day each June and a neighborhood "Horse Show" displaying well cared for horses, especially old horses that have belonged to one owner for a number of years, and colts that have been raised and used by owner.

To send an agent when requested to examine horses that are in uncertain condition.

To take charge of the disposition of pet horses when it becomes necessary to have them humanely killed and buried.

To release by death suffering horses that are rescued in a sad and painfully hopeless condition.

Miss Harriet Gertrude Bird conceived the idea of converting her own property at Stow into this Home for Horses and took the initiative in the undertaking. She was from the beginning and still is the manager and treasurer of the incorporated society, and has the hearty and able support of Mr. Edward W. Emerson, as president, and Mr. Henry C. Merwin, of Work Horse Parade fame, as secretary, as well as a splendid board of trustees. Miss Bird's inborn love for horses, natural generosity of spirit and excellent executive ability and practical good sense have found expression in one of the most worthy and best managed charities in America.



TWO PENSIONERS AT RED ACRE FARM

CHICAGO'S SECOND WORK HORSE PARADE

The second annual parade of work horses to be given in Chicago was held Saturday, June 3, 1911. The parade was to have taken place on May 30—Memorial Day—after the custom established at the inauguration of such parades in Boston in 1903 and since perpetuated as the time for such ceremonies by all other cities in this country. So fixed has been the date, since the establishment of these parades, that it has become a part of the custom.

Contrary to this time-honored custom, the recent Chicago parade was postponed from May 30 to June 3, owing to the objection made by the Grand Army of the Republic to the appearance on the same day of the veteran soldiers and the work horses. This protest came in the nature of a surprise to the Chicago Work Horse Parade Association, as all preparations had been completed for its parade without a thought of possible criticism for its conjunction with the march of the honored veterans. Particularly was this so as the hours set for the two parades were sufficiently far apart to admit of no conflict, that of the G. A. R. being planned for the morning and the one for the horses for a late hour in the afternoon, and because no such objection had ever before been raised in any other city.

Such a parade, depending as it does upon the assistance of horses and drivers, must of necessity be held on a holiday. All winter holidays are excluded because of the inappropriateness of the season. Labor day is barred on account of its own parade. Therefore, Decoration day seems to be the accepted time for the work horse parade, for many practical reasons. It is the only time when the weather is suitable and when both men and horses

can take the time from their labors to have a celebration.

If the parade is held on a half-holiday, as was done this year, those who make entries do so under great disadvantages, not having sufficient time for preparation owing to the morning's work; and many others who would be glad to enter were a full holiday chosen, can not do so because their work makes it prohibitive. Had the association been conscious of any need for thought on the subject, it might have reasoned that as horses had shared the companionship, danger, hardship, defeat, victory and glory of the war, the veteran soldiers might naturally and fittingly enough share with them the streets and honors of their Memorial Day. To be sure, the horses in the work horse parade were not the identical ones that went through the war, but they were lineal descendants, battling with hard present-day conditions in the service of their country and countrymen.

The false statement that the work horse parade is a commercial enterprise was responsible for much misunderstanding. An erroneous statement promulgated an erroneous sentiment. The Chicago Work Horse Parade Association is not a commercial enterprise, but a purely charitable organization, composed of representative Chicago men of diversified interests who are willing to contribute thought, time and money for the sole object of bettering conditions for the work horse and his driver. There are many owners and drivers of horses who either from ignorance or bad temper habitually misuse and abuse the animals in their custody; there are many others who have affectionate regard for the beasts that toil for them and intelligent interest in making the conditions under which

they work as humane as possible. To encourage, increase and reward this last class of men is the purpose of the association. Had this been rightly understood, it is difficult to understand how objection could have been raised, least of all by our veteran hero soldiers, who certainly would not knowingly have turned down a bid for honor and good care in old age, made by their fellow warrior—the horse.

Out of courtesy to the local Grand Army Posts, the association withdrew from the field of controversy and held its parade on the afternoon of June 3, 1911, with great eclat in the presence of President Taft, who reviewed the procession from the Blackstone Hotel. The procession formed and started south of Harrison street on Michigan boulevard, passing north to Adams street, west to State and then north to Chicago avenue, the terminal of the line of march. There were 1,500 entries, including single horses, double, three-horse, four-horse and six-horse teams, 6,000 horses in all; these were placed in thirty different classes and escorted by the mounted police and the fire department. Thousands of interested sidewalk and grandstand spectators viewed the parade. Seventy-five judges presented the medals and cash prizes to the winning veteran horses and drivers.

In judging the horse, good condition is the basis of the competition, and old age counts in their favor. The newness and appearance of harness and wagon count for nothing, while their clean condition, careful fitting, suitability for work, lightness in weight and proper adjustment are particularly considered. Docility and gentle manners, as showing kind, reasonable treatment, are special points in the contest. Work horses of all kinds may be entered with the exception of those that are dock-tailed, sick, lame, galled or otherwise unfit for service.

A horse of sound feet and body and unbroken wind, although totally blind, is adjudged serviceably sound and is entitled to compete.

Prize medals and money are given to drivers who have driven the same horse or horses for two or more years. A special medal is awarded to the oldest driver in point of service who has driven continuously for one firm or its predecessor; another to any driver who has had twenty years of continuous service for one employer; still another medal is presented to the driver of the best four-horse team, and a special cash prize to the best driver of four or six-horse team, the horses to be backed, turned and driven between obstacles.

In the recent competition The Stock Yards Company won the big prize of the day—a bronze statue of a horse—awarded for the largest number of well-conditioned horses shown by one exhibitor. The Arthur Dixon Transfer Company won a \$100 cup and \$25 for stable manager, for the second largest exhibit. The Brinks Express Company drew a \$50 cup and \$10 prize for stable manager, for the third largest and best exhibit in this class.

The Brooks Hay & Grain Company won a first prize in their class. Frank, the oldest horse entered in the "old horse class" and a member of the Arrow Transfer Company for twenty-nine years, carried off the blue ribbon. The second prize in the same class went to Dandy, twenty-one years old, owned by the Crane Company, and the third went to Nigger, nineteen years old, for sixteen years in the service of J. Spahn & Son. The first prize in the doubles of the same class was carried off by Punch and Judy, a fifteen-year-old pair belonging to the N. K. Fairbank Company. Old Porter, the pensioned veteran of Lincoln Park fame, and Old Jim, another international prize winner for long and

valiant service, died before this last anniversary of their triumphs. Among the Lincoln Park entries, Lewie and High won a first prize. Dolly and June, thirty-two and thirty years old, respectively, for many years engaged in peddling milk for the Mix Dairy Company, were both prize winners. Dolly is known as the horse that has not missed a day's work for twenty-eight years. Harry, the horse newsboy, who has delivered the Tribune for eleven years, won the first prize in the newspaper wagon class. He can boast a life of twenty-eight years, sixteen of which have been spent in carting newspapers around the streets of Chicago. He is remarkable for intelligence, speed, endurance, reliability, soundness of limb and body and good health and disposition. Bobby Elens is his driver and they are a great credit to each other.

Other awards follow:

Of the West Chicago park entries, Dan, twenty-two years old, won the singles, and Lady and Colonel, twelve and thirteen years old, respectively, the doubles. The singles in the horses of the steamfitters' class was taken by the Crane Company. The doubles in the same class were taken by a team of fourteen-year-old mules belonging to John Moloney.

Hay and grain companies' singles: First, H. R. Rook; second, Albert Rothschild; third, Consumers' Hay & Grain Company. Three-horse entries: First, Consumers' Hay & Grain Company, John Little driving, and second, the same company, Frank Earl up. B. H. Rote took first in the heavy hardware single entries.

In the furniture single entries: First and second, the W. K. Cowan Company; third, the Valentine-Seaver Company. Paper, single entries: First and third, L. D. Henman Company; second, Bradner, Smith & Co.

Express, single and double entries, all prizes taken by the Brinks Express Company. Milk companies' singles: First, Borden's Condensed Milk Company; doubles, Borden's Condensed Milk Company. Coal companies, singles, the City Fuel Company; doubles, The Bunge Bros. Coal Company.

Department stores: Singles: First, Henry C. Lytton & Sons. Doubles: First, Henry C. Lytton & Sons; second, John V. Farwell Company. Newspapers: First, S. N. Pierson's & Sons; second, "The Tribune," won by Harry and his driver, C. R. Evans, both of whom have been in the employ of "The Tribune" for ten years.

Lumber and box companies, singles, first and second, W. B. Crane & Co.; breweries, singles, Anheuser-Busch & Co.; furniture movers, doubles, first, Keelin Bros. & Co., second Garfield Park Storage Company; manufacturers, singles, first, John P. Lynch, doubles, first, Longwell Teaming & Storage Company; three-horse teams, first, W. J. Coldham; general teaming, singles, first Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, second, Jones Teaming Company; American Clydesdales, singles, all prizes won by Union Stock Yards Company; American Shire, singles, all prizes won by Union Stock Yards Company; American Percheron, doubles, Union Stock Yards Company; driving contest, first, Union Stock Yards Company, H. Block; second, Union Stock Yards Company. William McKevitt, a veteran driver; Union Stock Yards general class, first, Y. Peggie, six years old, driver, F. Cox Kline; second, Gristle, thirteen years old, driver, John Gavin; driving class, four-horse team, Fred Tompkins, of James S. Kirk & Co., driving John, Fanny, Nance and Farmer, sixteen years old.

Special awards of gold medals and

cash prizes were given to drivers of long, faithful service. Robert White, driver for the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company for fifty-three years, carried off the first one of these, as oldest driver in continuous service of one firm. Second went to David Regan, having a record of forty-seven years' driving for Crane & Co. Third was won by Andrew Lange, with the Dixon Transfer Company for forty-three years.

Limited space curtails a more complete list of awards.

A work horse parade is unlike all other horse shows in object, purpose, character, management, rules of entry and classification, points of consideration and results. What it shows is the close relation between the humanitarian and financial interest in horses, how reciprocal and reversible is the help that comes from the teamster to his team and from the team to the teamster, and, above all, it shows the good results of good care.

For some time past the fear that the motor truck meant the passing of the horse has kept the breeders from raising many horses suitable for draft and general work. This accounts for the scarcity of even fairly good horses and their consequent high money value.

An investigation made by the Chicago Work Horse Parade Association—if not the parade itself—shows that the automobile has not superseded the horse; that the government's latest contract price for artillery horses is \$218.75 per head; that the increased use of motors is not going to do away with the horse that most needs to be benefited, as it is only the large concerns that are substituting motors for horses and that the need for horses by all lesser concerns is very great; it shows in consequence of these things

the constant necessity for the work horse in business and the need for caring for him and increasing his usefulness. This all goes to show that the need for good draft horses and their good care and keep is one of peculiar import at the present time.

The opportunities for raising the standard and increasing the efficiency of the work horse are many and a more intelligent understanding of the present horse situation will effect the desired results. In the one matter of shoeing alone, to say nothing of harnessing, driving, loading, feeding and caring for horses, progress could be made that would double the average usefulness of the horses working on our paved streets.

To bring about some of these practical results that would so greatly add to the comfort of the horse and its driver and to the profit of the owner, the Chicago Work Horse Parade Association is dedicating its service. Within the two short years of its existence the association has improved the condition of the Chicago work horse to a large degree, and it is going to keep up the good fight for just and humane treatment of man and beast. It stands for common sense. Viewed humanely, commercially and economically, it believes that self-interest alone should prompt the owner of horses to see that his drivers are intelligent, humane, contented men and that they extend the same intelligent care to their horses. By this system of progressive kindness a mighty brotherhood of interests is both served and conserved.

“Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew and dog will have his
day.”

Shakespeare, “Hamlet.”

Humane Advocate

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JUNE, 1911.

HUMANE MEETING AT ALTON

With each succeeding year the demand for greater activity on the part of the humane societies of Illinois becomes more imperative. This is due to two things, namely, the constant growth of the cities and towns of the state and the ever-increasing interest in the welfare of children and animals which is steadily raising the high water mark of humane sentiment.

Much credit should be given to the state societies for what they have accomplished in their united work of the past three years, but now that the fourth annual convention is soon to be held, every society should be preparing to pack its grip, being careful to leave nothing out of it that would contribute to the success of the occasion, and attend the meeting.

Each society should send at least one representative, and each representative should make himself or herself an integral part of the success of the whole. Every success is possible to such a meeting if those engaged in the work will recognize the importance of coming together in person as well as in sentiment on the humane platform. It is the only practical way

of gathering the forces into a unit. So much splendid concrete work is being done hourly, daily, weekly, monthly and yearly by the separate societies that nothing short of a full attendance at the annual meeting can give an accurate and honest idea of their collective force. Too often this good substantial work has been represented at these meetings by a cipher. Thus, for lack of representation, the work suffers actual misrepresentation. This is the fault of the humanitarians themselves. They should show sufficient interest, energy and pride to see that their work is recorded, if not by a delegate to the convention, at least by a concise, comprehensive written report. This is possible for every society and failure to do that much is detrimental to the local society itself as well as to all the others.

By apathy in the matter of attending these yearly gatherings the workers stand in their own light. They should let their light shine. When deploing the lack of interest taken in the humane cause by the general public they should set the admirable example of showing interest themselves. When the work of individual societies is what it is the publication of their combined activities will show astonishing results.

There is an abundance of interesting subjects to be brought up for discussion at these times from which practical means and methods for advancing humane work can easily be deduced. In what better way can the needs of the field become known and how better may uniform methods of covering these needs be formed and adopted?

The fourth annual convention of Humane societies in the state of Illinois will be held at Alton, Ill., on Wednesday, June 14, 1911.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF HUMANE SOCIETIES IN ILLINOIS

The fourth annual convention of Humane societies in the state of Illinois will be held at Alton, Madison county, Illinois, on Wednesday, June 14, A. D. 1911.

There will be a morning, afternoon and evening session at which papers will be read and addresses made on subjects pertaining to the work for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

All branch societies and other societies interested in humane work are urgently requested to appoint delegates to attend this convention. If any such societies are unable to send delegates or to be represented at the convention, a report on the conditions existing in each locality with reference to humane activity is respectfully requested.

The object of these meetings is to consider what methods are practical and proper for advancing humane activity in every locality in the state, and it is a matter of great importance that uniform methods be adopted throughout the state in carrying on humane work.

Alton is easily accessible via the Chicago and Alton, Big Four and Wabash railroads and electric lines from East St. Louis, Edwardsville and Springfield, and there are ample hotel accommodations. The local committee of which Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, president of the Alton branch of the Illinois Humane Society, is chairman, promises a motor spin at the noon recess, and to those who care to remain over until the following day, a delightful river trip on the Mississippi for a few hours. The trip is an inexpensive one and the scenery beautiful, comparing very favorably with that on the Hudson. The morning and afternoon session will be held at the Elks' Club, Alton, Ill.

The program will be made up after hearing from the different societies and agencies. All persons desiring any special subjects to be discussed should notify the chairman of the committee at 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. The points in all papers should be carefully and briefly arranged and no paper should take more than ten minutes to read. Ample time will be given to the discussion following each paper.

Please reply promptly and state whether or not you will come or be represented, and send all communications, papers or reports to be read at the convention to the chairman of the committee on or before June 10.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Chairman,
1145 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
M. EASTERDAY,
Cairo, Ill.
W. H. KERRICK,
Bloomington, Ill.
COMMITTEE.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Every father and mother in this community and many from beyond its borders have visited the Child's Welfare Exhibit, held in the Coliseum in Chicago within the past month.

The public and the press alike have shown the child every courtesy and loving attention. Even old father time forgot to nick off the minutes after his time-honored custom (according to the people who lost all track of the hours when visiting the exhibit), and he was seen by many thousands of people to offer the great round earth to the little child.

And now the child and the exhibit have gone, and the welfare, looking backward, becomes "farewell." It has not left us where it found us, however, for we have learned many interesting things about our children, and have come away possessed with a firm and loving desire to take better care of them. We may not all agree with the methods advanced for doing this. For instance, many would choose to hold up models of health, rather than pictures of disease which are oftentimes responsible for the mental contagion which manifests itself in physical ways. However much we may differ on details as to methods, there can be no diversity of opinion as to the general movement being one of great value and common sense, embodying the American spirit of thoughtful care for rich and poor alike.

To show the conditions affecting or governing the lives of children and to open the way for solution of these problems by showing what has been and what may yet be done by the home, the school and the community, is the aim and partial accomplishment of this national movement. The exhibits of homes, schools, libraries and museums, work and ways, recreation,

streets, health and laws offer the strongest evidence ever made public that "half the world does not know how the other half lives."

The coming of summer, in connection with child welfare, suggests the practical propriety of the summer vacation schools. These offer salvation for the children left to roam the streets while their parents are at work, by leading them from paths of idleness and mischief into those of study and work.

The vacation school originated in New York city and has since been transplanted into a dozen or more American cities. In Chicago there are nine such schools and need for more. They have no buildings of their own, but the classes are held in halls and churches volunteered for the season of six weeks. There is opportunity for much practical charity in this work. The teachers volunteer their services out of interest in the work. The children are taught cleanliness in habits of person, thought and speech; good citizenship by the self-government plan, and the rudimentary studies of reading, spelling and arithmetic; basket and hammock making and gymnastic exercises form other useful and interesting occupations.

A lover of children with the money and inclination to do so may purchase a vacant lot in which he can raise a fine crop of swings and trapezes and other playground truck, and then dedicate it to the children of the neighborhood. There is no dearth of lots, and there will always be a delighted crowd of boys and girls to take possession of any such place made ready for them.

"This is the age of the child"—may we never outgrow it except in wisdom.

Chicago Heights and Mr. Odell.

In May, 1910, a humane society was organized at Chicago Heights, Ill. At its fourth general meeting on April 3, 1911, its members decided that the Chicago Heights Humane Society become affiliated with the Illinois Humane Society and steps were taken toward that end.

A petition duly signed by members of the society and representative citizens of Chicago Heights, including the mayor, Mr. W. S. Stotte, the city attorney, Mr. E. J. Klass, and the chief of police, Mr. John Crowe, asking that Mr. O. W. Odell be appointed special agent for the Chicago Heights vicinity was sent to the Illinois Humane Society.

Prompt action was taken and the society is now chartered as the Chicago Heights Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, with the following official board:

President—Mr. C. S. Tisdale.

First Vice-President—Mrs. C. L. Hartwell.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. W. A. Folley.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. M. H. Lalor.

An Executive Committee of ten members.

Humane Officer—Mr. O. W. Odell.

Mr. Odell's appointment was made at the hearty request of his townspeople, among whom he is well known. A long and varied experience as probation officer of the Juvenile Court and truant officer, as well, have given him good standing with the police and a special fitness for the work of humane agent.

The interest which prompted his appointment augurs well for the increased activity and success of the Chicago Heights Society. Would that every community would do as much to safeguard its children and animals from cruelty.

"NOT INCLUDING ANIMALS"

The old tariff law had a paragraph to the effect that all articles of growth, product or manufacture of the United States shall be exempt from duty when returned after exportation. The same paragraph plus three words is in the Payne-Aldrich law. The words are "not including animals," Why they were added—why American born animals should be discriminated against—is not known.

It was only recently that attention was called to this tariff joker. A man took some horses and cattle from California to Mexico. Being unable to sell them, he started to bring them back and was called on by a customs official who had noticed the change in the law to pay duty on them. When the treasury department got word of this it notified the collector at New York to be on the lookout for animals free once but dutiable now.

Americans who are thinking of taking valuable dogs or other animals abroad with them had better give the subject a little thought. No matter how purely American those animals may be a 20 per cent duty will have to be paid on them. A dog which had won the blue ribbon at a bench show would be an expensive companion. A man can take his American built motor car abroad and will not have to pay a duty when he returns. He would have to pay if he were to take an American horse.

Now that attention has been called to this matter perhaps somebody who is in the secret will tell who inserted the three words and what was his motive. They were not in the bill as it passed the house, but were one of the mysterious senate amendments.—Editorial, Chicago Tribune, June 4, 1911.

POOR DOG

So often we call a man a dog when we wish to reproach him. And yet, a dog

Doesn't lie,
Doesn't swear,
Doesn't cheat,
Doesn't drink,
Doesn't smoke,
Doesn't swindle,
Doesn't flirt,
Doesn't borrow,
Doesn't pretend,

And wouldn't even resent it if you called it a man. From Life.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

THE SYLVAN PARTY

By Alice H Harrington, in St. Nick.

One moonlight night in balmy June,
The animals, forsaking
Their various haunts in wood and field,
Met for a merry-making.

The frogs, with trombones and bassoons,
Came trooping from the sedges;
The whip-poor-will and nightingale
Brought cornets from the hedges.

The night-hawks came with fifes and drums
And swelled the cheerful clatter;
The lizard peeped from out his den
To see what was the matter.

The band struck up a lively tune,
The dancers took their places;
The solemn crow led out the mink,
Who aired her youthful graces.

The simpering squirrel swung the toad,
And looked so very winning;
The 'coon and woodchuck joined their paws,
And in a waltz went spinning.

The 'possum danced a Highland fling,
The fun grew fast and furious;
The rabbit cut a pigeon's wing
That really was quite curious.

The fox and owl, beneath a tree,
Of art and science twaddled;
While up and down the promenade
The goose and turtle waddled.

The bull-frog sang a bass solo—
Although his cold was frightful;
The weasel, who stood by entranced,
Pronounced the song delightful.

At last, the sun began to rise,
And Brindle homeward wended
Her way right through the festive scene,
And so the party ended.

BEAUMARCHAIS AND THE DONKEY

Beaumarchais wrote the libretti of the two celebrated operas, "Barber of Seville" and "Figaro's Marriage."

The French poet, Beaumarchais, once noticed a donkey standing in front of his house. The animal car-

ried a heavy load of vegetables which were peddled by a young, poorly-dressed peasant-girl. It was plain that the donkey did not have enough to eat, for he was a mere bag of bones. The poet felt so sorry for him that he sent a servant out to buy some of the vegetables, while he himself fed the animal with generous chunks of bread. Longears ate with such evident satisfaction that Beaumarchais was delighted. From this day on, he often fed the little creature.

It was about this time that the Revolution broke out in France, a stormy period when no one could feel sure of his possessions or even of his life.

One day, Beaumarchais found, to his dismay, that his house was about to be searched. As the police forced an entrance, the poet hastily concealed himself in a wardrobe. During the search, one of the officers opened the wardrobe and saw Beaumarchais, but he gave no sign, and whispered softly as he closed the door, "We are to come again later."

As soon as the police had gone, Beaumarchais secretly left the house and escaped through one of the gates of the city. The rain fell in torrents, and he found himself out in the open country, in absolute darkness. Where could he look for shelter?

Wandering to a neighboring village, he knocked vigorously at the first house he came to. No one responded, for in these troublous times people were afraid to admit strangers. He walked on wearily, and at last came to a poor little hut, where again he knocked. A peasant opened the window a crack and looked out at him in a suspicious manner. Beaumarchais begged earnestly for shelter, and promised to pay well for a night's shelter.

"You will have to find another

place," was the gruff answer. The man was closing the window when a girl's voice called, "Oh, father! it is the gentleman who has always been so good to our donkey." The next instant the door was thrown open and the young girl who had so often sold vegetables at the refugee's house, begged him to enter. Her father was now very friendly. He told Beaumarchais to dry his garments, and feel at home, and assured him that he would be perfectly safe. The poet explained the reason for his flight, and before he left their hospitable roof, you may be sure that he paid a visit to Longears, who had indirectly proven such a friend in need.

JEWEL

The man in charge of the elephants in a big circus sat on a chair, while Jewel, the largest of the herd, was gently smoothing his hair with the small fingers at the end of her trunk. She was one of the most knowing animals in the world,—sensible, obedient and affectionate. "She gave us a good scare this morning, though," said the man. "She broke away from the rest and ran out of the building. I tried to stop her but she would not listen. Amazed at her disobedience, which was most unusual, I shouted loudly for help. Several of the circus men came to my aid, but she sped past us all and disappeared into an adjoining building where the elephants were stabled last year. We followed and saw her reach her trunk up into a corner among the beams. Then we understood it all. During her last visit, she had made it a practice to place the candy and nuts given her by the children, in this particular place, which none of the smaller elephants could reach, and in that way had managed to keep a supply of goodies on hand to eat between acts. Unfortunately

for her, Jewel had not known what dates we had to fill, and so when it came time for the show to move on to the next town, she had been put aboard the train without a chance to save her hoarded sweets. Upon our return engagement, she had lost no time in recovering them!"

All the time the keeper was telling this story, Jewel seemed to listen gravely, and as soon as he had finished, she slyly passed the tip of her trunk around under his chair and turned him out upon the floor. This was a practical joke which both enjoyed. Later in the afternoon, she was seen pushing the heavy animal cages back to their places. The big beast seemed to know exactly what was required of her, and she pushed things about with an ease and dexterity that would shame our best professional movers.

A SNAKE STORY

The following story comes to us from across the Atlantic:

There was once a man who had the habit of teasing copperheads. He would find a copperhead's hole and then he would wait beside it until the snake returned—until it had got so far into the hole that only the end of its tail protruded. This he would seize, and with a quick movement he would throw the snake twenty or thirty feet away. One day the man did this to a copperhead of more than usual intelligence. The snake, on alighting after being thrown, did not make for its hole immediately, as the others had always done, but it lay still and regarded its tormentor, thinking. For a long while it thought. Then, very slowly, it began to approach the hole, turned around, and entered backward—tail first—sneering slightly at the man whom it had thus cleverly duped.—*Animal World*.

CASES IN COURT

A man was reported to the society for abusing and neglecting his family. A humane officer went to the home and found respondent just getting out of bed to dress for the day at 2:30 p. m., and saw his wife and their five children, ranging in age from two months to eight years.

The woman told the officer her husband was a great drunkard and that he cruelly abused her and the children and that he had not supported them for several years.

The officer found that respondent had been arrested once before for abusing his wife. He arrested him again on the same charge and the case was called before Judge Uhlir in the Court of Domestic Relations.

Evidence was given by three witnesses as to the man's habitual drunkenness and neglect and cruelty.

The judge sentenced the man to six months in the Briedwell.

Record 62; case 463.

A woman with a five months' old baby made complaint to the society that her husband had deserted her.

The officer advised her to swear to a complaint for abandonment at the Court of Domestic Relations.

Judge Goodnow heard the evidence and ordered the defendant to give a bond to pay \$6 per week to his wife for the support of the child.

Defendant's employer gave his check for that amount and signed his bond for a total of \$312 to be paid defendant's attorney.

Record 62; case 427.

A man reported the cruel beating of a child by its own father.

The child was so seriously hurt as to require the services of a physician.

Judge Scully, of the Englewood police court, heard the evidence and fined

the father \$5 and costs for cruelty to children.

Record 62; case 447.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, of the McDonough Humane Society, of Macomb, Ill., was instrumental in rendering much help to a poor, orphaned, sick boy.

The boy has attracted much attention in Macomb because he was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. On the strength of that rumor he had been ordered out of school; neither could he be received into any public or private home.

Miss Jolly took charge of the case personally and ordered an examination of the boy by three physicians of Macomb. They reported that no traces of the supposed disease could be found. As the state authorities were not satisfied by this report, Miss Jolly went to Springfield to have a test made by the state board as to the boy's condition. This board agreed with the local doctors in their diagnosis of the case.

The boy was then given a trial charged with delinquency and was sent by the court to St. Charles School, where he will receive an education.

But for Miss Jolly's interest and determination in seeing justice done this child might have been doomed as an uneducated outcast—the helpless victim of a tuberculosis scare.

Record 62; case 467.

Miss Jolly caused the arrest of two young men on the charge of drunkenness and cruelty to animals.

They were seen cruelly whipping and abusing a young horse that they were driving to a heavily loaded wagon.

The state's attorney prosecuted the case. The men were each fined \$5 and costs on each charge.

Record 87; case 309.

A man was reported to the society for drunkenness and failure to provide for his family.

An officer made an investigation and found the man was living with his mother, while the wife, together with her three children, aged nine, six and two years, had sought shelter with her mother.

The woman was advised to make complaint against her husband before the Court of Domestic Relations, which she did.

Judge Uhler ordered the man to pay his wife \$8 per week.

Record 62; case 282.

Officer Beidler of the mounted police reported the case of a horse lame in one foot and sore from constant interfering. The humane officer placed the driver under arrest.

The case was called before Judge Dolan at the East Chicago avenue police court. The evidence disclosed the fact that the owner was the victim of a horse shark, who had sold him the horse a few days before. Judge Dolan dismissed the driver and the owner of the horse decided to get out a warrant for the arrest of the horse shark.

Record 87; case 313.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number of vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

(Old number 560.)

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

GIFTS

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of _____ dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

Humane Advocate

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JULY, 1911

No. 9

ILLINOIS STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

The fourth annual convention of humane societies in Illinois was held on June fourteenth, last, at Alton. It proved a happy selection of time and place and the meeting was everything profitable and pleasant that a goodly number of delegates, an interesting program, splendid weather, and beautiful surroundings could combine to make it.

The convention, which was divided into two sessions, was held in the spacious assembly hall of the Elks Club, a delightfully homelike room, overlooking the Mississippi, tendered by the kind courtesy of the Alton Order of Elks.

Mrs. Angie Rand Schweppe, President of the Alton Humane Society, received and welcomed the visitors.

The following delegates representing twenty-five counties in Illinois were registered; no account was kept of outside attendance:

Charlotte Crocker.....Washington, D. C.
Julia Buckmaster.....Alton, Ill.
Helen P. Haskell.....Alton, Ill.
Angie Rand Schweppe.....Alton, Ill.
Edna F. Jeffress.....Edwardsville, Ill.
Charlotte Nelson.....Edwardsville, Ill.
Nettie E. Williamson....Edwardsville, Ill.
Ritchey G. Early.....Edwardsville, Ill.
Mary West Hadley.....Edwardsville, Ill.
Sally M. London.....Alton, Ill.
Mary Hanna.....Alton, Ill.
Elizabeth Brenholt.....Alton, Ill.
Sophia Demuth.....Alton, Ill.
Ruth Ewing.....Chicago, Ill.
Alice M. Hewitt.....Alton, Ill.
Moreland M. Pike.....Alton, Ill.
Rose B. Jolly.....Macomb, Ill.

John L. Shortall.....Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Faulstich.....Alton, Ill.
C. W. Lillie.....East St. Louis, Ill.
T. W. Gregory.....East St. Louis, Ill.
J. B. House.....East St. Louis, Ill.
George A. H. Scott.....Chicago, Ill.
J. R. McGuire.....East St. Louis, Ill.

MORNING SESSION

The morning session was opened at ten o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society.

Mayor Joseph Faulstich welcomed the visiting delegates in a brief, cordial speech that was a terse, emphatic and enthusiastic tribute to humane work.

The committees on registration, publicity, resolutions and humane information were then appointed. Letters and reports of various branch societies and agencies were then read. Letters, expressing hearty interest in the work of the convention and sincere regret at inability to be present in person to represent their societies, were received from the following very active and friendly workers in the field: Mr. Charles Virden, State Agent in the Department Visitation of Children of Board of Administration of Illinois; Mr. M. Easterday, President of the Cairo Humane Society; Mr. Fay Lewis, Superintendent and Secretary of the Rockford Humane Society; Miss L. Marion Wilde, Secretary of the Elgin Humane Society; Dr. Hugh

T. Morrison, Jr., President of the Springfield Humane Society, and Mrs. G. H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. B. A. Hattenhauer, Special Agent at Streator, Illinois; Mr. E. C. Swift, the champion of humane work at Ottawa, Illinois; Mrs. Flora O. Abrahamson, Secretary, Rock Island County Humane Society; Mr. Henry Behr and W. H. Kerrick, President and Attorney, respectively, for the Bloomington Humane Society.

The following communication from Mrs. Belle Jones, Secretary of the Rock Island County Humane Society, was then read:

"Nothing is accomplished without enthusiasm in humane work. Wherever you see a society or organization accomplishing a great amount of work, you can rest assured there is a great deal of zeal and enthusiasm, and I honestly believe that if our humane societies became more enthused, we would accomplish a great deal more and not stand in the background and complain because 'we do not have success and accomplish more,' and the public at large would be in greater sympathy with us, and when they see that we mean something, they would be more willing to help, and also have more faith in our work. I have seen by experience, since I have been in the work here, that this is where we are at fault; not enough enthusiasm. Ladies here have been induced to come to our meetings, and they have not come the second time, and have said 'I do not care to belong to that Society, hardly any one comes, not even the members, only a few. I want to belong to something that has more life in it,' and they go to some live society, where something is being done. I believe it is our fault in a measure. We must put it before the public, we must publish it in the newspapers. Right here in our city, we greatly need a full paid officer to be on duty at all times, and have someone in the office during the whole day; which we have not, and cannot seem to raise the funds to do this. Our officer holds another position, and also does our work, but we cannot expect him to devote his whole time to our cause. Our ladies' society is going to hold a sale in the fall, and we have sent out over two hundred appeals right here in the city, and in each letter have added a slip in regard to our work, what it is and what we need, and people are becoming interested from that, and are asking about

the work. We also try to have an article in every Sunday paper, with notes of the work in our vicinity and elsewhere, and people are becoming very much interested in that. We see it needs to be constantly before the public to enthuse and interest them, but there is great work to be done yet. We are only at the foot of the ladder. Of course, there are several societies here to take care of children, and do that kind of work, and we are handicapped in a measure for they will not do this work, and we feel that we are intruding, and I think they are of the same opinion, but there is a great work to do here for the poor suffering animals, and we must see that it is done, and become more enthused, and not go at a snail's pace, as I fear we are doing. I think if we could have some of our State Officers come and deliver a talk every year, it would add new zeal to the work. Can not we have this?"

A letter from Mr. Henry N. Deering, State Humane Agent at Chicago, was read, recommending that the convention take action to prevent the shipping of calves in double deck cars.

The next thing on the program was a report of the Bloomington Humane Society by Mr. W. H. Kerrick:

During the past year the State's Attorney of McLean county has had charge of most of the cases of delinquent children, which our society heretofore attended to, which has lessened the court work considerably.

Forty-eight cases of cruelty to animals have been investigated by the officers of the society and many more reported which were not of any serious nature and only a warning was necessary to remedy the complaint. So far during the year 1911 no charges have been made against any of the R. R. Companies of improper shipments of stock and the lessons heretofore given the companies appear to be still effective. The interest in the work of the society taken by the people generally is good, and is shown by the varied character of cases reported. These include family disturbances without number, complaints of cruelty to hogs, four cases of cruelty to chickens, one dog that was scalded maliciously at Leroy in our county, another complaint of beating on a suspicion of killing chickens, but with no evidence to prove the killing. We have been asked to give protection to mules five different times; a pet fox was the cause of another complaint.

Thirty-five cases of cruelty to children, affecting fifty-seven children, and six cases

of grown people, were given serious attention. Some of the hardest cases the society has had to deal with were of grown children refusing to care for their aged parents. Bloomington is sometimes called "Blessed Bloomington," and yet within the city and McLean county there are presumably respectable people, living in good circumstances, who are perfectly willing that their old helpless parent or parents should suffer for sufficient food and clothing.

There does not seem to be any lessening of the number of cases and complaints of cruelty to little children. One man was released two weeks ago from the county jail, where he was serving out a fine of \$200, the limit, for cruelly beating his only child, a little girl. While writing this report two other persons are lying in the same jail, one man and one woman, under similar fines for criminal neglect amounting almost to starvation of their children, one of them in the restaurant business, leaving four little children at home alone from 6:30 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. to care for themselves, the youngest but a few weeks old.

Whether our method is the best for prevention of such conditions is an open question and a subject for discussion and thought. We deal with the offenders severely under the law, but still the cruelty continues.

During the period of this report, one year, the sum of \$1,855.00 has been imposed against persons charged with cruelty. We have sent quite a number to the county jail, both men and women, had their children declared dependent, and the fear of losing them held over their heads by court orders, and have done all that the laws of the state permit us to do in the way of punishment, but still it continues. Not being better advised, the society will continue as heretofore, not only by prosecutions as referred to, but in the many, many other ways it does; by warnings, advice, assistance of various kinds, usually given by the Associated Charities of Bloomington, kindly advice and otherwise, hoping that we may soon have more efficient laws, and such as may prevent the cruel, criminal, suffering conditions now existing, rather than being forced to overcome and destroy them after they have already overcome and ruined the lives of little children and others who are in no manner whatever responsible for them.

While our society is not a branch of the State Society, we are in the same work and desire to express our high appreciation of the great work carried on throughout the State of Illinois, and we are always ready

to give and accept assistance in the work of any and all humane societies in every part of our great State.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. KERRICK,
Attorney for Society.

The following communication from Mr. M. Easterday, President of the Cairo Society, was read:

Dear Friends:

With desire I have longed to be with you, and I regret my inability to be present at the meeting in Alton, that I might learn of the encouraging work of the Illinois Humane Societies.

The meeting held in Cairo in November, 1910, with the excellent addresses delivered, did much to awaken and arouse the people of this vicinity, and much in the way of creating public sentiment, as well as to educate the people as to the importance of the work done by the Society, as well as to call attention to the interest shown by the State officers in coming to us with the message of kindness.

I am sure that those who gather at Alton in this convention will return to their homes not only better informed, but more earnest in the cause, and will be impressed with the fact that the purpose of the movement is to do a work which is in accord with the law of the land, the teaching of God's word and the rules of righteousness promulgated by our Saviour while on this earth in bodily form.

I am in no wise qualified to bring to you new ideas, but with your permission and forbearance, I will say something of our work in this city and vicinity, done in a weak and, in some instances, a very imperfect manner.

We at first caught the idea that the transgressors of the law of Illinois, with reference to cruelty to animals, should be haled into court and punished in accordance with the terms of the statute; forgetting that many of the offenders are ignorant of the existence of such law, and, while in law ignorance is no excuse, it may at least, in some cases be an extenuating circumstance.

We soon learned that the larger share of the law breaking was done by persons who were unprepared and unable to pay a fine without a hardship, which in many cases would have to be borne, perhaps, by a hard-working wife and mother, shared with her innocent little children, in which case the Society's representatives would not be exempt from blame, to say the very least.

Then we have a condition which may be, and it is sincerely to be hoped is, peculiar to Cairo only. We have a large population of

people who have been farm hands, and seek employment as teamsters without knowledge or, maybe, inclination, to feed, harness or drive a horse properly.

The largest part of the difficulty we have had came along that line, and a few of them, with the owners of the teams, were fined as an example and warning to others.

The writer of this paper discovered that some were inclined to regard resort to law as persecution, rather than prosecution, and it was found best to caution transgressors, and thus far it has been found best and quite effective in nearly every instance.

We find that a word kindly spoken is given due heed and the wrong is righted, the temper is kept sweeter and the strain is not so great between the officer and the victim; if the case is that of a hired driver we also notify the owner of the team or animal, and at times it is taken as a kindness by the owner, who has overlooked the condition of his animal, and promptly corrects the wrong.

We find in some cases hackmen and baggage haulers about the railroad station who injure their horses by lack of proper or regular feeding and by working them all day and part of the night; and in these cases a reminder or some inquiry into the case brings about a reform in methods.

We have but few cases of cruelty to children, and in that line have the hearty coöperation of the Children's Home and Aid Society; and the remedy is found either by taking charge of the children or by assisting the parents to properly care for them. We are doing some good educational work among the young people, with the very efficient aid of the superintendent and teachers of the public and parochial schools of the city.

We are distributing folders in schools and homes; the idea is not original, but is localized to make it fit Cairo.

With greeting to all, and an abiding faith in the good cause and its success, very sincerely.

This ended the morning session.

INTERMISSION.

The visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Illini Hotel, by the members of the Alton Humane Society, and afterwards taken for a delightful drive in automobiles all over the city of Alton—both of which were greatly enjoyed.

Alton is beautifully situated high on the bluff of the left bank of the Mississippi River about twenty miles

north of St. Louis and three miles north of the mouth of the Missouri River.

The beautiful land and river views with their wonderful perspective were an incentive to look back with the mind's eye into early Illinois history to the time in 1818 when Alton was settled by enterprising Eastern immigrants; and when people and money began to pour into the town, attracted by its good steamboat landing, apparently inexhaustible beds of coals and quarries of limestone.

Viewed in the tranquil sunshine of a June day in its present position as an important railroad junction, place of export trade in hay, grain, fruit, coal and lime and the home of many churches and schools, it is a big span of thought that can bridge the years since Alton was the scene of the historical riot which ended in the tragic death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the gifted editor-orator, who fell a martyr to free speech against slavery.

The dramatic incidents surrounding the death of the picturesque, Lovejoy are recalled. How, as editor of the "Alton Observer," he insisted upon writing strong arguments against the institution of slavery and refused to accede to warnings given to indulge less in liberty of the press; how his printing presses and materials were destroyed three different times in succession by his antagonists; how the citizens of Alton, to their everlasting credit, be it said, and regardless of party feeling, publicly disavowed this act and subscribed money to purchase new presses for the spirited "man behind the gun"; how the paper continued to be distinctly anti-slavery in tone—a less fearless and aggressive man might have been a more potent agency for reform—and how on the sixth of November in 1837, when the force of the "Alton Observer" was hard at work, a vio-

lent mob of pro-slavery men bombarded the newspaper office, and, failing in an attempt to batter down the heavy doors, raised a ladder and sent up a man to fire the roof; how volunteers were called for from among the newspaper ranks to shoot the incendiary; how Lovejoy, characteristically, stepped out on the levee and shot at the fire-brand, at the same instant yielding himself up as a human target for the shots of several men concealed behind him; and how, riddled with buckshot, he died a standard bearer of philanthropy, liberty and justice.

Lovejoy's fearless denunciation of the slave system—more passionate than wise in its expression, and more effective in death than in life—was prophetic of the coming storm of public feeling that was to break shackles and make all men free. Say not that his was a sad fate. There are many worse things than death, and few things better than to stand so steadfastly for one's highest sense of right as to help to turn the course of public thought.

So synonymous with courage did his name become that "To have the courage of a Lovejoy" became a common expression, used in the sense of having the courage of one's convictions.

So much of the Lovejoy spirit of protection and common justice is shared by the small host of humane workers in Alton—small in numbers but a host in themselves—in their work of freeing children and animals from the shackles of cruelty, that the interpolation of the Lovejoy story has more than a reminiscent significance.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session of the convention opened at half past two o'clock, with Mr. John L. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, as chairman.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary of the McDonough County Humane Society, gave a short talk about "Experiences of a Humane Officer," pointing out the great, practical need for the establishment of receiving homes in each county where children can be cared for during the temporary financial or physical disability of the parents, without losing their right to return to them. Under present conditions parents obliged to give up their children under stress of unfortunate circumstances, forfeit all right to claim them afterward.

This live topic called forth much interesting discussion from Mrs. S. Demuth, for twenty years Police Matron at Alton, and known as a charity angel throughout Madison County, Mr. B. R. Burroughs of Edwardsville, Secretary of the State Board of Administration, and Mrs. W. F. L. Hadley.

When discussion had been closed, Miss Jolly read the following report of the McDonough County Humane Society:

The McDonough County Branch of The Illinois State Humane Society, of which I am both secretary and humane officer, covers a territory of thirty-six square miles and a population of close to 30,000.

The past year I have responded to forty calls, in which thirty children, twenty horses, three dogs, three cats and one cow were involved.

The Society has had nine prosecutions, being victorious in eight.

Eighteen children have been placed in good homes; Three in Evanston, Ill., in the Illinois Children's Home & Aid Society; two in Springfield Redemption Home; two in Lincoln State School and Colony; two boys returned to St. Charles School for Boys; two girls in country homes during the summer vacation; four boys and one girl, their mother being dead, were removed from the home of a drunkard father and placed with other relatives, that they might receive better care under different environment; one babe adopted.

One of the saddest cases that has come to my attention was a father who wrote to me to come and get his two boys, aged five and seven, saying he and his wife were going to move and did not want them any

longer. When I called to get the boys the parents did not even kiss them good-bye.

Another three weeks' old babe, deserted by a worthless father, after the burial of its mother, was adopted shortly after by a most worthy couple in the county, who had had the misfortune to lose two of their own children, the foster parents being able financially to properly raise and educate this little one, which they seem to fairly idolize.

Two boys, fourteen years of age, deserted by worthless parents and left to wander the streets, were returned to St. Charles School for Boys.

One five year old boy was cruelly beaten by a drinking father. The latter was prosecuted and given to understand our society would not permit this to continue. Since then he has behaved very differently, both in regard to himself and family.

One mother abused a step-child until it became necessary to file a petition to have her tried for insanity, which resulted in her being taken to Bartonville asylum.

Twenty cases of cruelty to horses the past year, all except one being the result of liquor.

One man, while celebrating for a week with a neighbor on home-made wine, let his horses, upon which he depended for a living, stand in harness without proper food and care for three days, when neighbors reported to our society. Prosecution followed. Neighbors say it was a good lesson for the man, and that he has behaved very differently ever since. Another man shot his family driving horse in the hind legs because it did not go into the barn when he commanded it.

One man who continued to drive a horse with a swollen leg, the result of a barb wire cut, which, though not in any pain, is very unsightly, has been given orders not to drive the horse within the city limits.

Two young men, given orders to let their horse rest, continued fast driving upon being pursued by an officer to place them under arrest. One wheel of the buggy coming off, they proceeded nearly a mile in this manner, lashing the poor animal until it was fit to drop. This cost them each \$19.60, and they now are aware that there is a society for the protection of animals in this county.

Two drinking teamsters who permitted their teams to stand some six hours in the cold without proper feed and cover, were given a severe reprimand, but not prosecuted on account of their families.

The only case in which our society has been defeated since its organization over two years ago, was only recently, when a

summons was issued for the arrest of a man who kept a horse in a shed without proper exercise for over ten years. Although neighbors knew this to be a fact, they did not care to testify against their neighbor, two of the main witnesses having left the community a few days prior to the trial, hence were unable to be located by the sheriff. The owner of the horse living off the main road, and the house and barn being surrounded by timber, the defense claimed it might have been exercised without being seen. Yet no one ever saw or heard of its being exercised.

One ownerless dog was ordered killed on account of its leg having been broken.

Two boys, aged thirteen and seventeen, because they did not like a neighbor's dog, coaxed it into the woods and making a target of the poor helpless animal by shooting it some fifteen times, left it to die. Several hours later, attracted by the groans, two humane young men, one a brother of the one who assisted in the shooting, went immediately to nearby homes and procured guns, with which they killed the dog and thus relieved its suffering.

On account of these two boys being under age, and if prosecuted the expense would fall upon the parents who were unable to pay, these youths were both given a severe reprimand in the form of a letter, and their parents were notified to teach their children there were humane laws protecting animals from such heartless creatures, and upon repetition of such an act they would not be dealt with so leniently.

Three cats, suffering from mange, were chloroformed.

Assisted by the Charities Board, some twenty-five children, reported by the truant officer as not in school for want of proper clothing, were provided for and not only returned to public school, but Sunday school as well.

Financially, our society is low in funds on account of money being needed to pay a special agent. This work is being done by the secretary without charge, no money now being needed except to pay actual expenses on investigating trips. The past year the prosecutions added \$42 to our treasury. Close to fifty letters have been written by the secretary.

A report from Miss L. Marion Wilde, Secretary, was then read of the year's work of the Elgin Humane Society.

The society was organized September 16, 1909. Its growth has been slow and active workers few.

A case of a cow being neglected in local

stock yards was tried and the case lost through technicalities and apathy.

In an interview with one of our members, the superintendent of public schools cordially endorsed interesting the children in human work and promised his personal coöperation in the prescribed methods of the Board of Education.

Through a bequest from Levi S. Stowe, three drinking fountains have been placed by this society on the most traveled thoroughfares of the city.

There is a marked improvement in the class and condition of the horses driven by the junk dealers.

Though the society is a small one, through the prompt and vigilant attention given to all reports turned in to the president of the society and its humane officers, much good work has been accomplished in a general way to create a wholesome respect for The Elgin Humane Society and to check lawlessness.

An interesting report from Mr. C. S. Tisdale, President, Chicago Heights Society, was read. Unfortunately this was lost and cannot be published.

Mrs. Howland G. Hamlin, Special Humane Agent for Shelby County, Illinois, sent a report of the work in Shelby County, Illinois, as follows:

"There is little that the public sees of my work, yet I feel that I have been laying a foundation, which I think is built on the rock. I have been buying literature—hundreds of leaflets at my own expense—on the care of horses, the over check, the care of animals, birds, cats and other creatures. I have sent hundreds of the "Horse's Prayer" and Senator Vest's beautiful tribute to the dog. I have formed a Band of Mercy of eighty-eight members in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, and I hope to form another soon. I have tried to do this for ten years or more, and have been greatly aided by Dr. Norton Riggs, who has shown practical interest in the humane cause and willingness to help. He set apart, last year, a special mercy day, with services for the old and young, and will observe the same service this year. I have given a dozen warnings to drivers. I have a case now of an over-driven delivery horse. We have a special delivery system, where three teams deliver all the goods of every description for the town of four thousand, two mule teams and a single horse. I do not see much of the mules, but I am confident they are worked more than they should be, for they are always in the sun, stopped with a jerk, and started under the whip. The manner of

driving is enough to break them down. The horse is in my district. I talked and pleaded for it and sent all kinds of literature. Yesterday I told the driver, who is humane, that the horse must have rest and another horse given him during the hot weather. He said he had asked for it, but the owners had not said they would give it. When the horse stops it 'blows'; that is what farmers call it."

A report of work of the Edwardsville (Illinois) Branch Society and an address on "Humane Work" were made by Mrs. W. F. L. Hadley, but unfortunately no copy of either report or speech was procurable for publication.

Mr. John U. Uzzel, Superintendent of Schools in Madison County, followed on the program with an extemporaneous address on Humane Education in our Public Schools.

Mr. Uzzel was full of praise for the Illinois Humane Education Law, and made an appeal to the Illinoisans to see that it is properly enforced.

Miss Ruth Ewing of The Illinois Humane Society dealt with the subject of "Mine Mules" and quoted the following special rules and suggestions that have recently been recommended jointly by Mr. Edward G. Fairholme of the Royal Humane Society in London, and the Royal Commission on Mines, for adoption in all mines, providing for the proper shoeing, grooming, harnessing, feeding, watering before, during and after the hours of labor; proper veterinary attention; the return to the surface, when deemed expedient, of any animal being either too young or old, suffering from blindness, illness, accident or any disability—and for the general efficient and humane care of all animals employed in all mines.

The Society, in the evidence of its Secretary, therefore urged that (1) inspectors of the R. S. P. C. A., with a special knowledge of mining work, be given authority to enter mines by legislative enactment, or under Section 39 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, for the purpose of inspecting animals employed therein, and of enforcing

the proper and humane treatment of such animals. (2) That every animal taken into a mine shall be registered and allotted a number, such number, stamped on a metal disc, to be securely attached to the working and stable headgear, and also displayed in the stall occupied by each animal; the register to be open to the inspector, and to contain a short history of each animal's life underground. (3) That uniform special rules on the lines of those mentioned in "The Treatment of Pit Ponies," by A. H. Stokes, formerly one of H. M. chief inspectors of mines, be established in all mines, as well as rules providing for the proper stabling, shoeing, grooming, harnessing, feeding and watering before, during and after the hours of labor; the calling of veterinary attention when necessary; the return to the surface when deemed expedient of any animal owing to immature or old age, blindness, illness, accident, or other cause whatever, and generally for the efficient and humane care of animals employed in mines.

It was further pointed out by the Secretary of the R. S. P. C. A. that the special rules referred to above (the additions made on behalf of the Society are here printed in italics) should be made compulsory, so that all mines should be brought up to the same standard.

1. "Every horsekeeper, *who shall be solely responsible for the issue of ponies to drivers*, shall see that no animal under his care is allowed to work while in an unfit state, and shall report to the manager, under-manager, or deputy any injury received by any animal, *and shall in addition make an entry of the occurrence and its cause, if possible, on the animal's time-sheet.*

2. "Every horsekeeper *shall be responsible for seeing that each animal under his care is provided while at work with properly fitting harness, which shall be kept clean and in good repair, and in addition with a scalp cap for the protection of the head and eyes, and shall also keep a daily time-sheet for every animal under his charge, showing the number of hours worked, and the amount of subsequent rest allowed, such time-sheets to be counter-signed by the manager, or his representative, and open to the examination of the inspector.*

3. "Every person in charge of any animal shall report immediately to the horsekeeper, or deputy, any injury received by such animal while in his charge.

4. "Every person in charge of any animal shall report to the manager, under-manager, or deputy, in case he finds such animal cannot pass along any road without rubbing against the roof or timbering.

5. "Every horsedriver shall carefully convey his tubs and use sprags, lockers, or other means of scotching the tubs, when necessary.

6. "Every person who shall observe or become aware of any breach of discipline, or of the act or special rules, shall, as soon as possible, report such breach to the manager, under-manager, horsekeeper, or deputy."

Mr. C. W. Lillie, of East St. Louis, then read the following paper:

DIFFICULTIES IN HUMANE SOCIETY WORK

There are few persons not directly connected with the work of humane societies who know how many obstacles present themselves to limit the activities of humane persons in their efforts for the good of dependent children.

Aside from the purely legal questions, or technical points of law, so strenuously enforced by judges and public prosecutors, and which fall so far short of the ideal when dealing with the child, there are a number of other factors to be considered as offering difficult and unsolvable problems; and which prevent the humane officer from alleviating the ills to which many children are subjected.

There are several classes of cases in which this condition is to be found. First there is the family where it can be seen that the children are neglected; where they have but little of the comforts of a home, and where there is an absolute neglect to provide such comforts as they require, though the parents are both living and apparently in good health. In these cases an investigation is made at the request of a neighbor, indignant at the palpable neglect, and it is found that the father works for the most part of the time, but that the proceeds of his labor do not reach the family, but are squandered in the saloon of his neighborhood, where his credit is good from one pay day to the next, and that he cannot get a box of matches from a grocer, so that while he can get all the liquor he may wish, and may treat all the loafers with whom he associates, as often as he wishes, his family can not get enough food to keep them from hunger. This is no fancy picture; many examples of this are to be found in every city. In this class of cases the Humane Society is almost powerless. True they may have the man arrested for neglect of his family, but there is little prospect of making a case against him. Too often the neglected wife will appear in court and declare that her husband is one of the kindest

men in the world; that he works all he is able, and that though he does drink at times he still is able to provide for his family; that the whole trouble is that the neighbors are not friendly and have been trying to make trouble for them; that they are going to move away from that place, and that if they are let alone they will get along. The courts invariably take the woman's word for the truth, and the man is discharged. True, some of these conditions are bettered by a simple warning that action will be taken if the neglect is continued, but there yet remains enough of privation and distress to cause the humane and industrious neighbor a good deal of unrest.

A second class of cases is found where the father is dead, or has abandoned his family, and where the mother, wholly mistaken in what constitutes her duty to her family, undertakes to "keep the family together" in spite of the fact that she is unable to provide them with the barest necessities and must appeal to the county for aid, or to a provident society, or to both, as well as to others who may be charitable; thus preparing the way for a long-drawn-out course of dependence, in which the children lose their desire for independence and readily drift into the habit of looking for support from a generous public, while the mother undermines her own health and dies prematurely or falls into a state of utter helplessness; or she may, by marrying in order to provide a home, bring to her children a stepfather who, sooner or later, drives them from the miserable home she has provided. Or she may take another course, instead of marrying, and drift down with the flotsam and jetsam of the under-world, and directly lead them into the same course of life. This also is not a mere probability, but a well-established fact in the class of cases with which we have to deal in the cities. Here we would find the healthful influence of charitable women would greatly aid us could we enlist their active coöperation at an early period. It takes more than the mere presentation of the true facts as they appear to us to convince the misguided mothers.

There is still another class, in which we are helpless, or nearly so, and in which there should be some better plan than we have been able to adopt. This is the case where the mother dies and leaves three or four small children, one probably a twelve-year-old girl, and the father decides to continue the housekeeping with the children, the girl doing the work of caring for the smaller children and doing much of the home work as she is able. Here again the children are not provided with the care to which they are

entitled; but the Humane Society is not permitted to interfere. Or, as in some cases the father hires some woman to come and keep house for him and conditions grow worse; vice is added to the neglect, and the children drift into a state from which there is but little hope for reformation. The law is powerless to interfere as long as there is a semblance of integrity maintained, for the reason that while there is every indication of violation of the civil code all competent witnesses are interested parties. Here only a popular disapproval of conditions will produce results; and too often the results are only to cause the parties to remove to some new location.

We have lately found one case where the father and mother had separated, both living in the city and neither doing anything for the two little girls, one seven and the other four years of age, they being left in the care of the paternal grandmother, a kind-hearted but very old and almost destitute woman, dependent upon a small pension for her own subsistence. Neither parent was willing to relinquish parental claims on the children until forced to do so by the Humane Society. The county judge, at the request of the Society, placed the children in the custody of the grandmother upon her promise to permit the Society to provide homes for them; but unfortunately for the children the old woman has so far refused to give them up, though keeping them at a great sacrifice of prospects for the children as well as of comfort for herself. Until it can be clearly shown by competent witnesses that the children are neglected this condition must prevail.

Probably not less distressing are some of the cases of remarrying, either by the father or the mother. We have had appeals on behalf of children where there was no other excuse for the conditions found to exist than that of the "stepmother," or "stepfather," and nothing could be done to prevent the readily apparent neglect, and often actual abuse, to which children were subjected, one parent being alive and apparently doing everything demanded. This "apparent" attention to the wants of the child being but a pretense, the actual conditions being under the control of the unnatural parent, and the child subjected to such indignities as this person sees fit to inflict. In these cases the "law" will not permit interference as long as the legal custodians do not publicly beat the child, a fault they are careful to avoid, so that evidence of cruelty is not procurable, though there is often abundant "circumstantial evidence" of such cruelty. Stripes on the body of the child are sometimes found, but

it is seldom that these can be directly traceable to the right cause. The *evidence of a child is not good in courts of law.*

I have said that the law is not usually adapted to the child. It usually assumes that persons brought before the courts are criminals, and that some form of punishment must be meted out to them. The law is too strictly formal to deal with the child question. It takes no cognizance of the "Human element"; it is a mere machine. Children are intensely human, and can be best served by those who recognize the human as well as the legal aspect of a situation. Judges of our courts are slow to break away from the old idea that every violation of law must be punished by a suitable penalty; that if we begin the punishment early we can make a complete renovation of character; can make a good citizen of very unpromising material. No error could be more grave; more capable of doing harm.

Judge Lindsay, of Denver, and a few others in the United States, now recognize the fault of the old system, and from this we hope for improvement in the methods of dealing with children and youths.

There is another factor with which humane officers must deal, and which often presents difficulties which are insurmountable. I refer to the indifferent attitude of some judges. We have found that when we are presenting cases in the county court our principal witnesses are treated almost as badly as if they were the defendant in a criminal case. I am glad to learn that this is not found to be the case in every county in the state, but there have been times when we felt that it was useless to bring cases before our court, and have delayed until the last moment taking any action for this very reason. We have presented cases in the court at the time set by the judge, and have appeared with as many as eleven witnesses, and been informed that we would have to wait until another day; apparently at the mere whim of the judge. We have had a case in which the mother of a child was known to be dead, and where the father was as far away as Washington, and had taken no interest in his child for five years, and still the judge would make no order in the case until the consent of the father was obtained; and as the address of the father was not known the matter was left in its former state, the child, a boy of about eight years, being a drudge for a cruel and heartless rag and iron dealer.

Once when our executive officer insisted that he was present on the order of the judge to prosecute a case in which two children were involved he was ordered out with

a threat that he would be fined for contempt if he insisted on a hearing.

From repeated repulses when attempting to secure justice to the children through the courts, and from a careful study of the laws relating to these dependents, we are led to the conclusion that many modifications of law should be made to adapt them to the needs of that class of dependents, and that this is a field for more intelligent effort on the part of the humanitarian. True, the recent passage of the bill authorizing the establishment of juvenile courts in cities of 50,000 inhabitants may bring relief from some of these conditions, but it will still be necessary to enact special laws bearing upon this subject. One which seems to me should be made is a law which will permit the state to step in and take the children from any family when it is shown that the parents are notorious drunkards, or when from any other good cause they are unable or unwilling to rear them in a manner to make good citizens. Such children should be taken over as wards of the state, educated at the expense of the state, and given a chance to become useful citizens instead of drunkards and criminals of the lowest type, as so many do who are reared in such environment as is provided by parents of this class. Laws of this character would tend to reduce the number of criminals and the number of crimes in every community. The state assumes the right to protect itself from certain classes of "undesirable citizens," and no more effective method could be devised than to prevent the rearing of children in an atmosphere which only tends to encourage crime.

A presentation of this matter by those interested in this work will finally result in a radical change in the attitude of the state toward its dependent and semi-dependent children.

As to difficulties met in defending animals from cruelty we are all familiar with them; the usual cruelties, such as beating, hard driving, overloading, are too often reported from points far remote from the office, and are all things of the past when the officer reaches the ground. Witnesses are diffident about even giving information directly to the officer, though over the telephone are very ready to express their indignation in the strongest terms, and as to going to court, they are seldom willing to go and testify to what they have seen. And even when the witnesses are secured, often at great sacrifice of time on the part of some of them, the lawyer for the defendant asks for a change of venue, or for a continuance, sometimes both, and the witnesses must be again brought into court. Here we find the

lawyer has demanded a jury and one of his own choice is secured—and the jury decides for the defendant, “a poor man who is being persecuted by the vindictive humane officer.”

From what we have here written you are not to conclude that our Society has done no good since its organization, but only that the good might have been much greater if the obstacles had not been so great if some of the laws were made to meet the requirements of the present-day conditions instead of the remote past.

From our annual report we find that there have been 36 cases of cruelty to children reported, involving 102 children.

We have had five legally adopted.

Have placed in homes, but having legal adoptions delayed, nine, and have placed four in permanent homes but not legally adopted by those caring for them. It is probable that some of these will later be adopted.

Fifteen cases passed through the county court.

Nineteen cases have been prosecuted.

Seven families have been warned and have modified their treatment of the children, thus avoiding prosecution.

Thirty-seven families have been assisted to place children in school, and work provided for parents where children would otherwise have suffered from want.

The total number of persons involved in the various events in which children have been directly aided is 340.

Mr. Fay Lewis, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Winnebago County Humane Society, was unable to be present, but sent a brief paper on “County Jails and their Relation to Humane Societies.”

Mr. Lewis believes that jail reform should constitute an important part of humane society work. Among other things he said:

The county jail is one of the great fundamental wrongs. Cruelty to animals is not a fundamental wrong, but finds its origin in ignorance and in many of the great social and economic maladjustments that society will have to right before people will be kind. But to refer to the jail itself: I would have quoted Dr. Wines, who recently characterized the average county or municipal jail in this county as a school of crime, a cesspool of moral contagion, a propagating house of criminality, a feeder for the penitentiary, a public nuisance and a disgrace to modern civilization.”

The talk on “Humane Activities in Illinois” by Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Counsel for the Illinois Humane Society, had to be omitted, owing to the length of the program and time consumed in discussion. This is matter for regret.

After reports of committees had been made, the convention adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS

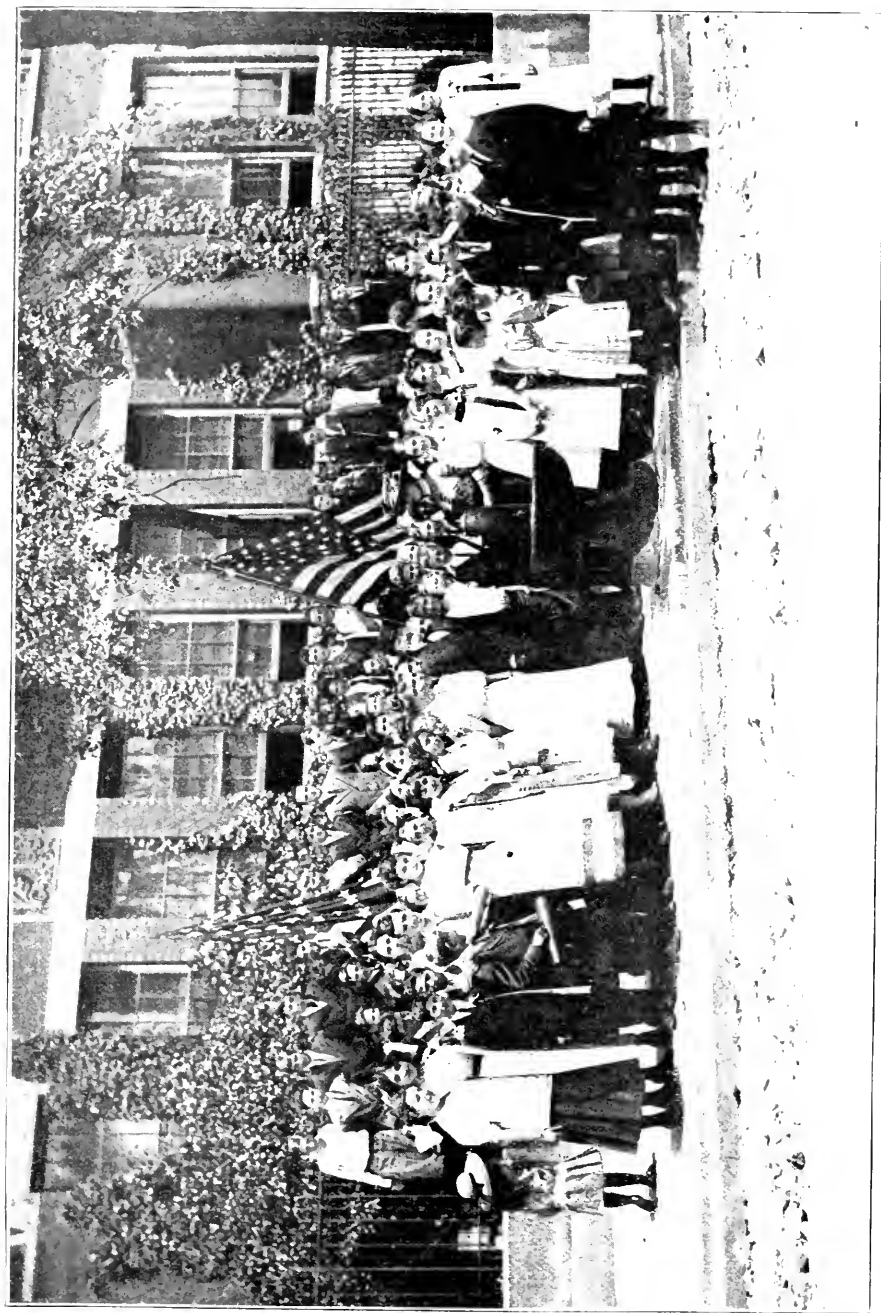
Whereas the convention learns with extreme sorrow of the serious illness of Mr. Hanna of Peoria, for many years an active worker and friend. Therefore be it resolved that the convention extend to Mr. Hanna and his family its sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery.

Whereas Mr. R. D. Whitehead, for many years an active humane worker as agent of the Wisconsin Humane Society and later of the Badger State Humane Society of Wisconsin, died on Wednesday, June 3, A. D. 1911. Therefore be it resolved that we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy.

Whereas it has been customary to ship young calves from three to five years old in double decked cars; and whereas it is difficult to unload these calves from the upper deck of the car; and the calves are frequently injured and suffer in the process of unloading—Therefore be it resolved that we seek to procure some means either legislative or otherwise to stop this practice.

Whereas we delegates have enjoyed the hospitality of the President and Officers of the Alton Branch Society, including a luncheon and splendid automobile ride around this beautiful city—Therefore be it resolved that the thanks and appreciation of the delegates here present be voted unanimously, to the Alton Society for the generous hospitality of its officers. Resolved that the thanks of this convention be given to all those who have prepared papers and taken part in the proceedings of the convention, by making reports of work, or attending in person and participating in the discussions.

The remaining guests were hospitably entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schweppe at their beautiful home situated high on the bluff, overlooking the Mississippi.



THE FORESTVILLE SCHOOL FOUNTAIN

RECENT FOUNTAIN WORK

The installation of public drinking fountains, always an interesting feature of the Society's practical relief work, is a particularly refreshing thing to consider in the heat of a July sun.

There is no more potent humane agent than the public drinking fountain (for man and beast) dispensing continuous comfort and relief. For over forty years this Society has been working and interesting others to work for the establishment of such agencies on our city streets and country roads.

It has always advocated the erection of simple, serviceable and economical fountains and plenty of them. After much experimentation with various designs one was finally evolved that combined the best points of all the rest. This was adopted by the Society and has stood the practical test of years of constant usage. Fifty-seven of these fountains have been erected in the city of Chicago alone, and are in operation at the present time, and many more of this pattern are doing daily service in other cities of this and other states.

That the fountain idea is springing up in popular favor is evidenced in the practical interest that has been taken in the fountain work during the past two months.

On May 23rd last, the Society placed a new fountain at Washington Square, to replace one that had literally been worn out in long and faithful service.

On May 27th, a fountain was shipped to 106th Street and Torrence Avenue, and erected on June 20th. The desire for this fountain originated with the South Deering Women's Club and the request came to the Society through Mr. W. J. Galligan, Superintendent of 8th Ward in South Chicago, who is gratefully remem-

bered for his pioneer work in that locality in establishing the fountain that stands at the intersection of South Chicago Avenue, Commercial Avenue and 93rd Street, which has been in daily use since its erection July 20th, 1909.

The site of the Torrence Avenue and 130th Street fountain is a particularly good one, as 130th Street is the direct route to Hegewisch, Hammond and several Indiana towns, which naturally makes it a line of heavy traffic. This fountain was donated by The Illinois Humane Society, and the plumbing, vault, and use of water by Mr. Galligan and the city of Chicago.

Dedicatory services in celebration of the turning on of the water were held on June 6th, and representatives of the South Deering Women's Club and the South Neighborhood Center, and Mr. W. J. Galligan of South Chicago, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Counsel for The Illinois Humane Society, officiated.

During the month of June, twenty-eight fountains maintained by the Society were freshly painted.

A fountain at Ravenswood was repaired and repainted and "opened for business" on June 8th.

On June 10th, a fountain was shipped to Mr. Gerrit Pon of West Pullman, the purchase of the Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond—a Norwegian Society. The fountain has since been erected and put in operation, to the expressed satisfaction of the neighborhood at 103rd Street and Michigan Avenue.

June 17th, the broken iron bowl of the big fountain erected in 1909 by this Society under the elevated structure at Market and Madison Streets, was replaced by a new bowl and the water again turned on.

As this fountain accommodates eight horses at a time, in a district

where traffic is constant and congested, it was a sad day for the horses when the fountain was demolished by a careless teamster who allowed the poles of a three-horse wagon to ram into its side with great force; and a glad one when the Society replaced the broken bowl with a new one of the same size, and started the flow of water again.

Another fountain was erected at 85th Street and Buffalo Avenue. Miss Eva Anderson, in charge of the Visiting Nurses in South Chicago, first noticed the great need for it when making her professional rounds in that congested district, where living conditions are bad and the death rate high. She felt that a fountain of running water would be a Godsend to both the people and animals of the neighborhood. She communicated her feeling to the Humane Society, which agreed to donate a fountain. Mr. W. J. Galligan arranged with the City to defray the expense of the vault, plumbing, and use of water, and Miss Anderson had the pleasure and satisfaction of turning on the water at simple dedicatory exercises held on June 21st.

On June 22nd, a fountain was shipped to the order of Mr. C. N. Jervitt, to Hammond, Indiana, where it is soon to be erected.

June 22nd was the occasion of the dedication of a fountain at Forestville School, 45th Street and St. Lawrence Avenue. A street fountain was not only a welcome resident in this district but was a particularly gracious gift, coming as it did from the children of eighth grade.

It was Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the school, who conceived the idea of having the older children raise the money and do the necessary business for the erection of a public drinking fountain, as a practical lesson in civics and humane education, and in

no happier way could object lessons in civic improvement and thought for the comfort of others be combined.

The history of the undertaking is best told in the words of Miss Florence Fisher, a pupil of Forestville, as she gave it before a delighted throng of schoolmates, the morning of the dedication:

"Last November, the pupils of Forestville gave a Thanksgiving entertainment, and decided to spend the proceeds in the erection of a Humane Fountain near the school. This fountain has been difficult to get, because of the amount of correspondence involved.

Miss Holbrook, our principal, wrote first to Miss Ruth Ewing, Editor of the HUMANE ADVOCATE, next to the Commissioner of Streets, asking permission to erect a fountain. This permission was necessary, because of the wear and tear on the streets when work horses, drawing heavy loads, come to the fountain to drink.

Mr. Shilling, Chairman of Local Improvements, was the next link in this chain of correspondence. All of these people agreed that the fountain would be a fine thing, and last of all, the City Council gave their gracious permission June 6th, so that now this fountain stands at the corner of 45th Street and St. Lawrence Avenue, giving its refreshing waters to man, beast and bird.

The fountain is made of durable material, and is low enough to prevent the large tongues of heavy wagons from knocking against and breaking it.

In the early days, the Greeks carved beautiful fountains of marble, which delighted the eye by their beauty, and the ear by their musical sound. But we have a still better plan; we want to do more than please the eye and ear. We intend to help man, beast and bird by sharing with them all the fountain's clear, cool water."

At the invitation of Miss Holbrook and the children, Mr. Walter Butler, Vice President of The Illinois Humane Society, and Miss Ruth Ewing, one of its directors, were present.

Mr. Butler interested the children by giving them a friendly little talk of a few minutes, which was as follows: Miss Holbrook, the teachers, and young ladies and young gentlemen of the Forestville School:

I consider it a great honor and pleasure to be invited to take part in the dedication of this fountain. Certainly no greater blessing for the same amount of money can be given than by the erection of a fountain for a free gift of cool, clear, pure water to men, animals and birds.

I am sure we were all greatly delighted with the fine opening address of Miss Fisher. It gave us a clear idea of the value of the fountain, of the unwearying work expended in obtaining it, and of the value of the suggestion that prompted it.

Your principal, Miss Holbrook, in suggesting the idea of the fountain, has started in your minds a train of humane thought which will be remembered by you through your lives. The influence of teachers in the way of suggestion is perfectly invaluable. Many a suggestion has been the turning point in a child's life.

I remember to this day a suggestion made to me by a lady teacher when I was fifteen years of age. I was a thousand miles from home at a school where I was supposed to be getting my education, but was wasting my time. My teacher one day took me aside and said to me: "You were sent here to study, and you are idling away your time; now try to do good work." She seemed to take me "just right," and from that day I tried to do my best in my studies. That was fifty-five years ago, but I cherish to this day with reverence and gratitude the name of that young lady.

In behalf of The Illinois Humane Society, which I am delegated today to represent, and in behalf of every living being that shall hereafter enjoy the water flowing from this fountain, I tender you hearty thanks. Water is perhaps the one greatest thing necessary to life. In fact so greatly is its value recognized that it is used as an illustration of the greatest thing in the universe in the words of Holy Writ about "the river of the water of life."

May you all drink of the water of that river.

Miss Ewing then read John Green-

leaf Whittier's little known poem, "The Captain's Well," here published in full in response to requests made for copies of it by the children.

During the simple ceremony two horses and an Italian laborer pushed their way up to the running fountain and quietly quenched their thirst—a striking illustration of the immediate need which could not wait for a dedication.

THE CAPTAIN'S WELL

(The story of the shipwreck of Captain Valentine Bagley, on the coast of Arabia, and his sufferings in the desert, has been familiar from my childhood. It has been partially told in the singularly beautiful lines of my friend, Harriet Prescott Spofford, on the occasion of a public celebration at the Newburyport Library. To the charm and felicity of her verse, as far as it goes, nothing can be added, but in the following ballad I have endeavored to give a fuller detail of the touching incident upon which it is founded.)

From pain and peril, by land and main,
The shipwrecked sailor came back again;
And like one from the dead, the threshold
cross'd
Of his wondering home, that had mourned
him lost,

Where he sat once more with his kith and
kin,
And welcomed his neighbors thronging in.
But when morning came he called for his
spade.

"I must pay my debt to the Lord," he
said.

"Why dig you here?" asked the passer
by;

"Is there gold or silver the road so nigh?"

"No, friend," he answered: "but under
this sod

Is the blessed water, the wine of God."

"Water! the Powow is at your back,
And right before you the Merrimac,

"And look you up, or look you down,
There's a well-sweep at every door in
town."

"True," he said, "we have wells of our
own;

But this I dig for the Lord alone."

Said the other: "This soil is dry, you
know.

I doubt if a spring can be found below;

"You had better consult, before you dig,
Some water-witch, with a hazel twig."

"No, wet or dry, I will dig it here,
Shallow or deep, if it takes a year.

"In the Arab desert, where shade is none,
The waterless land of sand and sun,

"Under the pitiless, brazen sky
My burning throat as the sand was dry;

"My crazed brain listened in fever dreams
For splash of buckets and ripple of
streams;

"And opening my eyes to the blinding
glare,
And my lips to the breath of the blister-
ing air,

"Tortured alike by the heavens and earth,
I cursed, like Job, the day of my birth.

"Then something tender, and sad, and
mild
As a mother's voice to her wandering
child,

"Rebuked my frenzy; and bowing my
head,
I prayed as I never before had prayed:

"Pity me, God! for I die of thirst;
Take me out of this land accursed;

"And if ever I reach my home again,
Where earth has springs, and the sky has
rain,

"I will dig a well for the passers-by,
And none shall suffer from thirst as I.

"I saw, as I prayed, my home once more,
The house, the barn, the elms by the door,

"The grass-lined road, that riverward
wound,
The tall slate stones of the burying-
ground.

"The bell-fry and steeple on meeting-house
hill,
The brook with its dam, and gray grist
mill,

"And I knew in that vision beyond the sea,
The very place where my well must be.

"God heard my prayer in that evil day;
He led my feet in their homeward way

"From false mirage and dried-up well,
And the hot sand storms of a land of hell,

"Till I saw at last through the coat-hill's
gap,
A city held in its stony lap,

"The mosques and the domes of scorched
Muscat,
And my heart leaped up with joy thereat;

"For there was a ship at anchor lying,
A Christian flag at its mast-head flying,

"And sweetest of sounds to my homesick
ear
Was my native tongue in the sailor's cheer.

"Now the Lord be thanked, I am back
again,
Where earth has springs, and the skies have
rain,

"And the well I promised by Oman's Sea,
I am digging for him in Amesbury."

His kindred wept, and his neighbors said:
"The poor old captain is out of his head."

But from morn to noon, and from noon to
night,
He toiled at his task with main and
might;

And when at last, from the loosened earth,
Under his spade the stream gushed forth,

And fast as he claimed to his deep well's
brim,
The water he dug for followed him,

He shouted for joy: "I have kept my
word,

And here is the well I promised the Lord!"
The long years came and the long years
went,

And he sat by his roadside well content;

He watched the travellers, heat-oppressed,
Pause by the way to drink and rest,

And the sweltering horses dip, as they
drank,

Their nostrils deep in the cool, sweet tank
And grateful at heart, his memory went
Back to that waterless Orient,

And the blessed answer of prayer, which
came
To the earth of iron and sky of flame.

And when a wayfarer weary and hot,
Kept to the mid road, pausing not

For the well's refreshing, he shook his
head;

"He don't know the value of water," he
said;

"Had he prayed for a drop, as I have done,
In the desert circle of sand and sun,

"He would drink and rest, and go home to
tell
That God's best gift is the wayside well!"

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE

1145 S. Wabash Avenue.
Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
Market and Madison Streets.
Market and Randolph Streets.
Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
County Jail.

SOUTH SIDE.

Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two).
Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
Fifty-third and Halsted Streets.
Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Sixty-fourth and Halsted Streets.
Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue (Windsor Park).
Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road (Gresham).
One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets (Fernwood).
One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue (Roseland).
Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.

WEST SIDE.

Polk Street and Center Avenue.
Polk and Lincoln Streets.
Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
Ohio and Green Streets.
Noble and Cornelia Streets.
California Avenue and Augusta Street.
No. 441 Noble Street.
North and Claremont Avenues.
Fortieth Avenue (Bohemian Cemetery).
Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.
Garfield Park.
Lake Street and North Park Avenue (Austin).

NORTH SIDE.

No. 360 Wells Street.
Wells and Superior Streets.
Clark Street and Behlen Avenue.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
Ravenswood North-Western Depot.
Chicago Avenue Water Works.
Washington Square.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
Rogers Park (Police Station).

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Blue Island (three fountains).
 Waukegan (three fountains).
 Elgin (Three fountains).

Highland Park.
 Maywood (two fountains).
 Oregon.

IN OTHER STATES.

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 Pittsburg, Pa. (six fountains).
 Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).
 Romeo, Mich.
 Vandergrift, Pa.
 Washington, D. C.

Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).
 Davenport, Iowa.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Northwood, Iowa.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 West Allis, Wis.
 Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).
 Oakmont, Pa.
 Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).

East Chicago, Ind.



CHILDREN'S CORNER

[WHY MOSQUITOS STING

(A Mohammedan Legend.)

When Suleiman the Glorious was judge of mortal kind,

The frail mosquitos brought to him a charge against the wind:

"O mighty king! whene'er we hold our harmless dance," said they,

"The wind comes down from Scanderoon and sweeps us all away!"

Then Suleiman the Glorious gave word to sky and sea:

"Oh, bid the gipsy wind appear to controvert the plea."

Across the hills, across the waves, across the deserts blown,

The wind came down from Scanderoon to plead before the throne.

The wind came down from Scanderoon and bent the cedar mast;

The frail mosquitos whirled away like chaff upon the blast,

Again they strove to urge their suit before the palace bar;

Again the throng, like thistledown, was scattered wide and far.

Once more to mighty Suleiman they plied the gauzy wing:

"Behold," the spiteful chorus jeered, "the justice of the king!

The king of men protects by craft the wind who grieves us sore;

The sons of men shall pay the fine—and pay it o'er and o'er."

And since that long-remembered day, the shrewd, revengeful clan

With treble shrill and poisoned drill have wreaked their wrath on man.

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

OUR DEBT TO ANIMALS

Humanity has every reason to be grateful to birds and animals. They have taught us many of our most useful arts.

It was the beaver that showed us the possibilities of building under water; the bee brought us the conception of regularity in building; the spider instructed us in the art of weaving and suspending a net.

Man learned how to build ships from the fish; how to dig holes from

the badger; and the frog gave him his first swimming-lesson.

Birds are the oldest masters of basket-work. It was a little bird that taught us how to sew. In making his nest, he carefully sews green leaves together, using a fibre for thread, and his sharp, slender bill for needle. He is called the tailor bird. Who knows but that it was his habit of lining his nest with down plucked from his own breast that set the fashion for feather beds?

Birds have suggested the idea for many an invention. Indeed, it was the flight of birds that furnished the basic principle for the flying-machine.

The grouse supplied the pattern for snow-shoes, by means of which people are entabled to travel for many miles on the crust of the snow. One day, an Indian was struggling through the snow while hunting for game. A great bird suddenly swept past him, and he raised his bow and shot it. It was a ruffled grouse. The Indian examined its feet which were broad and flat and had long, horny fringe growing about each toe. The next day, he saw another grouse, but this time, he did not kill it. Instead, he watched to see how it used its queer feet. He saw that it walked with great ease over the snow, and concluded that it was the peculiar formation of the feet that enabled it to do so. He then made a large, flat shoe for himself, exactly the shape of the bird's foot.

THE LION OF ANDROCLES

(FOUNDED UPON HISTORICAL FACT.)

"I follow my master most willingly, for how could I be ungrateful to one who had proven himself my friend. It happened in the wilderness once, a long time ago. I had run a long thorn in my foot and was limping to my den, roaring with pain. When I reached

the den, I found him there, cowering in a corner and fearing for his life. So I kept still, and tried to lay my injured paw on his lap. But when I lifted it, he shrank back, deathly white, for he supposed I was going to crush him. However, when he found that I did not harm him, he looked at me more boldly, and discovered the thorn in my foot. Then he understood my wordless plea, and quickly and skillfully extracted the source of my misery. Full of joy and gratitude, I licked his hand.

"I learned that he was a slave escaping from a brutal master, and that he was hiding in my den. The next day, when I went out on a foraging expedition, I carried back some meat for my friend. In this way, we lived together contentedly for many weeks.

"Then one day, when I returned home, I saw my master standing in front of our den, his staff in his hand. 'Good-bye, you loyal, grateful animal!' he said; 'we must part now, for I am going back to my own kind.' And so he left me. I was not to remain much longer, however, for soon after, I was captured and sent to Rome for the gladiatorial combats.

"At last one day, after being half starved for a long time, I was released from my dungeon. I rushed into the arena, mad with hunger, and made for my prey,—the gladiator who was to fight me. And lo! I recognized in him my former deliverer!

"He had been caught and sentenced to death in a combat with wild beasts. Roaring joyfully, I dropped at his feet, looked up into his face and licked his hands. Recognizing me immediately, he threw his arms around my neck and stroked my head.

"Breathless, the audience watched us. And when, in answer to their impetuous desire, my master related to them the story of our friendship,

they were greatly touched, and applauded warmly.

"Upon general demand, my master was pardoned and I was presented to him. Now, we wander through the world together, and will never part again."—Translation from the German.

RECIPROCAL KINDNESS

Androcles from his injured lord, in dread
Of instant death, to Libya's desert fled.
Tired with his toilsome flight, and parched
with heat,

He spied, at length, a cavern's cool retreat,
But scarce had given to rest his weary
frame

When, hugest of his kind, a lion came;
He roared, approaching; but the savage din
To plaintive murmurs changed, arrived
within,

And with expressive looks his lifted paw
Presenting, aid implored from whom he
saw.

The fugitive, through terror at a stand,
Dared not awhile afford his trembling
hand.

But bolder grown, at length inherent found
A pointed thorn, and drew it from the
wound.

The cure was wrought; he wiped the sanious
blood,

And firm and free from pain the lion stood.
Again he seeks the wilds, and day by day
Regales his inmate with the parted prey.

Nor he disdains the dole, though unpre-
pared,

Spread on the ground, and with a lion
shared.

But thus to live—still lost—sequestered
still—

Scarce seemed his lord's revenge a heavier
ill.

Home! Native home! O might he but
repair!

He must—he will, though death attends him
there.

He goes, and doomed to perish on the sands
Of the full theater, unpitied stands;

When lo! the self-same lion from his cage
Flies to devour him, famished into rage.

He flies, but viewing in his purposed prey
The man, his healer, pauses on his way

And, softened by remembrance into sweet
And kind composure, crouches at his feet.

Mute with astonishment th' assembly gaze.
But why, ye Romans? Whence your mute
amazement?

All this is natural; nature bade him rend
An enemy; she bids him spare a friend.

—WILLIAM COWPER.

THE GREEN TOAD

O little Bufo Viridis,
 I'm glad I came this way!
 I met you out among the peas,
 Fly-catching, yesterday,
 And now I see your jeweled head
 Down in the big cucumber bed.
 Bufo Viridis!

A little cucumber now you seem,
 Though rather short and fat;
 Such vegetables in a dream
 I once was staring at,
 And wondered much to see them walk
 About, and to each other talk,
 Bufo Viridis!

O little Bufo Viridis,
 Pray hop about and show
 The beetles, moths, and yellow bees,
 How through the vines you go!
 And let the children also see
 How fleet of foot a toad can be,
 Bufo Viridis!
 —MARY GRANT O'SHERIDAN.

THE FAITHFULNESS OF A DOG

A Paris contemporary gives a remarkable instance of a dog's fidelity near Limoges.

Two little girls, one a mere child of four and the other ten years of age, got separated and the younger one seemed to be lost. They were accompanied by a dog, which fortunately followed the younger child all day, and in the evening when the parents had given up hope of finding the little girl she was discovered by a shepherd in a field. She had gone a considerable distance and had even crossed a brook on a narrow plank. She probably even fell into the water, for her clothing was soaked.

But the faithful dog had pulled her out. As it bore the name of its owner on its collar, the little girl, who was half frozen and unable to give any account of herself, was taken home.

HOW THE WOODPECKER KNOWS

"How does he know where to dig his hole,
 The woodpecker there, on the elm-tree bole?
 How does he know what kind of a limb
 To use for a drum or to burrow in?
 How does he find where the young grubs
 grow?
 I'd like to know."

The woodpecker flew to a maple limb
 And drummed a tattoo that was fun for
 him.
 "No breakfast here! It's too hard for
 that,"
 He said as down on his tail he sat.
 "Just listen to this: rrrr rat-tat-tat."

Away to the pear tree, out of sight,
 With a cheery call and a jumping flight!
 He hopped around till he found a stub.
 "Ah, here's the place to look for grub!
 'Tis moist and dead—rrrr rub-dab-dub!"

To a branch of the apple-tree Downy hied
 And hung by his toes on the under side,
 " 'Twill be sunny here in this hollow trunk,
 It's dry and soft, with a heart of punk,
 Just the place for a nest! rrrr runk-tunk
 tunk!"

In the very same way—it's easy enough!"
 "I see," said the boy. "Just a tap or two.
 Then listen, as any bright boy might do;
 You can tell ripe melons and garden stuff.

A LIZARD THAT DIDN'T EVOLUTE

The Tuatara lizard, found in New Zealand, is one of the most ancient forms of animal life now found on earth. Originally this lizard possessed four eyes, but in the course of ages it has lost one pair. The tuatara lay eggs which are remarkable in that they require fourteen months to hatch, the embryo passing the winter in a state of hibernation.

The small survivors of past ages are found only in a few localities and are becoming very scarce, collectors from every part of the world being continually on their trail. They are about two feet in length and, in common with other lizards, have the fortunate characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs or tails which have been destroyed. It is asserted that one of these lizards, owned by a naturalist, had the misfortune some time ago to lose an eye, and that a complete new eye, perfect in every way, has grown in the place of the old one.—*Montreal Standard*.

CASES IN COURT

A man was reported to the Society charged with drunkenness and with cruel abuse of his wife and children.

A humane officer made an investigation and saw defendant's wife and four children, nine, seven, five and three years old. The wife stated that her husband was an habitual drunkard, used foul and disgusting language before his children, and cruelly attacked and abused her.

The husband, who is a book salesman, admitted the truth of the charges made by his wife.

A neighbor testified to the frequent beatings the man administered to his wife, and told of going with the woman to the doctor on one occasion, to have a severe wound dressed that had been caused by a sharp edged instrument that had been thrown at her by her husband.

Upon the strength of this evidence, the officer arrested the man.

The case was called before Judge Goodnow, who, upon hearing part of the evidence, asked if it would not be possible to make a settlement by mutual agreement.

A separate maintenance was agreed upon, which provided that the wife should have the care of the children; that her husband should pay up back rent and \$8.00 per week in the future for support of his children, and visit them twice a week.

The Judge severely reprimanded the man for his bad habits, and cautioned him against any violation of his agreement.

Record 62; Case 731.

A woman complained to the Society that her husband, a teamster, drank to excess, and cruelly beat and abused her; that he had knocked her down several times, kicked and injured her,

and had threatened to kill her; and that although she had had him arrested three different times, he is just as abusive as ever, and makes no provision for his family.

An officer saw the wife and five children, ranging in ages from thirteen years to a ten months old baby.

Four days after this complaint had been recorded, the officer in charge of the case heard that the man in question was again beating his wife. He went at once to the man's house, and found him drunk and abusive. The wife said that he had thrown her in a corner and tried to choke her, and had hidden her shoes and clothing away.

The officer ordered him to go and look for work, which he did. The officer then swore out a warrant for the man's arrest.

The case was tried before Judge Goodnow, of the Court of Domestic Relations, who severely reprimanded the prisoner and ordered him to pay \$27.00 every two weeks to his wife for the support of his family.

Record 62; Case 748.

Officer Coffey of the Mounted Police asked that a humane officer be sent to examine a poor, old, gray horse, with a badly inflamed sore on its back, that was being worked in a delivery wagon. It was found that the heavy saddle of the harness was bearing down on the sore, which was deep enough to expose the bone.

The driver was arrested and the horse sent to the barn, with instructions to the barn man that it should be given proper care. Later the horse was led to the Harrison Street Police Court for the personal inspection of Judge Heap.

The owner of the horse had rented

it out to respondent and claimed, when interviewed by the officer, that the animal had been in good condition when it was sent out.

The owner was later placed under arrest. When the case was called before Judge Heap in the Harrison Street Police Court, a gentleman living at the Blackstone Hotel presented himself to the humane officer as a witness in the case, which he said he had first called to the attention of the mounted officer.

The case was continued twice, and finally heard before Judge Martin. Both defendants were found guilty; the owner was fined \$10.00 and costs, \$18.50 in all, and the driver \$10.00, with costs remitted.

The horse is now on pasture at Niles Center.

Record 87; Case 561.

A man was reported to the Society for coming home intoxicated, using abusive language, destroying furniture, throwing food out into the yard, and threatening to kill his wife.

A humane officer learned that this man's son and daughter were obliged to earn money to defray the expenses of the family, and in consequence were overworked and not sufficiently clothed. Neighbors volunteered to testify in the wife's behalf.

Upon the advice of the humane officer, the daughter swore out a warrant for her father's arrest, charging him with contributing to the delinquency of children.

The case was tried in the Court of Domestic Relations, before Judge Goodnow, who ordered the defendant to pay \$50.00 per month to his family.

Record 62; Case 698.

It was reported to the Society by a citizen that a certain organ-grinder playing in the streets of Chicago had struck his little daughter, who was collecting money for him from the

passersby, with his clenched fist, and shook and punched her, because she had returned without enough money to please him. The complaining witness said that he had followed the organ-grinder for some distance, and that later he struck the girl a blow in the face.

Another day, the officer located the girl (eleven years of age) at the Dante School, where she told him she only went the rounds with the organ-grinder on Saturdays.

A warrant was obtained for the arrest of the father.

Judge Goodnow decided that the child had been roughly handled by her father without any reason whatsoever, and fined him \$5.00 and costs, making \$13.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 62; Case 576.

Officer McGarry reported to the Society that he was holding a horse for the inspection of a humane officer.

The animal was very old, thin, weak and sore, and was being driven in an express wagon.

The driver was arrested, and the owner notified to send for his horse and wagon.

The case was tried in the Harrison Street Police Court and Judge Heap imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs, \$16.50 in total, which was paid.

Record 87; Case 633.

Charged with beating his five-months-old baby with a cat-o'-nine-tails, a furniture polisher was fined \$100 and costs by Municipal Judge Goodnow in the Court of Domestic Relations.

The court imposed the maximum fine. The prisoner was unable to pay it and was ordered committed to the House of Correction. He was also accused of forcing his wife, Katie, to work on a pickle farm and using her earnings to buy drink.

HORSE SENSE IN HOT WEATHER

Now that the heat of summer is upon us it is well to direct our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.

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WIFE AND CHILD ABANDONMENT

An act making it a misdemeanor to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person, of his wife, or of his or her minor child or children, in destitute or necessitous circumstances, was passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1903.

This act provides: That every person who shall without good cause, abandon his wife and neglect and refuse to maintain and provide for her, or who shall abandon his or her minor child or children under the age of twelve years, in destitute or necessitous circumstances, and wilfully neglect or refuse to maintain or provide for such child or children, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, house of correction or workhouse not less than one month, or more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and should a fine be imposed it may be directed by the court to be paid, in whole or in part, to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children, provided, that before the trial (with the

consent of the defendant), or after conviction, instead of imposing the punishment hereinbefore provided, or in addition thereto, the court in its discretion, having regarded the circumstances and financial ability of the defendant, shall have the power to pass an order, which shall be subject to change by it from time to time, as the circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly for one year to the wife, guardian, or custodian of the minor child or children, and to release the defendant from the custody, on probation, for the space of one year upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sums as the court may direct. The conditions of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in court whenever ordered to do so within a year, and shall further comply with the terms of the order, then the recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and effect. If the court be satisfied by information and due proof, under oath, that at any time during the year the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith proceed with the trial of the defendant under

the original indictment, or sentence him or her under the original conviction, as the case may be. In a case of forfeiture of a recognizance and enforcement thereof by execution, the sum recovered may, in the discretion of the court, be paid in whole or in part to the wife, guardian or custodian of the minor child or children. In a case entitled *The People, etc., vs. Joseph Bos*, which was commenced in the Municipal Court of Chicago, a jury trial being waived, the case was heard by the court, who found the defendant guilty and entered an order directing that Joseph Bos pay his wife, May Bos, \$5 weekly, for the period of one year, for her support. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District, upon the grounds (1) that the judgment is contrary to the laws, and the evidence; (2) that the statute creating the crime of wife abandonment is unconstitutional; and (3) that the Municipal Court has no jurisdiction to try cases of the character. Disregarding the second and third contention of plaintiff in error, which the court held were not well founded, we are forced to regard the sufficiency of the evidence. The parties in the case had been married but three or four months, when the separation took place. The plaintiff in error appears to have been at fault; and the wife might obtain relief in a proceeding for separate maintenance. There was no evidence offered to show that the wife in question was left in destitute circumstances, contrary to the provision of the statute; and therefore a case was not made out against the plaintiff in error. The decision of the court below was reversed and the case remanded.

THE ISLAND OF CRETE

By Ellen W. Chambers.

President, Crete Humane Society.

While the eyes of the world are on our little island we would like to draw attention to the work being done there for the protection of animals, and then, perhaps, obtain some aid where it is so sorely needed.

As in all parts of southern Europe, there is a special need for work of this kind, though it is strange, considering that in these countries, the breadwinners of the peasants are their horses, mules and donkeys. They take the place of railways and carts. There are no railways and only a very few miles of road good enough for cart or carriage to be found in Crete.

Hundreds and hundreds of donkeys and mules traverse the stony, rough mountains, often marching from five to twenty-four hours at a stretch. They carry on their backs all the product of the island, such as wine, olive oil, oranges, etc. The wine is contained in leathern bags, formed out of the whole skin of a sheep.

There is little pity shown for the poor beasts of burden. They are made to carry loads far beyond their force, and present a sad picture when the saddle and harness are removed. It is seldom, on inspection, that you find one free from fresh, red sores, caused either by the chafing of the strap around the hind quarters or the strap under the tail, which often half severs it.

A society for the protection of animals was first formed in Crete as far back as 1884, by a wealthy lady, the Baroness de Schwartz, whose father was a naturalized Englishman, by the name of Brandt. The Baroness lived and worked for many years in Canea, and is still remembered by the peasants, who called her "Contessa." She was supported in her good work by both Christians and Turks, who have

always cared for the advance of civilization in their country, when not engaged in warfare, one against the other. It was, however, frequent rebellions that paralyzed enterprise and reduced the country to poverty and misery.

After the death of the Baroness the zoophile work (our scientific words at home are household words in this country, where the Greek language is spoken) was carried on under Madame Bensis. In 1900, rules were drawn up for the society, and at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Canea definite and comprehensive regulations for the protection of animals were drawn up and presented to the government, and in January, 1901, became law under Prince George of Greece, then High Commissioner of Crete.

After this there was another lapse in the work until about four years ago, when it was seen how necessary it was not to abandon the cause of the poor animals. The High Commissioner, Mr. Alex. Laimi, and the Bishop of Canea took the society under their patronage. Mr. Venezelos, who has since become Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Const. Fournis were instrumental in bringing the society into being and supporting it throughout. The consuls and chief people of the city and of the smaller towns, both Christian and Turk, are enrolled as honorary members, and Greek and Cretan Christians, Turks, Jews and foreigners of all kinds are among the members. The annual subscription of these latter is three francs, the honorary members subscribing according to their wish.

Some good work has been done, but, as we have already mentioned, general want of prosperity in the island causes a lack of funds, and after paying for the upkeep of the animals' hospital in Canea and assisting in the cases of the very poor, there is nothing left for

hospitals in the other towns or drinking fountains. In Canea there is a very present need of two simple drinking fountains and for a shelter for the cab and omnibus horses to protect them from the scorching sun in summer and the cold, driving rains in winter.

The chief work in Canea, the capital, is done by two ladies, who act as inspectors, there being no funds for paid workers. There is a fine native police today in the island, the individual members of which are invariably civil and ready to assist when called upon, but, with a few exceptions, they do not otherwise concern themselves with the protection of animals. Last year somewhere between fifty and sixty animals were treated in the hospital, three were shot, being unfit for work. Some fifty or sixty prosecutions were made throughout the island, when small fines were imposed, and in one district a few days' imprisonment was given in each case as well as the fine.

Should any one be moved by this appeal to help our struggling society, the Austrian Vice-Consul, who is also a Vice-President of the Zoophile Society, would be very glad to receive anything or to give any information that might be needed.

Freeman, the noted English historian and humanitarian, justly declared, "that the awful wrongs and sufferings forced upon the innocent, helpless, faithful animal race forms the blackest chapter in the whole world's history."

The sense of death is most in apprehension;
And the poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. —*Shakespeare.*

Nor crush a worm, whose useful light
Might serve, however small,
To show a stumbling-stone by night,
And save man from a fall.

—*Cowper.*

**REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S S. P. C. A.
OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
AUSTRALIA**

By Frances Levvy.

The first Band of Mercy in New South Wales was formed by Miss Frances Levvy on January 7, 1885, with fifteen children of working men without cards or badges of membership or any humane literature. The first meeting was held in the house of Mrs. G. T. Clarke (Miss Levvy's sister), who warmly encouraged the Mercy movement, permitting the meetings of the band to be held in her drawing room. The children were addressed by Miss Levvy, who told many interesting anecdotes of animals and encouraged the children to speak of their own pets. They all promised to be kind to animals and to attend the meetings which were arranged for every alternate Monday evening. At the next meeting thirty children were present, and they were so eager to join and to bring their friends that in a short time the band increased to seventy members and the room could hold no more. Miss Levvy then appealed to the presidents of the Bands of Hope, entreating that they would add the pledge of Mercy to that of temperance. Some of the presidents consented, and those bands were entitled "Bands of Hope and Mercy." In nine months there were fifteen organized bands with a membership of 1,500, many adults joining with their children, and thus the Mercy work that commenced with fifteen young children has resulted in the formation of 400 Bands of Mercy, with a membership of 70,000.

Miss Levvy then interviewed the minister for education, entreating permission to visit and address the great state schools (public schools) in order to influence the pupils and Corea Bands in the several departments (boys and girls). Sir Arthur Renwick,

then the minister, consented, giving every encouragement, and since that time (1886) each successive minister for education, under the various changes of government, has authorized her to continue her efforts in the great schools of the state, many of which contain over 1,000 pupils each, whom it would be impossible to reach unless in the schools and under the authority of their teachers, who warmly endorse Miss Levvy's addresses and encourage the pupils to join. There is no subscription nor fee for the children who join, for many could not obtain the money from their parents, and they would be lost as protectors of animals. Thus every public school protects the animals in its neighborhood. Miss Levvy reported the Mercy work to the secretary of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (England), who at once forwarded cards and badges of membership and literature, all being by her supplied to her members at cost price, and the work was thus established without any committee or patronage.

In 1887 a committee of ladies was formed under the patronage of Countess Carrington (wife of the then governor) and meetings were held monthly at the Town Hall, Sydney, the mayoress of Sydney acting as president (ex-officio). These meetings are still carried on. In July, 1887, Miss Levvy commenced the monthly magazine, "The Band of Mercy and Humane Journal," with an issue of 1,000 copies, which is still carried on by her, the only humane newspaper in Australia. The committee purchases 600 copies monthly, which are sent by the secretary to all prisons, reformatories, institutions for the young, fire brigades, principal police stations, industrial schools, etc. To the schools in the far interior of U. S. W. 200 copies are sent monthly in rotation, so that all in turn may obtain them. In 1905

Miss Levy wrote to each manager of the collieries, offering to supply them with packets of the magazine if they would distribute them to the men and boys who have charge of the pit horses. Many of them consented and since then over 200 copies are sent to those collieries. The managers wrote some time ago that the men received them with pleasure and they considered them to be beneficial. Some photos of horses have been sent to Miss Levy, showing their good condition. The unsold back copies are distributed by hand to the drivers of drays, cabs, etc., in the city, the men receiving them eagerly.

Our annual humane essay competition in the public schools was commenced in 1890, but it has so increased that in consequence of our limited funds, it is now biennial, for the pupils enter so heartily into the competition that thousands of essay pages are sent from all parts of the state, full of kind thoughts, well expressed and proving that their teachers have instructed them in their duty to the animal creation. At our first competition in 1908 only eighteen prize books were awarded. There were 814 that were fully deserved. This year we again hold the competition. Our expenses thus have so greatly increased that the government, in recognition of the good effects of the Band of Mercy work in the schools, now grants an annual sum to the society to meet the expenses in the public schools.

In 1893 we appointed three inspectors and the many convictions for cruelty that they obtained proved the necessity for them; but in 1900 we decided to dispense with them, for the superintendent of metropolitan police traffic pledged to take action in every case of cruelty Miss Levy reported to him. The superintendent, Mr. Alfred Edward, is most energetic and humane, and by thus working with

this special branch of police the society has the assistance of the staff of nearly 100 constables, and the results have been great. Some time ago a splendid ambulance for injured horses was presented to Miss Levy, who had been endeavoring to obtain one; this she presented to the society and it is now, by permission of the inspector general of police, Mr. Jarvin, stored at the Great Central Police Depot and is sent by the police whenever "rung up" to the aid of the sufferer, free of charge to any poor owner.

In 1906 Miss Edna Wardlaw Best founded at her own expense a home for lost dogs. In April last a committee of ladies at North Sydney took over the home from Miss Best, who is leaving Australia. The society has greatly assisted her, but has not taken any share in the management. Some hundreds of dogs have been rescued, cured and fed by her and good homes found for them.

All the work of the society is honorary, for, except the grant by the government, which must be expended upon the schools, there is no income except the subscriptions from the committee and their friends. The work of the secretary is very heavy; it requires the devotion of a life, but the harvest is magnificent.

It would be ungrateful to close this report without acknowledging how greatly the Mercy work of New South Wales has been assisted by Mrs. Florence Horatio Suckling, of England, by her unfailing sympathy and valuable gifts of literature.

The society has as patron her excellency Lady Chelmsford, wife of the governor; as vice-patrons, Mrs. Wright, wife of the prime of Australia, Lady Poore, wife of Admiral Poore, and Miss Edith Walker; as president of the committee, the lady mayoress of Sydney (ex-officio), and as honorary secretary and treasurer, Miss Frances Levy.

HUMANE ACTIVITIES

HUMANE SOCIETY FOR BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS

A meeting was held July 24, last, in Belvidere, Ill., for the purpose of taking preliminary action in the organization of a Belvidere branch of the Illinois Humane Society.

The meeting was well attended by enthusiastic Belvidere citizens. Mr. George A. H. Scott, of Chicago, secretary of the state society, explained to those present just what the objects of the work were, outlined the necessary steps to be taken in starting a society, and gave much valuable information about the practical handling of cruelty cases.

Mr. Jesse F. Hannah was chosen chairman of the meeting and Miss Juliet Sager secretary. After a favorable expression of opinion had been made by those present it was formally voted that a branch of the state humane society be organized at Belvidere.

Secretary Scott suggested that a committee of three be appointed by the chair who should choose a board of nine directors, these to select the officers of the society who will serve for the first year and make their report at the next meeting of members. He also suggested that a set of by-laws, few in number, be adopted, and these he would furnish the society.

The chairman appointed Mrs. O. H. Wright, Miss Juliet Sager and C. M. Church as the committee of three. The committee retired and on its return reported that they had selected as the nine directors Mesdames D. D. Sabin, Katherine F. Rhinehart, also Frank King, George Covey, F. D. E. Babcock, C. E. Partlow, Miss Juliet Sager, Dr. H. D. Chamberlain and Jesse F. Hannah. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

It was decided that the board of directors meet at the offices of the Drs. Alguire next Monday evening and that a general meeting of members be held on Thursday evening, July 27, the place to be announced.

The directors will canvass the field for suitable persons to fill the offices of president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and special agent, and probably elect the same at the meeting Monday evening.

Caution was given by Secretary Scott that the directors take plenty of time in making their selection of a president and other officers, and particularly the special agent. It was suggested that the latter be a man

of intelligence, prudence and common sense, one who would be careful to know that action would be warranted and also with courage to take action when necessary.

There would be practically nothing for the members to do, said Secretary Scott, except to attend the occasional meetings when able, give the society their moral backing and support and furnish information to the special agent of instances of cruelty to children or animals coming to their knowledge or under their observation. Their names would not be made public nor would they be desired to take any action themselves, the special agent would attend to that matter. The fact that a humane society was in existence, with a special officer prepared to investigate and prosecute, would in itself be a powerful deterrent of cruelty. After a few prosecutions, especially those prone to cruelty would hesitate to expose themselves to the consequences apt to follow its exhibition.

There will be a membership fee of \$1, this covering all the obligatory expense, and all the money raised be retained here for the use of the society.

The Illinois Humane Society will advise with the local branch whenever desired and give it every assistance possible, not only in organizing and the little routine work required, but in furnishing information as desired, and the society will assist in prosecutions whenever necessary.

The meeting was a very successful inauguration of the movement to establish a humane society in this city and it is anticipated that a large membership will be secured without any difficulty. It was stated that it will not be necessary to attend a meeting in order to join the society, but that the name may be given to any of the directors or officers. It is desired that all those in sympathy with the movement send in their names as above indicated.

A FOUNTAIN FOR NEWPORT, WASHINGTON

At the request and order of Mrs. Sidney W. Rogers, of Newport, Washington, the Illinois Humane Society shipped one of its sanitary drinking fountains to the Newport Civic Improvement Club at Newport, Washington, on July 31st, 1911.

WINNEBAGO HUMANE SOCIETY

At the last annual meeting of the Winnebago County Humane Society Dr. Fitch was re-elected president, while S. E. Hosington, of Kishwaukee, was chosen vice-president to succeed B. R. Waldo. Mrs. Nellie T. Rew and Fay Lewis were re-elected, the former as secretary and the latter as general superintendent and treasurer. Dr. E. F. Beckley was chosen agent.

The directors chosen were—First Ward: Mesdames P. A. Peterson, C. R. Mower, Oscar Hall, Miller Budlone, and Messrs. B. J. Chaney, D. E. Sullivan, Charles Segurd, C. W. Dahlin.

Second Ward: Mrs. Henry Corwith, Rev. N. P. Sjöstrom and Messrs. A. P. Floberg, F. H. Worthington, John T. Buckbee.

Third Ward: Mesdames W. N. Taylor, G. C. Porter, J. Stanley Browne, Miss Anna Beattie and Messrs. Morgan Wise and W. B. Mulford.

Fourth Ward: Mrs. Harriett W. Sherratt, Mrs. Calvin Countryman, Mrs. W. A. Stapleton, Mrs. Royal Colton and Miss M. Colton, and Messrs. George Blaisdell, Shelley Blaisdell and Frank Colehour.

Fifth Ward: Dr. T. H. Culhane, Mrs. A. E. Crowell, Mrs. J. S. Leonard, Mrs. Katherine Keeler and Mrs. B. B. Page.

Cherry Valley: Dr. Willis Woodward.

Guilford: John Post.

Pecatonica: A. J. Atwood.

New Milford: S. E. Hosington.

Harlem: A. J. Lovejoy.

Owen: George Tullock.

Durand: Dr. Hall.

Winnebago: O. W. Osborne.

Seward: Dr. C. E. Martin.

The financial report shows a balance on hand of \$99.12 on May 1, 1911.

According to Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, the secretary, the agents of the society during the past year have investigated about ninety cases of suffering and cruelty among animals and twenty of child abuse. "All these have been relieved to the best of our ability," says the report, "and all without prosecution, a letter or a word of warning usually being sufficient. The amount of suffering relieved can not be measured by the number of cases, for in many instances one case included many animals.

"Attention has been called to misfitting blinds and harness, to horses left unblanketed in winter weather, and to horses not properly shod for travel on icy streets.

"Of the complaints investigated during the year there were twelve cases of beating, seven of overloading, eight of abandoning, thirteen driving when lame or galled, and five of torturing. Nineteen large animals

have been mercifully destroyed and the officers have been called four times to stop stoning of birds and squirrels."

DOG SAVES CHILD'S LIFE

Miss Rose B. Jolly, of Macomb, Ill., furnishes us with the facts in an interesting case of a dog's rescue of a child near Blandinsville, Ill.

Frieda Kerr, the little daughter of Mr. J. T. Kerr, was playing with her pet dog, which is her constant companion and protector.

Mr. Kerr has a thoroughbred Shorthorn cow with a very young calf by her side, and little Frieda, not knowing of her danger, went into the lot. The cow made a furious rush for the little girl, who had no way of escaping, and was almost on her, when the faithful dog jumped between them and catching the cow by the nose held her while the child screamed for help. The noise of the struggle, the screams of the child and the bellowing of the infuriated cow, brought Mr. Kerr to the rescue and the child was saved. The dog is not for sale.

THE OHIO HUMANE SOCIETY

Summary or Reports for June, 1911.

Complaints in the children's department numbered 302, the cruelty and neglect cases numbered 67, and 235 were Truant Father cases. The amount contributed by Truant Fathers was \$4,205.75 from 118 fathers; the number of children supported thereby was 268; the fathers compelled to provide by agreement were 62, and 13 by prosecution in the police court, at the instance of the society.

Officer Allen made 90 investigations, had 86 cases and made 5 appearances in court.

Officer Thedieck made 70 investigations in 71 cases and made 24 appearances in court.

Officer Eslinger made 91 investigations in 89 cases and made 8 appearances in court.

ANIMAL DEPARTMENT.

Complaints in the animal department numbered 175; those relating to horses and mules numbered 116, and 59 to other animals. There were 20 prosecutions at the instance of the society, resulting in a verdict of guilty in 16 cases.

Officer Hamol made 128 investigations and made 16 appearances in court.

Officer E. O. Fitch made 20 investigations.

Officer Drummond made 100 investigations and made 16 appearances in court.

Oscar A. Trounstine.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM B. McKINLEY AS BARBER

"One hot day," says a man associated with Mr. McKinley in business, "we were at work in the office when a little dog came sneaking in to escape the misery of the blistering sidewalks. A worse specimen of tatterdemalion dog I never saw. It was mud-stained and owned a bushy, unkempt coat that made hot weather a horror to it. Its ears were ragged, and there was a hunted, homeless look in its pathetic eyes. It turned these pathetic eyes on McKinley, who was trying to catch up with a hard day's work. In a few minutes he laid down his pen, left the room and returned with a bowlful of water. I was called away. When I came back I found the congressman with a newspaper spread over his knees, and upon it stood that dog. A pair of scissors which had cut off millions of dollars in coupons was shearing away at the ragged coat of the wretched little beast, which was looking up with almost human gratitude in its pathetic eyes.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"I'm getting the hot coat off this poor little pup. He's in misery," answered the congressman, in his quiet way.

"Since that day McKinley has had a shadow in the shape of a small mongrel that any dog fancier would cast outside the pale of classified canines."

300 MEN DEFEND MULE

Because the company would not restate an employe discharged for abusing a mule, the 300 miners employed at the Moores Run mine, near Bridgeport, Ohio, went on a strike. The company claims the driver in question had already killed one mule and crippled two others.

It was stated by an official of the organization that the case will not be finally disposed of for several days, but that a tentative agreement probably will be reached whereby the miners can return to work pending a final adjustment.

ANIMALS TRIED IN COURT AS CRIMINALS

The St. James Gazette, in a recent issue, relates that a woman living in Etampes, near Paris, was counting her money as she walked along the street and dropped a note of 40 pounds. The bill fluttered to the ground and was picked up by a goatherd who was passing with a herd of she-goats. As the goatherd was about to hand the bill to its owner, a goat grabbed it and immediately ate it.

The woman accused the goatherd of having purposely fed her money to the animal, and called an officer. The man and goat were arrested and taken before a magistrate. To prove his honesty, the goatherd offered to sacrifice the goat. The animal was killed and the banknote was recovered, somewhat damaged, but with the number intact so that the woman was enabled to exchange it. The goatherd then demanded that the woman pay for the goat, which she refused to do. The case is still in the courts.

This is not the first time that an animal has been haled to the bar of justice in France. Herbert Spencer, in his *Descriptive Sociology*, quotes Du Boys as relating several instances of the prosecution of animals for crimes of one sort or another. It is stated that a cow was executed with all due ceremony, after conviction for a capital offense in 1546. Insects which ravaged a village were tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal in due form in 1587. Counsel was granted them and several months passed in the usual memoirs, pleadings and delays. They were finally condemned.

Berriat Saint-Prix enumerated more than eighty cases of sentences of death or excommunication pronounced against animals, ranging from an ass to a grasshopper, between 1120 and 1741. A sow which had killed and eaten a child was tried, mutilated and executed in 1356, after having been dressed in men's clothes. During the same century three swine and a pig were condemned to be burned, felled or buried, for having eaten a young shepherd. The rest of the herd were condemned as accomplices and their sentences were only remitted upon appeal to the duke of Burgundy.

That the ancients ascribed reasoning powers to animals we know because we are told in the Bible that the serpent was condemned to "go upon his belly" because he tempted Eve.

In the middle ages this belief was very general. The ancient Irish are reported to have had such a veneration for wolves that they chose them as godfathers for their children.



ROBERT MARSHALL HANNA,
Editor and Humanitarian of Peoria, Illinois.

Humane Advocate

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AUGUST, 1911.

ROBERT MARSHALL HANNA

Robert Marshall Hanna, dean of Peoria's Fourth Estate, editor of the Peoria Evening Journal and president of the Peoria Humane Society, passed away at his home in that city on June 6th, 1911.

Mr. Hanna was born in Braxton County, West Virginia, in 1839; a descendant of one of the fine old families that made the history of Virginia. When he was six years old his father and mother, David and Caroline Hanna, moved to Fairfield, Iowa; and again in 1849 to California, lured by the discovery of gold, returning again to Fairfield within a few years.

When fourteen years old he entered the office of the Fairfield Sentinel to learn the newspaper business. So ambitiously and earnestly did he apply himself to his chosen work that before he had served more than the beginning of his apprenticeship he became known as the most rapid typesetter in the Mississippi Valley. That was in the days of hand composition, before the age of mechanical miracles such as linotypes, stenotyping and perfecting presses had been ushered in. The boy developed a quickness of thought, sight and action that gave him the comprehensive grasp of his work that finally made him the past master that he was.

He was married to Miss Sarah Kneff in 1856. During the war he and his wife lived in Burlington, Iowa, where he was on the staff of the Burlington Hawk-Eye as a co-worker with the famous Bob Burdette. Later he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was employed on the Gate City for ten years, returning again to Burlington. Experiences in both St. Joseph, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas, covering a period of several years, added two more chapters to his journalistic career.

In 1880, Mr. Alexander Stone, with whom Mr. Hanna had been associated in Keokuk, became owner and editor of the Peoria Transcript and urged Mr. Hanna to come over to his forces. Mr. Hanna went, at first being given the management of the mechanical department, and later the chief editorship of the paper. The Peoria Transcript afterwards became the property of Mr. H. M. Pindell. Mr. Pindell became proprietor of the Peoria Evening Journal in 1900, and Mr. Hanna went over to the Journal with him. He still occupied this post when he ceased his earthly labors, at the age of seventy-two years.

As a journalist Mr. Hanna was richly equipped by nature, training and experience. His work was distinguished for its high standard, fearless frankness and excellent execution. He wrote what he saw and felt of conditions, political and social, in plain English, at once strong, simple, direct, incisive and clear. He was fertile of intellect and facile of pen; his diction, pure; his descriptive power, good; and his condensations, the triple extract of news. But it was not to display these abilities that he exercised his pen. He wrote for a purpose—and that an honest one! He did not splash in printers' ink to "cover an assignment," but dipped his pen deep down in his heart and wrote of things to advance

the dignity of labor and uplift the common lot, or else to decry what was false and base and cruel. It was not to cross swords, as it were, with some combative fellow-editor, to thrust and parry an argument in all the pretty maneuvers of logic, epigram, wit, sarcasm and denunciation known to the pen-and-ink fencing-master that he wrote; but to challenge to mortal combat any wrong that he met in the "broad road," without a conscious thought of his style and manner of doing it.

His mental view was expansive, his understanding deep, and his utterances were honest convictions. Above all, he was a profound student of human nature. He read men—and they read him. He stamped all the editorial work that he did with the seal of his fine and forceful character, and attained and maintained a position in the vanguard of his profession.

As a man Mr. Hanna was able and upright, combining a mind quick, incisive, logical, with great kindness of nature and strong integrity of character. He possessed a bright, sunny disposition, an unflagging energy and the unquenchable spirit of youth. He loved true modesty and worth, and despised show and sham. He was rugged, picturesque and strong—the typical pioneer. A man of marked tolerance and patience who could show stout courage and strong fighting instincts in a righteous cause. Justice was his creed, and he would fight like a Spartan, single-handed and alone, against any fraudulent or malicious tipping of the justice scales.

He was loyal, enthusiastic, public-spirited, and had an intense interest in the private and public welfare.

His broad humanitarianism, which may be said to have focused on the protection of little children and animals from cruelty, was so striking a characteristic that it won for him the

appointment as state humane officer at Peoria from Governor Richard Yates in 1901. Mr. Hanna served in this official capacity for ten years, receiving his last appointment from Governor Charles S. Deneen only a few days before his death. A touching incident following his death was the transfer of this appointment by the Governor to his daughter, Miss Harriet Hanna, who has taken up her father's labor of love with his same loving spirit. Mr. Hanna is survived by his wife, one son and four daughters.

Despite the constant demands made upon his time in his newspaper work—perhaps the most intensely exacting of all professions—he has been for years the President of the Peoria Humane Society, and no call for his services was ever made in vain. During his long administration numberless children have been rescued from vicious environment and cruel abuse, and countless animals protected from ill treatment. It is for his practical work in dispensing kindness that he will be longest remembered. His was a noble life of service to his fellow-men, and his memory will always be an influence for good. Mr. Hanna was beloved by all who knew him for the beauty and simplicity of his character.

If he shall labor rightly, rooting these,
And planting wholesome seedlings where
they grew,
Faithful and fair and clean the ground
shall be,
And rich the harvest due.

If he shall day by day dwell merciful,
Holy and just and kind and true; and rend
Desire from where it clings with bleeding
roots
Till love of self have end:

He—dying—leaveth as the sum of him
A life-count closed, whose ills are dead and
quit,
Whose good is quick and mighty, far and
near,
So that fruits follow it.

—Edwin Arnold.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE

1145 S. Wabash Avenue.
Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
Market and Madison Streets.
Market and Randolph Streets.
Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
County Jail.

SOUTH SIDE.

Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two).
Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
Fifty-third and Halsted Streets.
Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Sixty-fourth and Halsted Streets.
Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue (Windsor Park).
Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road (Gresham).
One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets (Fernwood).
One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue (Roueland).
Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.

WEST SIDE.

Polk Street and Center Avenue.
Polk and Lincoln Streets.
Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
Ohio and Green Streets.
Noble and Cornelia Streets.
California Avenue and Augusta Street.
No. 441 Noble Street.
North and Claremont Avenues.
Fortieth Avenue (Bohemian Cemetery).
Sixty-ninth and Fullerton Avenues.
Garfield Park.
Lake Street and North Park Avenue (Austin).

NORTH SIDE.

No. 360 Wells Street.
Wells and Superior Streets.
Clark Street and Belden Avenue.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
Ravenswood North-Western Depot.
Chicago Avenue Water Works.
Washington Square.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
Rogers Park (Police Station).

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Blue Island (three fountains).

Waukegan (three fountains).

Elgin (three fountains).

Highland Park.

Maywood (two fountains).

Oregon.

IN OTHER STATES.

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).

Los Angeles, Cal.

Pittsburg, Pa. (six fountains).

Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).

Syracuse, N. Y.

Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).

Romeo, Mich.

Vandergrift, Pa.

Washington, D. C.

Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).

Davenport, Iowa.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Northwood, Iowa.

St. Paul, Minn.

West Allis, Wis.

Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).

Oakmont, Pa.

Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).

East Chicago, Ind.



CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHY THE RABBIT'S NOSE IS SPLIT

An Indian Legend.

In olden time the Red Headed Woodpecker once went to visit the Rabbit. He saw the Rabbit was very poor and had nothing to eat, so he thought he would help him out. He took a green withe, tied it round his waist and said: "Now I will catch some eels."

He went to the side of a rotten tree, and, pick, pick, pick, Rabbit saw him pull out eel after eel (wood worms), and string them on a stick. When the stick was full he brought them to camp and cooked them. When they were cooked he and the Rabbit ate supper and felt happy. Then the Woodpecker took his leave, inviting the Rabbit to return his visit soon.

In about three weeks the Rabbit thought it was about time he should accept this invitation, so he went to see the Woodpecker. When he got there he said: "My turn now to get supper," for he thought he could catch eels just as the Woodpecker did. He tied a withe about him, went to a tree, and, pick, pick, pick, harder, then so hard that his nose was flattened and his lip split; but he caught no eels.

Old Man Turtle was visiting Woodpecker at this same time. He took pity on Rabbit, tied a withe 'round his own body and dived down into the lake, coming up with a backload of eels.

Rabbit thought: "Well, I can do that. Turtle is a very good fellow. I guess I will ask him to come over to see me." So he said: "Come to see me where I live."

Old Man Turtle went to see Rabbit, but he is such a slow traveler that when the Rabbit saw him coming he thought, "I shall have plenty of time to get the eels ready," so he tied the

withe around him and jumped into the water, but every time he jumped he bounced right back. He could not dive at all.

Turtle saw him and went to the lake. Rabbit said: "I have tried and tried, but I can't get eels. I guess there are none here."

Turtle knew what the trouble was, but he only said: "Let me have the withe." And in no time he brought up a backload. They went home and cooked them, and Rabbit liked Turtle so well that they were good friends forever after.

PAT

By Elizabeth Bell.

It was a chilly February day. The snow glistened under a winter sun, while little children could be seen delivering small articles. The icicles looked down with happiness from their lofty perches.

It was in the Pinkerton Kennels of Chicago, where a great many Boston bulldogs are born and raised. There was one puppy that I was especially interested in. This was Pat. He was born on St. Valentine's Day, which was exceedingly cold. When he was but two months old he left his mother and went to Rogers Park.

Life was not very pleasant for little Pat now, for he was not taken into society, as the Cocker Spaniel, that also belonged to Pat's master.

After some time had elapsed, about five months, I should imagine, he was taken to a home on the south side.

Here he had a large back yard to play in, and he warned people not to come into the yard. When he is out for an airing, people remark on his glossy coat and handsome face. He then wags his tail as if saying, "I ought to be handsome, for I am a Valentine."

DUKE SAVES \$300

Duke, a bulldog belonging to Daniel C. McKenna, a druggist of Chicago, saved his master \$300 by a timely awakening in the early morning hours today. For his watchfulness he was shot at by two burglars who attempted to rob the store, but was unharmed. The thieves escaped and the police of the Woodlawn station are searching for them.

The robbers attempted to enter the store by way of a window, but after several attempts to lift the pane out by loosening the putty they were forced to resort to a less quiet method. When they began to cut through the pane the dog, which was in the rear of the store, awoke.

He barked and growled and so upset the plans of the burglars that they did not dare enter the window. In anger they drew their revolvers and fired into the darkness of the interior, but Duke was not in the path of the lead. Fearing that the neighborhood would be aroused by the shots the men ran just as windows were thrown up in the vicinity and heads were thrust out to see what the shooting was about.

"This is the eighth attempt in six months," said Mr. McKenna. "Only once, however, did the men get in, and then they secured only \$5 and over-looked \$600. But with Duke to back me up I guess I can make a fair showing."

Duke declined to be interviewed, but wagged his tail amiably, and did not resent the oft repeated remark that he was a "good dog."

JUMBO, THE GIANT FROG

Have you heard of Jumbo, the famous fly-eating expert, belonging to Mr. Cy De Vry, of the Lincoln Park zoo? Not to have heard of him is to argue oneself unread.

Not since Smiley's famous jumping frog was doublecrossed in a contest by being loaded with shot has there been such a frog champion as Jumbo. He is a large, brindled

bullfrog, weighing two and a half pounds, and is the claimant of the fly-catching championship in this country. He has a record of 268 flies in an hour, with growing possibilities in his chosen work. His job at Lincoln Park is to catch all the flies that infest the Gila monsters—large, clumsy lizards of repulsive aspect, found on the banks of the Gila river in Arizona—that are exhibited in a glass arena in the park. As these monsters have a distinct propensity for drawing flies, Jumbo has an excellent opportunity for increasing his speed.

SPEAKING OF FROGS

One of the principal diversions of our summer vacations for the past two or three years has been entertaining frogs. We are very fond of drifting about in a row boat, and one day, while gathering pond lilies, I took a long reed and, sitting in the back of the boat, I began to gently rub the reed up and down the back of a fat frog, perched upon a lily pad near by. At first he was inclined to jump away, but he evidently found the tickling agreeable, for he stayed some minutes. Then I tried it on another, and he liked it, too, and then two of us sat in that boat all the morning hunting for frogs to tickle. A frog was sometimes frightened and jumped away, but if he really had a taste of our treat he usually lingered some few minutes to enjoy it. Even a baby frog getting one of his first sunnings on a broad lily leaf, if approached with care, will sit still and luxuriate in a friendly tickling of his spine.

Try it some time for yourself, but have a care lest when a frog jumps suddenly away from your reed you do not lose your balance and go after him, down among the lily stems.

Frogs are such pretty water creatures, and after one watches their movements for a time he feels a strong affection for them and shudders to think that any one is ever willing to kill them in wanton cruelty.

J. K. L.

LESE MAJESTE

The Lion ramps around the cage,
The Lady smiles to see him rage.
The little Mouse outside the bars
Looks on and laughs. "Well, bless my stars!"

Quoth he, "to think they call that thing
The King of Beasts. If he's a King
Who cannot make the Lady wince,
What must I be? When, not long since,
Inside the cage I chanced to slip;
You should have seen that Lady skip
Upon the Lion's back. 'Help! Murder!
A Mouse!' she screamed; you should have heard her!"

And then with brooms the keeper came
And drove me out (but, all the same,
I got the crumb that I was after).
A King, indeed! Excuse my laughter!"

—Oliver Herford.

HEN ADOPTS MAGPIES

A big Buff Cochin hen, the pride of the feathered flock belonging to Mr. Benjamin Florance, of Greeley, Colorado, has become famous through the story of her doings as published by the Associated Press.

It seems that she distinguished herself by "climbing" an old cottonwood tree and appropriating a magpie's nest which she found there with four handsome eggs in it. When the lawful owner of the nest returned to claim her own the hen drove her "out into the night," and is now preparing to turn out a "baker's dozen" of "chicken-pies."

TAKES PETS ACROSS SEA

The first-cabin passengers on the liner Pannonia, sailing from New York July 10th, included two dogs, a Persian cat, a monkey and two parrots. The little menagerie occupied a luxurious suite by itself. It is the property of Mrs. Clark Fisher, whose husband is a wealthy steel man of Trenton, N. J. She occupied the adjoining cabin. Mrs. Fisher and her pets are on ing cabin. Mrs. Fisher and her pets are on their way to Italy to spend five months at Lake Como.

MUDFISHES AT PLAY

One of the most remarkable of amphibious fishes is the mudfish that inhabits some of the rivers of Western Africa and Ceylon. These funny looking little fish love to play on the mud beaches at low tide, scurrying and paddling about, mounting to the top of the rocks, however smooth, running up and down the mangrove roots as active almost as lizards.

Not the least curious of their peculiarities is a trick they have of running over the surface of the water for a distance that seems bounded only by their inclinations. Their method of advancing on land has been described as of the "hop, skip, and jump" variety. Sometimes in the dry season when the streams are drying up these fish migrate across country to some other stream, and by some peculiar instinct generally travel in the right direction. By aid of the grass they are enabled to keep an upright position, slowly moving along by means of their long and strong pectoral fins. Some jump and use the tail; but the general motion is by a backward and forward movement of the fins.

When water becomes quite scarce and the pools are nearly dried up, the fish burrow in the mud, working its way downward to a depth of four or five feet, and can then bear with impunity the complete drying up of the river. During the time of its voluntary imprisonment, the fish breathes air directly through an air hole left in the mud, by means of lungs, just like a land animal; but when the returning rains dissolve the mud and liberate the fish it breathes by means of gills, just like any other fish. John M. Cobb.

Mme. Tetrizzini has been engaged as one of the committee in charge of a coronation fete which will be given in the botanical gardens, London, on Friday and Saturday of this week by the Dumb Friends' League.

CASES IN COURT

Cuts and bruises on the body of his five-months-old baby, inflicted by a cat-o'-nine-tails, furnished the evidence that convicted a man of child-beating before Judge Goodnow in the Court of Domestic Relations.

The testimony showed that the man had compelled his wife to work on a farm to earn money for his support, in consequence of which the child had suffered from neglect and abuse. It was proven that the father, angered by the child's cries, had lashed the frail little body with a cat-o'-nine-tails, first taking the precaution to cover the child's head with a feather pillow to stifle the sound of its cries.

When the humane officer visited the home to investigate the complaint he found the baby with its body covered with cuts and welts, lying on a cot that was swarming with flies, and sucking sour milk from a whisky bottle.

The man was arrested, tried and fined \$100.00 and costs. He is now in the House of Correction serving out the fine.

The baby and a two-year-old sister are being cared for in the Juvenile Home. This is one of the many cases turned over to this society by the Chicago American in the crusade it is waging against inhuman parents.

Record 63; Case 47.

Humane Officer Wilbur Reed, of Kankakee County, caused the arrest of a man charged with cruelty to animals. Police Magistrate Mead heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs.

Record 87; Case 807.

A woman was reported for habitual drunkenness and cruel abuse of her seventeen-months-old child.

She was under the influence of liquor when the humane officer called

upon her. He advised her husband to swear to a complaint charging her with disorderly conduct, which he did.

Judge Scully heard the evidence and ordered the woman sent to the Martha Washington Home on a \$100.00 fine. In the meantime, the husband is paying board for the child in a private home.

Record 63; Case 68.

A step-mother was complained of for abusing her three boys. Investigation showed that the parents were unable to control the children, who had become unmanageable.

The boys, eleven, ten and six years of age, were taken into court as delinquents and ordered by the court to be sent to Feehanville School.

Record 63; Case 104.

Officer McGuire, of the Mounted Squad, arrested a man for beating and abusing the horse he was driving, which was found to belong to another man.

Judge Heap, at the Harrison Street Police Court, heard testimony of complaining witness, and fined the driver \$10.00 and costs, \$18.50 in all.

Record 87; Case 519.

Charged with beating and over-driving a horse for many hours during excessive heat, three Chicago horse-traders were arrested by Detective John McDonald and Patrolman Fred Leonard, in Aurora, Illinois.

Police Magistrate Barlow imposed the heaviest fine he could, \$200.00 and costs. The men are in jail serving out the fine.

Record 87; Case 911.

Officer McGarry, of the Mounted Squad arrested the driver of an unfit horse. Judge Heap imposed a fine of \$9.00, which was paid.

Record 87; Case 572.

HORSE SENSE IN HOT WEATHER

Now that the heat of summer is upon us it is well to direct our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

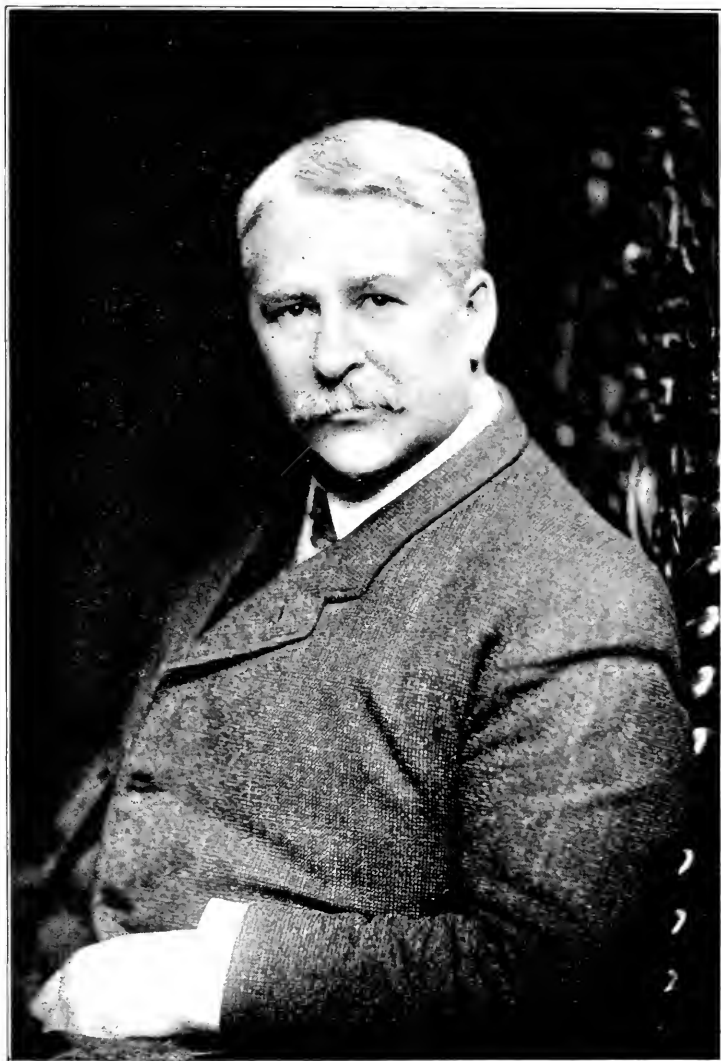
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



Dr. WILLIAM O. STILLMAN
President The American Humane Association,
who will preside at the coming meeting to
be held in San Francisco, October
2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1911.

Humane Advocate

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No. 11

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

An event of keen interest to all humanitarians is the approaching annual convention of the American Humane Association, to be held in San Francisco, October 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1911.

This association was organized as a central or national office for humane work, and the coming meeting is the thirty-fifth anniversary. These meetings, which started in a small way and have grown to splendid proportions, afford an unusual opportunity for the discussion of practical points pertaining to humane work and serve to unify ideas and methods and to develop mutual interest and helpfulness.

The meeting in 1910, held in Washington, D. C., was an international one and brought representatives across lands and seas from thirty different countries. The value of this interchange of thought on so important a work is patent. Humanitarianism should keep pace with civilization, or, rather, keep in advance of it. It should be a forerunner of civilization.

Organized humanitarianism is not merely a matter of sentiment but a wholesome, flourishing business which requires improved means and methods for its safe and proper conduct. In no better way can new ideas and improved methods in this line be placed on exhibition than at these meetings of the American Humane Association: It is, in truth, the exposition ground

for all humane works; it offers new models and patents for inspection and reflection quite after the manner of the automobile shows; it is to the professional humanitarian very much what the aviation meet is to the aviator—a place to fly and try things.

There is no greater philanthropy than protecting helpless men, women, children and animals from cruel and unjust treatment. It is an organized work that is yearly gaining in public respect and support. The press, pulpit and public are recognizing and giving it moral and monetary assistance. Every individual who attends the meeting will be throwing his mental and moral weight on the right side of the scales of justice.

Special railroad rates and accommodations have been made for persons desiring to attend the convention:

Rates are available as follows: Tickets may be purchased between June 1st and September 30th, from points on the meridian of Chicago or west thereof, and up to September 29th, for points on the Atlantic seacoast. Tickets are good until October 31st inclusive. The fare from Chicago and vicinity to San Francisco and return by direct routes, is \$72.50. From St. Louis, Memphis or New Orleans, by direct routes, \$70.00. From Omaha, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth or St. Joseph, Missouri, \$60.00. Proportionate rates will be authorized from other points.

Persons going by the Canadian Pacific, via Vancouver, Seattle and Portland, to San Francisco, will pay \$87.50 for the round trip ticket by this route from Chicago, and can return either direct or by way of Los Angeles and the return route indicated by

itinerary herein. From St. Louis the round trip fare over the Canadian Pacific route is \$85.00, and from New Orleans \$92.50. From Omaha, and the other points previously mentioned in that combination, the fare is \$75.00 for the round trip.

The round trip fare, by direct route, from New York City to San Francisco and return is \$110.30; from Albany, \$105.30; from Buffalo, \$94.10; from Boston, \$113.30. These fares apply going and returning by direct routes, and \$15.00 will be added for tickets routed for the Northern Pacific coast points over Canadian Pacific R. R. as previously mentioned. Correspondingly reduced rates can be secured from Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg and Atlantic and Southern States.

TIME SCHEDULES TO SAN FRANCISCO

The time required to reach San Francisco from New York City, taken as representing the Atlantic seacoast, is four days by direct route over a number of excellent railroad lines. Persons attending the Convention by direct routes should leave New York City not later than 5:30 p. m., on Tuesday, September 26, 1911. This train, over the New York Central system, arrives in Chicago at 4:00 p. m., September 27, and tourists can leave on the Overland Limited from Chicago, at 8:30 p. m., the same evening, reaching San Francisco, Saturday, September 30, at 2:08 p. m. The Overland Limited runs over the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Union Pacific. Other lines will make about the same schedule as regards time consumed.

Persons who desire to go by way of the Canadian Pacific R. R. should leave New York not later than 5:30 p. m., on Friday, September 22, 1911. As stated, this train reaches Chicago on the following day at 4:00 p. m., September 23, and persons traveling by this route should leave Chicago at 6:30 p. m., the same day, over the Soo Railroad to St. Paul. The train leaves St. Paul at 11:00 a. m., September 24th, and reaches Moose Jaw on September 25, leaving this last place at 12:05 noon, on a close connection. Banff will be left after over 13 hours stop there, at 10:10 p. m., on September 26th, and Laggan at 10:55 a. m., on September 27; Vancouver at 12:55 noon on September 28, and Portland at 7:45 p. m., on September 29. The 30th of September will be passed en route on the train, which is due to arrive at San Francisco on Sunday, October 1st, at 9:08 a. m.

The return trip, from San Francisco, may be made either by direct routes, which will take four days to the Atlantic coast, or may

follow the following detour in returning, which many will take. In the latter case, the train will leave San Francisco at 8:00 a. m., Saturday, October 7, reaching Los Angeles the same day at 9:30 p. m. Los Angeles will be left at 12:30 noon, on Tuesday, October 10, direct for Salt Lake City, which the train will leave at 7:00 p. m., October 11, after a few hours stop. Denver will be reached at 11:30 p. m., October 12, and the train will leave Denver at 3:45 p. m., on October 13. A brief stop can be made at Omaha, which the party can leave at 5:10 p. m., October 14. This train will reach Chicago at 7:20 Sunday morning, October 15. The train taken from Denver is known as the "Denver Special," and runs through direct to Chicago without change, unless a stopover at Omaha is desired. Chicago may be left at 10:30 a. m., on October 15, the train reaching Albany at 8:45 a. m., Monday, October 16; New York City at 1:45 p. m. the same day and Boston at 2:50 p. m. the same day. Other Atlantic seaports would be reached at about the same time. The schedule is made to begin and end at New York City, as covering a coast to coast route, and giving a general idea of time consumed, and also the time at which principal points will be passed if this itinerary be followed. See following itinerary for more detailed information for Canadian Pacific route and the Los Angeles return trip.

ITINERARY IN DETAIL BY CANADIAN-PACIFIC ROUTE

As many persons have expressed a desire to go to San Francisco over the Canadian Pacific route, on account of the very remarkable natural scenery which it presents and the diversified route covered, the following itinerary has been carefully prepared. It should be borne in mind that all railroad time tables are subject to change, and it is, therefore, well to verify promptly the time that trains will leave at each city where a change is made.

Train will leave New York City, as previously stated, at 5:30 p. m., on Friday, September 22, 1911 (with an extra fare over excursion rates of \$5.00 to Chicago). Train leaves Albany at 9:00 p. m. same day (with no extra fare) and arrives at Chicago at La Salle station 4:00 p. m., Saturday, September 23. This portion of the route is given over the New York Central system, including the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, on a limited train, and will serve as a sample itinerary for other eastern sections. Train will leave Chicago at 6:30 p. m., at Illinois Central station on the same day, two hours and a half after arriving,

over the Soo Railroad (Minneapolis, St. Paul and Salt Ste. Marie R. R.). This train will reach St. Paul the next morning, Sunday, September 24, at 8:15 a. m., and will leave at 11:00 a. m. It will reach Moose Jaw the following day, Monday, September 25, about twenty-four hours from the time of leaving St. Paul. The train will leave Moose Jaw at 12:05, after a fairly close connection, there being an hour's change in time at this point. The Soo Railroad practically joins the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Moose Jaw.

Banff, the beginning of the most picturesque mountain scenery on the Canadian Pacific route, will be reached by the train the next morning after leaving Moose Jaw, at 7:47 on Tuesday, September 26. The entire day will be spent at Banff enjoying the magnificent mountain views, and a train will be taken at 10:00 p. m. that same evening, which is due to arrive at Laggan at 11:30 p. m. the same night, making a ride of but an hour and twenty minutes. The next morning, Wednesday, September 27th, Lake Louise, one of the most striking and beautiful small lakes in the world, and which is very near Laggan, will be visited and the train will be taken at 10:55 a. m., the same day. Glacier, a real and great glacier, will be passed by daylight at 4:22 the same day, and the train is due to reach Vancouver, B. C., at 12:55 noon the following day, Thursday, September 28th.

At Vancouver connection will be made with the steamer, which waits for the train, and the trip to Seattle will be made by boat, arriving the same day at 8:30 p. m., with an hour's stop at Victoria, B. C. *Persons who do not care to make the trip by water can do so by train on the regular ticket.* There will be a brief stop at Seattle, from the time of the steamer's arrival at 8:30 p. m., on Thursday, September 28, until midnight, when the train on the Northern Pacific will leave for Portland. The sleeper will be open at 9:30 p. m. This train will reach Portland at 7:00 a. m., the next morning, on Friday, September 29. The day will be spent at Portland, and at 7:45 the same evening a train will be taken on the Southern Pacific R. R. for San Francisco, which is distant 772 miles. It takes two nights and a day to reach San Francisco, Mount Shasta, and the finest scenery of this portion of the trip will be passed by daylight at about 6:30 p. m. The train is due to arrive at San Francisco at 9:08 a. m., Sunday morning, October 1st.

SERENITY IN SOCIAL SERVICE

By the Rev. C. A. S. Dwight, Ph. D.

From the days when the Priest and the Levite passed by without helping the man stricken and bleeding on the highway leading from Jerusalem to Jericho, there have been many who slighted their duty to their fellow-men, or who, worse than that, have even grinned and jeered at the men who were doing humanitarian work. There is a great deal of selfishness in men, and reform work goes against the grain, resulting in friction, misunderstanding and frequent discouragement on the part of Christian workers. Hence there is constant need for exhortations both to engage in humanitarian work, and also to avoid yielding to discouragement when success is failed of, or seems to be postponed.

While it will never do to intermit this pressure on humanity to practise justice, mercy and brotherhood, we ought not on the other hand to allow ourselves to be worked up into a state of fevered nervousness over the slow progress of reform, or to doubt that the final outcome will be glorifying of God in the bringing in of an ideal state of society. It is easy, if one is deeply in earnest, to become excited by evil, ruffled by opposition, infuriated by misrepresentation, flustered by sudden surprises, or disquieted by disaffections from the ranks of one's supporters. On the other hand there is danger of becoming too much elated by temporary successes, hurried by ill-timed appeals to "hustle," or even intoxicated by popular applause. These alterations of emotional reaction, while natural enough, do not help on one's own spiritual development or the cause of reform itself. What is needed is to cultivate poise while exhibiting pluck.

Serenity is a frame of mind which should be cultivated by the social worker. This does not mean indifference, unconcern, easy tolerance of evil conditions, or imperturbable interest in one's own affairs. It is neither stoicism or staidness. It means rather self-possession, it implies faith in God, it imparts a spiritual vision broad enough to look the whole world over, and long enough to gaze adown the vistas of the millennial age. This is very far from being an indorsement of the "laissez faire" philosophy—it is rather such firm holding to the promises of God as will keep the worker from dejection or impatience, while he toils for humanity's improvement.

LECTURES ON HUMANE SUBJECTS

By JOHN L. SHORTALL,
President, The Illinois Humane
Society, Chicago, Ill.

Government is defined as "that institution or aggregate of institutions by which a state makes and carries out those rules of action which are necessary to enable men to live in a social state or which are imposed upon the people forming a state,"—and

"A nation, or government, is an independent body politic, a society of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength."

"But every combination of men who govern themselves independently of all others will not be considered a nation; a body of pirates, for example, who govern themselves, is not a nation. To constitute a nation, another ingredient is required: The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and each of its members in particular. Such a society has its affairs and interests; it deliberates and takes resolutions in common—thus becoming a moral person, who possesses an understanding and will, and is susceptible of obligations and rights."

"Citizens are the members of such a civil society or government; bound to it by certain duties, and subject to its authority, they equally participate in its advantages."

"Allegiance is the tie which binds the citizen to the government, in return for the protection which the government affords him. It is the duty of the people, and the protection is the duty of the government—and they are reciprocally the rights, as well as the duties, of each other."

To better show allegiance to a nation, private organizations for specific public services are often formed by citizens actively engaged in such en-

deavor, because a number, acting together, more effectively impress a greater number than could be by their acting separately and apart.

During the centuries of the past, in which tyrannical rule, oppression, and atrocious cruelties were practiced and permitted everywhere, history records big hearted, generous souls as advocating, single-handed, the cause of the oppressed, and that mercy be shown to helpless creatures, man and beast. Socrates, whom Lord Mansfield, the eminent English jurist, called the great lawyer of antiquity, believed that the lower animals had souls and advocated that they be treated kindly.

And Mr. Salt, in his admirable book entitled "Animal Rights," reminds us, in these words: That "from the earliest times there have been thinkers who, directly or indirectly, answered the question—if men have rights, have animals their rights also?—with the affirmative. That the Buddhist and Pythagorean canons, dominated perhaps by the creed of reincarnation, included the maxim 'not to kill or injure any innocent animal.'"
"The humanitarian philosophers of the Roman Empire, among whom Seneca and Plutarch and Porphyry were the most conspicuous, took still higher ground in practicing humanity on the broadest principle of universal benevolence." "Since justice is due to rational beings," wrote Porphyry, "how is it possible to evade the admission that we are bound also to act justly towards the race below us?"

And so I might say that down through the ages to the present time this question has been debated, until humane advocates are now to be found within all civilized nations, individually and collectively championing the cause of all helpless creatures. Today there are men and women congregated here in large numbers from nearly all nations of the civilized world, devoted

and ardent in espousing such righteous effort; for they have come solely for the purpose of furthering the Humane Cause.

The word "humane," as defined, signifies: Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind, benevolent—tending to humanize and refine. It differs from the ordinary use of the word "merciful," in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while "merciful" expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. A humane society, in its exact sense, as I understand it, is an institution composed of citizens of humane inclination, banded together, not for pecuniary profit, but for the purpose of actively, freely and impartially endeavoring to relieve suffering, and, if possible, prevent it; humanizing and refining through the instruments afforded by government and other lawful means; co-operating with government and inviting co-operation generally with itself, and in reality rendering a charitable public service.

Since much suffering is inflicted through ignorance and want of imagination, both in children and adults, education, though not the only deterring weapon, must always be the favorite one with which a humane society seeks to prevent suffering. The education of children along these lines has been ably treated, and I shall confine myself to the subject of the education of adults.

Some few years ago the Illinois Humane Society established a free school of instruction, consisting of lectures by experts on subjects of material and economic value to those having horses or other animals in their care and custody. These lectures, de-

livered by the expert mechanical engineer, the expert veterinary surgeon, and the lawyer, all engaged by the Society for that purpose, demonstrated how the owner of an animal can profit—*i. e.*, make money—by being actively kind, and how the person having the care and custody of the animal may likewise substantially profit himself.

During the first year the attendance was limited to humane officers and a few team owners and their drivers. The second year saw a largely increased attendance with growing interest, many policemen, drivers and team owners attending, the number ranging from 20 to 100 at the lectures delivered in the Society's building; and at those held in a public hall, accessible because of its location in the vicinity of the large barns in the heart of Chicago, three hundred or more persons were present each evening. At some of these, stereopticon views were used to illustrate the subject.

Our aim is to teach what is the wisest and best relief to give in cases of emergency on the road, and far from the stable, until the veterinary shall arrive and the animal be removed to proper shelter; to instruct in the proper care, shelter, and feeding of animals, and the economy of maintaining sanitary stables. For it is shown conclusively that the animal, properly cared for, will do a greater day's work, be more easily handled in the barn, and will go through his working day more willingly. In other words, the animal will be good tempered—a valuable and perfect running machine.

Thomas H. Brigg, civil and mechanical engineer, of Bradford, England, delivered his interesting and instructive illustrated lecture on "Haulage by Horses," to start the Society's course, and through the instruction received from him we are able to continue to advance his ideas.

Mr. Brigg treats on the subject of

utilizing the strength of the horse while hauling, with the least waste of energy—showing how he may be given the mechanical advantage over his load, and the entire question of hauling be reduced to scientific understanding. He demonstrates this by stereopticon and by physical tests on the platform. The Illinois Humane Society has published Mr. Brigg's lecture, with illustrating cuts, for distribution.

In the apparently simple matter of hitching a horse to a wagon we encounter scientific problems, based on scientific principles, the solution of which means a lightened load, increased earning power, and conservation of energy and life—and yet, little or no intelligent thought is contributed to the subject.

The lecture courses are of economic and vital importance as a means of preventing cruelty; they include lectures upon child problems—because our Society is organized to protect children as well as animals from cruelty. These courses are made up each year by a committee on lectures appointed for that purpose; the lectures are held under the Society's supervision. A member of the committee always presides.

At all lectures those in attendance are at liberty to ask questions pertinent to the subject after its delivery and to receive free expert advice at that time. The meetings are enjoyable. They induce and inspire co-operation, which results in better understanding and promotes a more humane spirit. The attendance consists, in a large degree, of teamsters, barn bosses, shipping clerks, owners of horses, blacksmiths, representatives of large commercial and manufacturing industries, and also members of the police force and fire department. Often there are present those who wish to display some invention claimed to be a humane device in

harness, shoeing, hitching, feed bags, chicken coops, etc., etc., and which often are of interest to the audience.

It is our hope that this work may demonstrate to universities and scientific schools the field of usefulness of the problems of horse haulage and wagon construction open to the student of mechanical engineering, thus securing, through man's intelligent study, immunity for the horse of the future from many things which the most kindly driven animal of today must endure—and profiting by the knowledge that will necessarily result, that the national government may see the advantage of more beneficent legislation regarding humane treatment of all animal life—and that the respective states may be induced to pass uniform laws of like character.

At the beginning of this paper I brought to your minds a few exact definitions of words which we sometimes use as if they meant quite different things. We are somewhat given to speaking of a citizen as if he were a greater, purer creature than that aggregation of citizens which we call society;—of a small society or institution as if it were less corruptible than that aggregation of institutions which we call "the government." Let us remind ourselves more frequently that this is an error; that the greater, being composed of the lesser, bears its exact quality, with the additional one of power which separation lessens. Let us be willing to sink individual vanities and hobbies in the greater achievements of our local societies; and to increase the effectiveness of our special societies by having them work openly, straightforwardly and cordially so far as may be in co-operation with the encouragement of those greater societies—our municipal, state and national government.

SPECIAL AGENTS APPOINTED FOR THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

On June 8th, 1911, Mr. Jacob Klein was appointed Special Agent for Downers Grove, DuPage County, Ill.

On June 26th, 1911, Mr. John W. Grief was appointed Special Agent for Cairo, Alexander County, Ill.

On June 26th, 1911, Mr. H. J. Vincelette was appointed Special Agent for Round Lake, Lake County, Ill.

"MAD DOG"

The "dog days" are the time to give the dog the benefit of the doubt.

If ever there be call for the exercise by man of Christian charity toward his best friend among the animals, it is when August suns set up a madness by no means peculiar to a canine ancestry.

Even a dog should have his chance. He is human in bodily ills, as, in certain noble qualities, his rule of conduct is that of the exceptional, rather than the average, man. The dog has his trials, his maladies, his exasperations, "even as you and I." In the hot weather it is well to remember that he is still wearing his winter clothes, and that nature has not given him the cooling of perspiration through his pores. Yet let him but stagger faintly in search of water—and the cruel pack is at his heels!

It would be a sad commentary on our treatment of animals if it were possible to know the percentage of faithful dogs that will be executed this summer without trial, and on no other indictment than that of rumor or hysteria. Like another charge in human relations, the crime of rabies against the dog is the easiest to lay and the most difficult to disprove. In every part of the country there will be a slaughter of the innocent on no other grounds than those which superstition and prejudice are always ready to establish. Rabies, one of the rarest of all diseases, will be heralded as one of the commonest and most dangerous.

Give the dog a chance. Do not execute him on the irresponsible word of some unknown rumor-monger who knows no more about rabies than the canine victim understands his offense. The line between the human and the beast is so frequently invisible in the case of a dog that his murder is a species of moral homicide. To condemn a creature of such power of faith and passion of love to a dog's death, simply because he happens to be a dog, implies a species of rabies in man that speaks but poorly for superiority founded largely on self assumption.

—Editorial, Munsey's Magazine.

OLD DOG MARTYR TO SAVE CHILDREN

The martyrdom of Pitter, a small mongrel dog, has done that which the death of one man and one woman failed to do. It has started a petition for a safety light to prevent more deaths in the vicinity of Wilson avenue and Sheridan road.

This shows how much the people of Wilson avenue loved Pitter. How much he loved the people Pitter showed when he gave his life Tuesday night for a child.

Since the death in 1905 of his master, D. C. Eddy, the Chicago pioneer and attorney, Pitter had devoted his waking hours to protecting the children of his neighborhood from automobiles along Sheridan road. Despite his years—which numbered 18—Pitter had a keen ear and a watchful eye. All day long he would lie in front of the residence of the daughter of his late master, Mrs. W. H. Fisk, 844 Wilson avenue, guarding the children. A child might become so engrossed in play as to fail to see the approach of some speeding machine.

Not so with Pitter. It was his chosen task to see; his business, when the child seemed in danger, to dash forward with rusty barks of warning. Hundreds of times he barely escaped death; several times he was knocked over to the accompaniment of brutal laughter.

Tuesday evening he lay at his post. A little after 6 o'clock two children started diagonally across Sheridan road. Pitter knew the children; they belonged in the neighborhood. He half rose to see if all was well. His gaze encountered a big touring car just whirling around the corner of Wilson and Evanston avenues. It was moving swiftly. The children failed to see it, and, even as Pitter bounded into the street, it rushed upon them.

Pitter leaped in the way, barking with all his might. The children jumped to one side and Pitter started to jump after them. Something failed him, perhaps a worn-out tendon, a weary paw. He did not jump far enough and the forewheel of the automobile, striking him, tossed him far to one side. He lay there while the automobilists shot on. He was dead.

The neighborhood children buried him the next day in the garden of the Fisk residence.

Perhaps Pitter would be comforted to know that he did not give his life in vain. Since his death neighbors have circulated a petition for an "isle of safety" at the corner where he was killed, Wilson avenue and Sheridan road.

Within a block is the Leland avenue corner where John J. Bohn, the publisher, was killed in January, and where Mrs. Kate Porter was killed a month ago.

—Chicago Tribune.

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SEPTEMBER, 1911.

SEPTEMBER AND GOLDEN-ROD.

It is the twilight of the year,
And through her wondrous wide abode
The autumn goes, all silently,
To light her lamps along the road.
CHARLES TOWNE.

GOOD WORK

The preliminary meeting held by a few interested humanitarians in Belvidere, Ill., on July 27, 1911, with a view to cementing their interests in some practical way resulted, on August 15th, in the formal organization of the Belvidere branch of The Illinois Humane Society. It has already taken out incorporation papers, appointed a board of directors, elected a president, treasurer and secretary, enrolled one hundred members, taken charge of several cruelty cases and stands ready for business. This is quick and good work—and a splendid example of the prompt and practical results that follow properly directed effort in this protective work.

The board of directors is made up of Mr. Frank King, Mr. J. M. Huff, Mr. C. M. Church, Mr. Jesse F. Hannah, Mr. W. E. Gorman, Mr. Alfred Meyers, Mr. W. H. Shearman and Mrs. O. H. Wright and Miss Juliet Sager. The term of office is for one year.

Mr. Jesse F. Hannah was elected by the board as president of the society, Mr. Alfred Meyers as treasurer and

Miss Juliet Sager as secretary. The following have been chosen as vice-presidents: Mrs. D. D. Sabin and Miss Elizabeth Harvey, Belvidere; Mr. E. W. Cass, Manchester; Mr. Warren Lambert, Flora; Dr. Hutchinson, Boone, and others are to be selected to fill out the quota for the county.

A membership of one hundred is an unusual number for so new a society and augurs well for its future public support. The membership fee has purposely been made very small in the hope that it may come within the means of every one in Boone county, as it is desired that every one interested in saving children and animals from cruel conditions and treatment will join the society. All that is necessary to do so is to send in name and address and fifty cents to the secretary of the society. A general response to this modest appeal for moral and monetary help will wipe cruelty out of Boone county.

Practical proof of the value of such a humane society to the community has already been given in two concrete cases: That of a poor horse completely broken down from extreme old age, which the society persuaded the owner to have humanely destroyed; and another, in which a man was forced by law to stop working a horse that was in a suffering and unfit condition. Several other complaints of cruelty have been made to the society and are under investigation. The society is also doing active work in educational ways, a rather unique one being a plan to make a "humane exhibit" at the coming Boone county fair.

The Belvidere Humane Society is on a permanent basis for work, and will be a power for good that is not limited to the city of Belvidere, the county of Boone or the state of Illinois.

ROCK ISLAND SOCIETY LOSES MR. ELLMAN

Mr. George Ellman, for several years past the efficient officer of the Rock Island Humane Society, has recently retired from that post in order to devote his entire time to the work of the Hebrew Immigration Society in caring for the Jewish immigrants, teaching them enough English to make themselves understood and helping them to find employment.

For some time Mr. Ellman has done double duty, riding his two pet hobbies after the manner of the Cossack with a hand and foot on the rein and saddle of each; but the time has come when both offices require so much time and attention that he is obliged to resign from one in order to do justice to the other.

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle his departure from the Humane Society, because he has been an efficient and faithful officer and has had its best interest at heart. He has given excellent satisfaction and has set a high standard of service for his successor. When a man devotes his days and often his nights to the betterment of his fellow-creatures he is to be accounted a public benefactor. Mr. Ellman is one of these.

In the meantime the Humane Society is casting about to find the right man to fill his place. It has been suggested that as the Humane Society is in need of an agent and the Associated Charities Society of a secretary, that the two offices might be combined and some good, capable man engaged to do the work of both. This might prove a practical way for the societies to share their interest and divide expense.

A joint meeting of the societies will be held in the near future for the purpose of discussing and settling the question. Such societies are organized to do public work; and the public

should not only "hold up their hands" but should fill them with money.

The Rock Island Humane Society has done most creditable work for a young organization—thanks to Mrs. Belle Jones, Miss Dina Ramser and their co-workers. An officer is essential to its proper equipment for business; it should have one and a good one. As the aim and object of the Society become better known the interest and co-operation of the public will increase.

SPRINGFIELD HUMANE SOCIETY

Springfield has a humane society that is commanding respect for good work in its district. The society was organized for the prevention of cruelty and is fulfilling its mission to the extent that its legal powers and its limited office-force and working-fund will permit.

Like every other society of this kind, it has had a struggle to become known and understood; but now that it is becoming recognized as a power for good, it is bound to win the interest and support of the public. This has been the history of humane work in every place where it has ever been started, whether in London, New York, Chicago, Cape Town, Havana, Tokio, or far away Nome. It is the most misunderstood and unpopular cause in the world until it makes its way through sheer merit and practical demonstration of the good it can do in protecting adults, children and animals from all forms of cruelty. If its aims, objects and results were clearly and generally understood it would have the sympathetic and financial support of the citizens of the world.

The Springfield society has Dr. Hugh T. Morrison as its president; Hon. R. L. McGuire, vice-president; Mrs. John Brinkerhoff, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. James M. Bretz as

humane officer. To the heart interest and tireless energy of these people the society owes its existence and continual growth.

Officer Bretz has an office in the police station and his duties are varied and constant: They may require his interference with a brutal husband beating his wife; intervention where a child is being abusively treated; the reprimanding of a cruel teamster for whipping or overloading his horse or working it while in unfit condition; the stopping of inhumane treatment accorded an aged parent by his children or vice versa; the proper legal disposition of children found with drunken and disreputable parents unfit to have the custody of their children; the humane killing of an animal incurably diseased or fatally injured; the hauling of a sick horse to the hospital in the society's ambulance; the looking after young girls and boys found wandering on the streets late at night—and a thousand and one other conditions that come within the province of the humane officer.

There are good laws in Illinois concerning cruelty; and it is the specific duty of this and all other humane officers in the state to follow up all cases where there has been infraction of the law.

This society works in close co-operation with the city probation officer and the Associated Charities. An animal ambulance is maintained and operated by the society and is kept at one of the engine houses of the fire department. It has been the means of transporting many sick and disabled horses to a veterinary for prompt attention and has saved many thousands of dollars to their owners.

The work is constantly on the increase—not that there is more cruelty being perpetrated but that more people are becoming interested to notice and report such cases to the proper authorities—and the response from the

public in monetary contributions should be commensurate with the growing need.

First and foremost is the educational campaign of the society, which endeavors to teach adults and children the justice and economy of kindness; and secondly, there is the definite, concrete work of preventing and punishing cruelty, conducted in the homes, on the streets and in the courts.

"If we only had more money," said one of the Springfield workers, "we could do so many, many things. We could have a detention home, where young girls could be kept, who now, for the sins of their ignorant, pitiable youth, are kept, maybe one night, maybe longer, in jail, or where those other innocent children, who have no one to care for them, and are found destitute, and who are taken to jail (because there is no other place to take them) could be sheltered."

One of the great problems for which there appears no immediate solution, is that of the mules in the mines. While these are well stabled and fed, yet they are worked, it is reported, many times when their necks are sore, and when they are sick or lamed sufficiently to be incapacitated. And reports also come that the miners, who must make so many loads a day, are cruel to them, beating them unmercifully to make them go faster. This matter will be dealt with as soon as possible."

The last year has been the best and brightest in the life of the society, and not only is Springfield beginning to understand the work the society is trying to do *but is helping to do it*. The city recently voted to put its hands in its municipal pockets and pay a portion of the humane officer's salary—substantial proof of its just appreciation of the value of humane work.

The officers of the Springfield Humane Society deserve much credit for their earnest, tireless devotion to the cause in tending it so carefully during the creeping stage and bringing it to the point where it can begin to walk alone.

CHILDREN'S CORNER**MISS HILDA DIRKSEN****HUMANE EDUCATION**

BY HILDA DIRKSEN,
Of Oregon, Ill.

One of the best things a girl or boy can learn is to be kind to all created things. Any child may be brilliant in learning out of books, but if he is not kind to dumb animals, he has something more to learn about the world and its people.

The places where girls or boys can learn to be kind to all things are at the homes and schools. Sometimes it is the fault of parents that children are cruel, because they never were taught any other way. Then is the best time for a teacher to teach them kindness to dumb animals. Every child, no matter

how small, should be taught to be thoughtful, sympathetic and merciful.

We could not get any food if it was not for the birds, because the worms would destroy all the grain, fruit and everything that is fit to eat; therefore, why should boys want to kill the birds and rob their nests, or women who try to teach humanity wear bodies and wings of those poor birds on their hats, which is equally as cruel as the boys killing them. Some boys who have kinder hearts do not want to kill the birds, but then the other boys will call them cowards until they are persuaded to kill them; but that shows that they are weak minded, for if they were not they could not be influenced to do these cruel things. We should all feed the birds and care for them.

Then again you will see a poor, half starved dog, not hurting anybody, abused by the boys who seem to enjoy it. These cruel things could be stopped if we could all learn to be kind. George Eliot said: "I have all my life had a sympathy for mongrel, ungainly dogs that were nobody's pets, and I would rather surprise one of them by a pat and a pleasant morsel than to meet the most condescending advances of the liveliest sky-terrier which has his cushion by my lady's chair." I have the same kind of sympathy for homeless cats.

Sometimes men will beat their horses unmercifully, the horses looking as if they were ready to drop dead any minute. Some of the horses have not strength enough to pull the heavy load, and some are nearly starved to death and cannot pull. Some of their masters are so cruel if the horses do not do the right thing the first time they get a severe beating for it. When they have received blows a couple of times they are frightened when they see their masters coming. When the horses' masters are kind to them they will do their utmost to please them. If every man could only learn to be kind they would get along a great deal better.

"We think our civilization is near its meridian, but we are yet only at the cock-crowing and the morning star." Some people check their horses in such a way that it is far from comfortable. If every person could only remember this verse written by Harriet Beecher Stowe: "We should remember in our dealings with animals that they are a sacred trust to us from our Heavenly Father. They are dumb and cannot speak for themselves. They cannot explain their wants or justify their conduct, and, therefore, we should be tender towards them."

The most unkind deed is treating human beings cruelly. When one per-

son is a little brighter or richer than another, it is not a well bred person who will go along and laugh at them and make fun of their clothing. They should not act as if they were above the others, but all speak together and treat one as well as the other, because the one who is least thought of will feel neglected and sad. We must remember we are all alike in God's sight.

Another thing, when the smaller boys get into a fight, the big boys should stop them instead of putting them up to fighting and taking delight in seeing them.

We can teach kindness to animals indirectly by our example and character.

Some of the remarks that will help humanity are:

Take good care of domestic animals.

When a horse is warm give him but little water at a time, but let him have it often.

Most birds are a great help to the farmers.

Fish should be killed as soon as taken out of the water.

Animals have rights as well as people.

All cruelty degrades the person who practices it.

To abuse any innocent and helpless creature is mean, cruel, and cowardly.

Any person who deliberately tortures a dumb animal would commit any crime without the least hesitation.

The teacher in the school can help a good deal in her work in literature, reading, language, nature study and ethics in teaching the children kindness. It is the ignorant person who is cruel to animals, not one who has studied them and is interested in them.

Every person should learn the Band of Mercy Pledge: "I will try to be kind to all living creatures and will try to protect them from cruel usage."

I have been reading about a woman who knew very much about kindness

to animals or she probably would not have done such kind deeds towards homeless, half starved cats.

One time when she was boarding at a hotel all the ladies were on the piazza when a starved kitten came out from under the shrubbery and looked up at them with pleading eyes, although it made not a sound. She ran in and brought out a saucer of milk to it. "What!" cried a lady, "are you going to feed that nasty little cat? She will keep coming here all the time if you do." "Yes, that is just what I want her to do," she said to the lady. "If you were starving wouldn't you like to have some one feed you?" The cat never forgot his first friend.

"He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

PRACTICAL HUMANE EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOL

BY RODRICK HATHAWAY,
Of Rochelle, Ill.

Practical humane education teaches things that otherwise would be neglected. But first let us stop to find out what humane education is. Dr. Angell said, "Humane education is that which tells the ill effects on human beings of the ill treatment of dumb animals—how it poisons meat and milk—how even fish killed mercifully as soon as they are caught are better and more wholesome food than those that suffer before they die—how important insect-eating birds are to agriculture—how important that they and their nests should be protected." Second, that which teaches how animals should be cared for—as to proper food, rest, protection from the weather, exercise, kind words, and a merciful death. Third, but infinitely important, that which tends to prevent cruelty to our own and the lower races.

Most creatures are a benefit to the human race. Take, for instance, the

birds that destroy the insects which in time would devastate all vegetation.

The common toad which some people hate and would willingly kill is of great use in our gardens. The United States Agricultural Department experimented and found out that every toad kept in a garden one summer was worth nineteen dollars and eighty cents, because it ate so many insects. But the department did not stop at this, it found out that where there were enemies of the insects they got one-tenth of the entire crop. They found out that a bird eats its weight in insects and slugs in one day. Humane education brings these facts into a child's store of knowledge. Humane education discourages thoughtless vanity, which is nothing but destructive ignorance. What is meant by destructive ignorance is the wearing of feathered hats and the furs of animals.

Now if humane education had been taught in the schools where the women who wear feathered hats and furs received instruction, there probably would be no market for feathered hats or clothes made of creatures that help to protect man and his property.

Take for instance the heron, a bird that used to live in marshes. That bird has been slaughtered so unmercifully that its feathers are now worth one hundred dollars an ounce.

Then there is the proper care of animals taught by humane education, but the proper care of animals is not only a subject in humane education but a subject in economy.

Take, for instance, a man who owns a horse. If he has been educated in humanity he will feed it well and will not work it more than he should.

Practical education in the schools helps very much to build up good, noble characters.

Some one once said that crime was cruelty grown up. That means that if a boy is "naturally cruel" he will be

more cruel when he is grown. Let us kill cruelty by teaching practical humane education.

Humane education is just as important, if not more important, than arithmetic or grammar. Why? The reason is that arithmetic and grammar help to develop the brain while humane education develops the heart.

The habits of our dumb brothers are interesting and are made more interesting through humane education.

Many teachers say that after teaching humane education they have been able to handle their most troublesome pupils with ease, because it has a good effect on the pupils.

Humane education discourages the dissection of animals when they are alive. The only reason that I know that anybody dissects an animal is to find how something works. And is not this curiosity? Well then, we can say that the curiosity of man kills animals. But some people say that people dissect to learn about the organs of man. Now it is foolish to say this because there are charts of the human body that show all the organs of man.

Some people ask when they should begin to teach their children to be humane. I say, although I am not much of a judge on humane education, begin to teach them as soon as they can understand anything.

Humane education teaches us that God made animals to stay on the earth and protect man and his property and that He does not make things that are not of some use to man, but the way the birds are being killed off it certainly looks as if the people did not know this.

When we do something to protect the birds we honor Him, because He made the birds and He meant to have them stay on the earth to protect and be a comfort to man and for this reason alone we should protect the birds

and all animals from cruel slaughter.

Humane education teaches people morals because when they change the form of or destroy anything they suffer for it.

I believe a good moral would be: Leave what He makes and the world will run smoother.

PRIZE ESSAYS

Pupils of the eighth grade of rural schools in Ogle County graduated in June last. One hundred and seventeen were awarded diplomas, thirty-eight had an average of ninety per cent or over. Much credit is due to Superintendent John E. Cross for the good work and excellent programme arranged for the occasion; and to Miss Margaret McDermott for her effort in interesting her pupils in humane study.

Among the speakers were Mr. A. W. Roscrans, of Ashton, and Mr. Robert Rew of Rockford. Mr. Rew announced the winner of the "Fesler Cup," offered by Mrs. James C. Fesler, of Rochelle, Illinois, for the best essay on "Practical Humane Education in the Schools," written by any pupil attending any graded school in Ogle County. Rodrick D. Hathaway, of Rochelle, won the loving cup. Hilda Dirksen, of Oregon, the second best, received honorable mention. There were fourteen who entered the contest, eight girls and six boys.

Mrs. Fesler was called upon to make remarks and said in part: "Parents should co-operate with the public school and endeavor to make it a social center and encourage the child to study humane education and civic betterment. The former teaches love and kindness to all God's creatures; the latter, practical things pertaining to the beautification of surroundings, thus bettering municipal affairs. If these principles are instilled in the minds of children, the coming generation will occupy a higher place in civilization."



Loving Cup offered by Mrs. James C. Fesler, of Rochelle, Ill., for best essay on Humane Education, won by Rodrick D. Hathaway.

CASES IN COURT

An appeal was made to the Society to help a woman and her children, who had been deserted by the husband and father.

A humane officer learned from the woman that her husband had deliberately abandoned his family, leaving a note telling of his departure, but making no provision of any kind for them.

She said that he had been earning \$25.00 a week; that he had frequently been abusive in his treatment of her and the children, and that he had deserted her once before, taking \$300.00 with him and leaving her but 20 cents.

The officer visited the man's place of employment and discovered that he was still at work there. A warrant was then secured for his arrest on the charge of wife abandonment.

The case was tried before Judge Goodnow in Court of Domestic Relations. The man was represented by counsel. Witnesses were heard on both sides.

Judge Goodnow ordered the man to pay his wife \$6.00 per week as well as the rent of a flat owned by him, amounting to \$9.00 per month.

Record 63; Case 101.

A man was reported to the Society, for throwing a fox-terrier belonging to a neighbor from off a roof, breaking one of its legs in the fall.

A humane officer interviewed the owner of the dog and advised her to have the broken leg put in a plaster cast, which was done; he then saw an eye witness to the act, after which he placed respondent under arrest.

The case was called before Judge Himes and the dog was in court to show its condition.

Although respondent denied ever

having seen the dog, he inadvertently said that it had torn two of his wife's dresses that were hanging on a line on the roof.

A witness declared that respondent had gathered the dog in his arms and had hurled him to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. Judge Himes imposed a fine of \$13.00, which was paid. Record 88; Case 252.

An officer of this Society presented evidence which caused Judge Edwin Walker to order a Chinaman to pay \$7.00 per week to his young American wife for the support of herself and seven-months-old child. The evidence showed that the Chinaman had ceased to support his wife upon her refusal to lead a life of shame. Fortunately for the woman, the case came to the attention of the Society.

Judge Walker said that the case was the first on record in the Court of Domestic Relations and probably in any American court where a Chinaman had been directed to support his white wife.

Record —; Case —.

Report was made of the pitiful case of a woman and her children who were victims of a drunken, cruel husband and father.

The man would not work, was habitually drunk and abusive, and beat his wife if she did not earn and give him money. He also cruelly abused his 16-year-old son for giving his earnings of \$4.00 a week to his mother.

A humane officer had the man arrested on a charge of failing to provide for his family.

Judge Goodnow heard the evidence and sentenced the man to six months in the House of Correction.

Record 63; Case 220.

Mr. George Ellman, the retiring humane officer of the Rock Island Humane Society, was recently instrumental in bringing a horse-beater to justice. A young man was seen cruelly torturing and whipping a horse he was driving.

Mr. Ellman arrested him and took him before Justice C. W. Schroeder. The prisoner pled guilty to the charge preferred against him and was fined \$25.00 and costs.

Record 88; Case 394.

The South Chicago police arrested a driver for abusing a horse he was using, and the manager of the company for knowingly allowing an animal in unfit condition to be used.

A humane officer examined the animal and found that it was extremely thin and old and suffering from several running sores.

Judge Fry fined the manager \$5.00 and costs, \$8.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 88; Case 112.

An expressman, charged with having worked an emaciated and crippled horse, was fined \$10.00 and costs, \$18.50 in all, by Judge Uhler, of the Desplaines Street Court.

Record 88; Case 323.

The owner of a horse was fined \$11.50 by Judge Uhler for having allowed the animal to be driven with sore shoulders.

The owner and driver were reprimanded and cautioned against a repetition of the offense, and the horse was sent to the barn.

Record 88; Case 428.

An officer of the Society recently examined 80 horses at the Randolph Street Horse Market and found all but three in fairly good condition.

One horse, an old gray, was harnessed with the breast collar entirely

too low on the chest, and the officer sought out the owner and went with him to a nearby harness-shop and had the collar properly adjusted; another was an old, infirm, maimed bay horse which the officer ordered the owner to take to the barn and keep out of harness; and the third was a white horse with a sore back, upon which a heavy pad was bearing, which the officer removed, at the same time cautioning the owner against improper and careless harnessing in the future.

Record 88; Case 551.

At the Fulton Street Horse Market, situated between Halsted and Sangamon streets, the officer examined 344 horses that were in ordinarily good condition, although many of them were improperly harnessed.

There were only three cases for interference, namely: a brown horse with a sore back, owned by a man in Berwyn, Ill., in which case the officer removed the pad and readjusted the harness, cautioning the driver to see that all pressure from the harness was removed from the sore to give it a chance to heal; the second, a young horse inclined to be green and balky that was being driven by a poor, inexperienced horseman, whom the officer cautioned and instructed; and the third, a horse that was harnessed with the breast collar several inches too low, which the officer ordered the owner to raise.

Record 88; Case 552.

Although this report does not, strictly speaking, come under the heading "Cases in Court," we publish it here for the satisfaction of those readers who, like the Society, are interested to know what conditions exist at these horse markets.

That such an extensive examination should have discovered so small a number of cruelty cases, and those not serious ones, is comforting news.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 76 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



THE GOLDEN GATE

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THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., OCT. 2, 3 and 4, 1911

A trip of several thousand miles of panoramic beauty extending through the Canadian Rockies and down the Pacific Coast, and two weeks of delightful companionship among the humanitarian pilgrims who made up the party was the charming preamble that led to the formal convention of the American Humane Association.

Delegates from as far east as New York and as far south as New Orleans, making Chicago a common meeting ground, proceeded to string places like beads on a long line of travel—St. Paul, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Revelstoke, Van Couver, Victoria, Puget Sound, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. To tell of the pleasure of stringing them would constitute a travelogue, therefore this trip of a thousand wonders can only be recorded in the mental diaries of the travelers themselves. It is sufficient to state that the crowning remembrance will always be of the generosity and hospitality of the California people, whom O. Henry epitomized in the saying, "Californians are a race of people; they are not merely inhabitants of a State. They are the Southerners of the West."

Monday, October 2, 1911.

The first session of the Convention opened at 9:30 a. m., and like the two succeeding sessions, was devoted entirely to matters relating to animal protection, while the last three sessions dealt exclusively with protective work for children.

Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, President of the American Humane Association, called the meeting to order. An invocation was offered by Rev. William Rader, emphasizing the prayerfulness of practical work. The appointment of committees on registration, publicity and resolutions, and miscellaneous business and announcements followed.

Mr. McCarthy, Mayor of San Francisco, welcomed the delegates within the Golden Gate with a hearty greeting.

Dr. Stillman then made his annual address:

HUMANE PROBLEMS

I take great pleasure in welcoming you, one and all, to this thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Humane Association. It is a special pleasure to meet this year with our loyal colleagues of the Pacific slope. We are very pleased that the convention is with you this year, for we recognize the many splendid qualities of your citizenship that have touched this spot with the magic wand of your financial genius and have evoked from desolation and ruin, in an inconceivably

short time, so many magnificent architectural monuments. For your big-hearted hospitality, as shown in the program and otherwise, we gratefully thank you.

I will not now take your time by a discussion of what has been accomplished in the humane world during the past year, valuable though it has been. It is a satisfaction to know that, in the main, it is a record of progress and prosperity. We have occasion for a proper pride in it in many respects. But the deeds of the past are not as important for us today as are wise plans for the future. Our forecast is more vital than our history. Anti-cruelty societies in the United States are confronted by many grave problems. In some respects we are at the parting of the ways. Our organizations have outgrown the juvenile period, devoted to corporate birth and early development. They have done much valuable work, and have acquired an understanding of their mission as well as the respect of society as a whole. A large amount of money, in the aggregate, is available yearly for the work of our societies. I believe that humane organizations have vindicated their existence amply in the past. New conditions have now, however, arisen. New social reforms are dividing, or seeking to divide, our humane patrimony. They threaten, I believe, a too extensive elimination of our special work in certain directions. There is also, in many sections, a disposition to rely largely, or wholly, on public funds, which many think is liable to place our work, sooner or later, under political control. The safe and sure policies, and limitations, in this direction should be carefully and broadly considered.

In some instances there is a tendency to amalgamate our children's societies with charitable work; or, to supersede and supplant them by other agencies. Many societies are dead or semi-defunct. Some are following unsuccessful policies. There is too much chaos and too little settled plan of action many times. Some suffer from inertia and emotional reaction. Too much has been left to chance and haphazard. Unsound business management and often unwise legal methods, or, even deficient persistency, have wrecked others. Such are the conditions of the case. Our work is apparently suffering from serious organic ailments and I believe that there has been an excessive mortality among our societies. What is the cure? We evidently need more unity of policy and methods; we need more general field work, and a more systematic humane education, as well as a more thorough and vigorous

extension of organization in unoccupied territory. Most of all do we need well-trained workers to carry on our societies, to vitalize their finances, to develop the work, to properly record it and to direct office, executive and legal management. Such trained agents are urgently required to put new life and energy where now many societies are feeble and inefficient. The chances for untrained workers making a permanent success with a humane society, even in a large city with ample financial resources, are about as good as for untrained amateurs to navigate an ocean liner successfully from shore to shore. By a miracle the latter might reach port but the chances would all favor a shipwreck.

Humane work is now ready to enter on the next stage of its development. What are we to do to meet the crisis? With your kind permission I will briefly discuss some of these questions under roughly classified divisions as follows:

FIRST: Should the operations of anti-cruelty societies be united with other philanthropic work, such, for instance, as Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with purely charitable organizations; or, those for animals with Audubon Societies, or with municipal police, and the like?

SECOND: Should humane societies be supported out of public funds, either state or municipal, and, if so, under what conditions?

THIRD: How can societies doing anti-cruelty work be made more efficient and permanently successful?

FOURTH: What is to be the future of our humane corporations, and how can we secure continued growth and expansion?

Let us consider the first proposition: "Should the operation of anti-cruelty societies be united with other philanthropies?" The most common form of such amalgamations is Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with charity work. I never knew a seasoned and experienced humanitarian who approved of such amalgamations. When I have asked our veteran leaders in children's work the question, the reply invariably has been an emphatic "NO." When pressed further for the reasons for such disapproval the explanation has usually been that "it always injures the anti-cruelty side of the combination; more or less misdirects its true purpose and often kills it entirely." I agree with this view, in spite of two or three possible exceptions. It is far better to have our work stand entirely by itself. Indeed, it is positively necessary

that it should do so in order to permanently succeed.

Specialization and concentration are necessary for any successful work. The whole tendency of our age, and of the past, proves it. This is peculiarly true of anti-crueity efforts, with their court procedures and legal questions. Our societies are essentially "LAW ENFORCING" corporations, somewhat like a district attorney's office in purpose. A distinguished magistrate, in the East, in an opinion once called our Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children "subordinate governmental agencies." On the contrary, charity work is distinctly designed to extend "RELIEF" to the needy. The two are as different in nature and operation as oil and water. Many persons, even those who are prominent in both of these beneficent movements, are seriously confused as to the absolute difference in the purposes of the two lines of work.

Many leaders in both the charity and anti-crueity world have felt for some time that this difference should be recognized and a line of demarcation established. The present confusion leads to demoralization and works injury to both causes. When our societies undertake relief work, in the sense of charity, they are trespassing on the domain of charitable societies. They are going outside of their corporate purposes and duplicating a work for which other agencies have been created. This economically, if not ethically, is unwise. I call upon our societies, as a matter of justice and good policy, to recognize the error which is being committed. Charity societies should be left to do their work and our societies to do theirs. The two should operate side by side in full accord. Frequently where our work ends charity work properly begins. We should never conflict with or rival one another. To do so is folly, for conflict weakens and duplicate work is economic waste.

Anti-crueity work is a special and peculiar work, which in every aspect and in all its phases should stand by itself. Combination is often excused on the ground of economy. That is a false economy. It was said of old, "Ye cannot serve two masters." One side or the other must suffer. It is as true now as it was then.

We now come to the second point which I have undertaken to consider: "Should humane societies be supported out of public funds, either state or municipal, and, if so, under what conditions?" On this

proposition there will undoubtedly be differences of opinion. I have no desire to be dogmatic and yet I trust that I will be pardoned for expressing a personal opinion. There are workers in our ranks who wholly condemn aid for our societies out of public funds. There are others who believe that our work is part of the duty of the commonwealth, that we are doing it because the state has failed in its duty, and that accordingly the state should finance all anti-crueity societies. There are still others who believe that it is possible to establish a line of sound and safe policy which should regulate the relation between our societies and assistance out of public funds.

There are two types of aid which are being extended to anti-crueity work from the public purse. In one case purely private humane corporations are being paid for special public work which they perform. Such, for instance, are those Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which contract with cities to operate public dog pounds and enforce dog license laws, and receive in return a certain fixed sum for their labor or a percentage of receipts. They do the work because they do it better than the city or any other private contractor does. This certainly seems a legitimate and proper work for an anti-crueity society to do, and public sentiment seems to approve of the arrangement. I believe that the plan usually works well although not always so. An analogous relation is found where Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are paid for caring for children, either in the courts or in their shelters, or where humane officers are paid for probation or other special work. In those instances the integrity of the humane society as a strictly private corporation is not invaded. It elects its own directors and manages its own affairs. It hires whom it pleases. It is not, in my experience, subject to political domination or control. The relation here may be termed a perfectly legitimate and mutually helpful one. I have not learned that it has worked injuriously. The societies are as independent as any other contractors, but must do their own work well, just as any honest contractor should.

The other type, where public monies are expected for humane work, may be illustrated where so-called state bureaus of child and animal protection are appointed by the state, in whole or in part, or where the agent is directly so appointed. In this type there is more or

less political domination, for in certain cases it is said the offices have been regarded as partly graft and in some cases it is claimed that distinctly incompetent and unfit agents have been selected. Even in those instances where a state bureau is practically a private corporation, although supported out of the state treasury (an apparently unconstitutional proceeding in most states), its activities can be curbed by aggrieved politicians, either by cutting off its income or repealing portions of its charter, giving objectionable or excessive power.

Without the private humane society, in nine states out of ten anti-cruelty laws would be dead letters. Politics brings favoritisms but not legacies. The public sentiment which arises from a large private membership in our societies is the best asset which we have.

One of the most important topics which can be considered by humanitarians anywhere is, "How can societies doing anti-cruelty work be made more efficient and permanently successful?" This is an old problem, which has received much attention, but which may still be profitably studied by all friends of this work, young or old. In the start I wish to state that I earnestly believe that we have overworked, as a rule, the sentimental end and too often neglected the business end. We have appealed to the emotional sentiments and often failed to make good when it came to finances and results. Philanthropy in our day has become a business enterprise, and should be conducted strictly on business principles, if the well-wishers of our work are to support it liberally. The time has gone by when business men can be fed on wind in return for cash surrendered. This should be carefully borne in mind. Records should be kept of all cases attended to, full and exact financial statements of monies received and paid out should be sent in pretty full detail to all contributors. Societies which cannot show concrete results in full and reliable regular statements, as dividends for humane patrons who may be regarded as investors, should not be surprised if these investors fail to renew subscriptions.

Then, as regards our line of work to be exploited, I believe that while primarily and fundamentally we should prevent cruelty, we should also fight the conditions which cause cruelty if we are to be consistent. There has been a disposition in the past to neglect this phase of the

work. Of course, this largely means humane education. Humane education is the best prevention. Not only do we need to educate the school children and the general public in the tenets of our faith, but we also need to educate the police, the magistrates and the legislators. They usually desire to do right and are frequently abused because they do not co-operate with us. As a rule they do not understand the subject sufficiently. Their prejudices and sympathies are often on the other side and are increased not infrequently by intemperate and often abusive attacks or remarks by unwise friends of our cause. It is better to make friends with the police, magistrates and legislators, and to furnish them with humane literature. They become powerful friends frequently when they understand that we are reasonable, fair and just. Their assistance is worth having. Abuse and suspicion, too frequently openly voiced, alienates and antagonizes these public officers. The good will of the newspaper press is also much to be desired, and fair treatment will usually secure it. Above all things avoid partisanship and bias in the management of local societies. It can only mean partial failure and oftentimes complete disaster.

One of the most common causes for poor work and poor success on the part of anti-cruelty societies is a lack of judgment in selecting agents. Societies should be very careful about the kind of men selected and their reputation. Agents cannot fail to stamp the reputation of their society with their own personality to a large extent.

In conducting humane society meetings, especially state or national gatherings, I believe that principles and methods should receive far more thought than local statistics or individual cases and conditions. It is the subjects of general interest which should go upon the program. I also believe that no subjects should be discussed at general meetings concerning which there is a difference of opinion so radical and serious as to be liable to cause a split in an organization. With dividend ranks we can do little, and we should be tolerant when our confreres hold different opinions from our own. They are likely to be just as honest as we are and quite as intelligent.

The final proposition which I wish to present for your consideration is essentially the query, "What is to be the future of our humane corporations?" On

the start I wish to say that the work of our children's societies and of our animal societies presents radically different problems. A very prominent leader in certain philanthropic directions is quoted as saying that "probation work could be so arranged as to render societies for the prevention of cruelty to children unnecessary." I understand that he has since revised this opinion and I am glad he has, for he was wrong. It will be very long before the state can do the unique work of our Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which requires the tenderness of the mother, the firmness of the law and the wisdom of the experienced sociological student to handle each case successfully and according to its merits.

I believe that until the millennium arrives there will always be work for the humane societies to do, in both of our departments. If they are live societies they will grow with the years and adjust themselves to new conditions, as mankind has always done in the past. Of course every large and prosperous society should have an endowment and every small one should constantly seek to get one. No large or active anti-cruelty organization can get enough money to finance its work from voluntary yearly subscriptions alone. The history of our most successful societies and a study of their financial reports abundantly proves this. Aim constantly to secure or increase endowments. Legacies should be relied upon for this purpose. A very wise humane leader always sent the monthly paper which was the mouthpiece of his anti-cruelty society to every editor, lawyer and clergyman in his jurisdiction, on the ground that lawyers and clergymen were often asked for advice about wills and good works to be remembered, while publicity might also accomplish the results desired. I may say that he gained the end sought.

Now I ask you, "On what are our societies fundamentally dependent?" On financial support, of course; but I consider that that can be attained if the work is done rightly. There is great wealth in our country and it is ready to flow our way if we justify our claims. We can get the support if our work is done rightly, but how are we to have it done rightly? "Aye, there's the rub." Are we not past the stage in humane development when we can afford to rely on volunteer and untrained workers in our highly technical and complex work? The vital ne-

cessity of our work now is properly trained agents. Only two days ago the president of one of our active societies in a large city said to me: "Send us a man. Without a trained and capable man our society will fail." From all over the country comes the same cry.

My friends, the humane cause needs just now, in order to protect and save its future, three things, and it needs them badly. These are:

FIRST: A school for educating and training humane workers, which will take up and fit strong and able young men and women with a vocation for public service, so that they can carry on our work in the future. I believe that this association can undertake to conduct such a school if guaranteed proper financial support.

SECOND: It needs a national humane magazine, which shall reach all our societies, workers and friends, and serve as a forum to exchange ideas, as an agency to forward humane education and organization, and as a promoter of humane unification and progress. We need to have our ideals and our methods standardized. No two societies are working alike. Who knows which follows the best way? We need to be an army and not a mob. We need to be bound together with a greater feeling of friendship and we need more coöperation, if we are to gain the greatest success.

THIRD: We need a field agent who can go around among our societies and help the weak ones; who can study their needs; who can go to the universities and present our cause to the young men and women who are about to go forth in life; who can act as a recruiting agent for our work and who can lay the foundations for a school and a magazine.

In conclusion I may say that a week before I left my home to come to this convention some gentlemen called on me and guaranteed me \$5,000 with which to hire a field agent and pay his expenses for the first year. Negotiations have already been opened with a capable man who may do this work. I have faith to believe, my friends, that the rest of our program will come true. We are at the parting of the ways, and we must choose wisely and act with vigor and sanity, if we are to do our full duty at this critical period. We hope for the full fruition of our great cause, we wish to realize its best possibilities and in God's merciful providence I believe that this will be accomplished.

The first paper on the program, was an interesting one on "Practical Work for the Horse," written and presented by Mr. Oscar A. Trounstone, Secretary of the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati. Mr. Trounstone advocated the horse-vacation idea, and cited several simple and practical ways of introducing charity into business, chief among which was the M. C. Dow publicity plan of printing upon business stationery the following slogan:

A Square Deal for the Horse.

We believe every horse deserves three ample meals daily; water frequently; proper shoes; a blanket in cold weather; and two weeks' vacation annually.

By this means of creating humane sentiment, over 100,000,000 pieces of literature have gone out through the mails in Cincinnati alone during the past year. Mr. Trounstone said this practice was being adopted by many cities in this and other countries, and that in Turkey the slogan appeared in seven different languages.

"Street Pavements and Animal Protection" formed the subject matter of a valuable paper, written by Mr. Robert Tucker, President of the Oregon Humane Society, Portland. Owing to Mr. Tucker's inability to be present, the paper was read by Mrs. F. W. Swanton, an enthusiastic humanitarian of Portland, who organized the first humane society in Alaska, in her interest in bettering conditions for the Alaskan pack-dogs.

The wearing effect upon horses of bad road and street conditions is now fully recognized. At least half of the suffering imposed upon them is caused in this way. The good roads movement offers such practical relief to the horse that this distinctly live topic elicited much interesting discussion.

"The Value of Press Publicity in Humane Work" was introduced by Mr. Guy Richardson, Editor of "Our Dumb Animals," of Boston. Extracts

from Mr. Richardson's paper are as follows:

Now that publicity has become the keynote of success in all forms of organized endeavor, we who are toiling for the helpless child and speechless animal cannot afford for one moment to underestimate its worth. It seems to me that Publicity is the twin sister of Enthusiasm. If we are really in earnest about our work, we will wish others to know of it, to share its burdens, to exult in its triumphs, to catch something of the inspiration which was the glory of the early apostles of anti-cruelty.

The value of press publicity, as applied to humane work, may be studied under three heads: (1) the humane journal as a class periodical, a method available usually only by societies of large financial resources; (2) the general humane bureau, a syndicate adapted to covering a wide field; and (3) the use of the local press, a means open alike to the smallest and poorest humane society as well as to the largest and richest.

It is surprising how much valuable support societies in the largest cities may receive from the press, if the effort is systematically and persistently kept up. Much depends upon the attractiveness of the "copy," while the news value of the story should ever be kept in mind, and its timeliness is imperative. Small societies especially should study carefully the opportunities about them for using the local press, as by spending some time and perhaps a little money for this work they may double their usefulness and find their treasuries increased at the end of the year. General humane departments once a week are good, but it is the unexpected that compels attention. Let a real live hot news story come to the desk from the humane society office and the editor will go out of his way to add a comment of a few lines—words that will be worth dollars and cents to the society.

All societies for the prevention of cruelty are distinctly the people's institutions and much that they do is of absorbing interest to newspaper readers. Here is a tremendous force right at hand and always on the job. It is up to the societies to use the press in season and out of season—publicity pays.

Miss Harriet G. Bird, manager of the famous Red Acre Farm for horses, situated at Stow, Mass., was to have addressed the convention on the "Management of Animal Shelters," but was

detained. The absence of so practical a worker was a matter of genuine regret.

Several minutes discussion of non-listed questions relative to animal protection brought the session to a close.

Afternoon Session, October 2, 1911.

"Why Docking is Cruel" was the topic of an excellent paper prepared by Mr. John L. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, and read by Mr. George A. H. Scott in Mr. Shortall's unavoidable absence.

This paper offered much of practical value and called forth lively discussion from the floor of the convention.

Extracts were as follows:

When the practice of tail-docking was first begun is not known. The Greeks and Romans admired the elegant proportions of the horse altogether too much to allow them to be destroyed. The appropriateness and beauty of the horse's mane and tail are generally recognized throughout all time, a few exceptions occurring, as in our own day, when horses are disfigured to satisfy the demands of fashion and caprice. The mutilation of horses by cutting off their tails was practiced very early in the history of England. Laws existed as early as A. D. 876 prohibiting docking. None of the excuses offered for docking have any merit; the operation is a painful and useless one, and therefore cruel. All lovers of horses should protest against this absurd and pernicious mutilation.

In the United States laws have been passed specifically prohibiting it; namely, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, Colorado, Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, Michigan and California.

The state of New York has made an effort for several years past to enact an anti-docking law so drawn as to contain all of the improvements of the other laws that have preceded it. The law as drafted provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dock the tail of any horse within the state of New York, or to procure the same to be docked, or after the expiration of one year from the time when this act takes effect, to drive, work, use, race, or deal in any unregistered docked horse, or horses, within the state of New York,

etc.; provides that all docked horses shall be registered within a year by the owner thereof, and that the possession of a docked horse unregistered after the year has expired will be deemed a violation of the law.

The words "dock" or "docking" within the meaning of the act are defined as any means whereby the tail or any part thereof, which includes any portion of the caudal vertebra, is removed from the horse unless such removal be necessary to prevent or to cure any disease or injury to the tail.

The law also provides that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

*Mr. John Partridge, President of the San Francisco S. P. C. A., followed with a paper upon "Irresponsible Humane Societies," which subject brought many delegates to their feet.

A paper of great interest was that of Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Humane Society, Boston, on the subject of "Calves and Interstate Traffic in Bob Veal." Dr. Rowley gave a comprehensive treatise on this important and much-neglected matter, and made an earnest appeal to all humane societies to take an intelligent, active part in stopping the unnecessary suffering of all animals slaughtered for food. In conclusion, he suggested the following draft of a State law that would insure the humane treatment of such animals.

BE IT ENACTED, Etc.,

Section 1. No person, firm, or corporation, or any officer or agent of such firm or corporation, shall sell, offer for sale, or expose with intent to sell, any calf or the carcass of the same unless it is in a good healthy condition, or any calf, carcass of the same, or any part thereof, except the hide, unless it was, if killed, at least three weeks old at the time of killing and weighed when dressed at least sixty pounds. No person, firm, or corporation, or any officer or agent of such firm or

* See footnote, page 263.

corporation, shall transport any calf or carcass of the same or any part thereof, except the hide, from or to any city, town or village for the purpose of selling, offering or exposing the same for sale for food unless the calf is three weeks of age or, if killed, was three weeks of age at the time of killing, and weighed when dressed not less than sixty pounds. Any person, firm or corporation, or any officer or agent of such firm or corporation, exposing for sale, selling or shipping any calf, carcass of the same or any part thereof, except the hide, shall be presumed to be so exposing, selling or shipping the said calf, or carcass of the same, for food. Any person, firm or corporation, or any agent or officer of such firm or corporation, shipping to or from any part of the state any calf, if said calf is under three weeks of age, shall ship it in a crate unless said calf is accompanied by its dam, and the age of every such calf so shipped in a crate shall be certified to by the person, firm or corporation, or any officer or agent of such firm or corporation, so shipping it.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation, or any officer of such firm or corporation, violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months.

In closing, a single word as to the method by which the calves that reach our slaughter houses are killed. In reply to many letters covering a large part of the United States I have received the answer that, apart from those killed by the Hebrews who use only the knife, that generally they are stunned. Far more largely than we think in a multitude of cases we know that this merciful custom does not exist. In thousands of our smaller slaughter houses, as well as in many of the larger ones, they are simply jerked up by a hind leg, or their hind feet tied and hung over a hook, their throats cut, and there they are left to bleed to death. I have timed these death struggles which have lasted sometimes four and even five minutes.

There is scarcely a more imperative duty resting upon the animal societies of the United States than to join their efforts in a determined attempt to break up this cruel and disreputable traffic in immature calves, hundreds of thousands of which each year suffer unspeakable wrongs at the hands of men. This can be done the more easily, as the peril to the public health will reinforce tremendously our argument. Scarcely a more imperative duty

did I say? There is surely one far beyond this in importance: it is that our societies bestir themselves to the supreme duty of the hour—that securing of such legislation as shall demand that all cattle, sheep and swine within our borders that are killed for food or for any purpose whatever shall be humanely deprived of consciousness before the knife is used. The cruelties of the slaughter houses of our land are, in volume, when compared with any other single form of cruelty against which we contend, as the crowding floods of Niagara are to the single torrent of the mountain gorge.

Mr. N. W. Zimmer, Superintendent of the Los Angeles S. P. C. A., presented his views on the present day methods of slaughtering animals for food, and suggested steps to make the practice more humane. In part, he said:

To cite individual cases of how cattle, hogs, calves and sheep are slaughtered would be sufficient justification for any drastic action that might be taken. Hogs being sent into the scalding vats while still alive, insufficient time given other animals to die, unskilled men employed in the killing departments, go to make up the daily register of unwarranted and needless suffering. It is true that fines are often paid for these infractions of the law, but in proportion to the number of offenses it is not worthy of consideration. While in my experience I have found the majority of managers of packing houses willing to make needed changes and improvements, yet they are to be censured for their lack of interest during the intervals when officers are not present. The present system of killing poultry is most reprehensible. Why should millions of turkeys be stuck in the roof of the mouth for the purpose of bleeding, then picked while alive because live feathers are worth more commercially than dead ones and because killers can pick a larger number in a day? This very thing happens each holiday season.

In conclusion: We are brought face to face with the practical problem—what course shall we pursue to alleviate and eradicate these evil conditions? Education, legislation and rigid inspection will do it. It is not alone that the children should be educated to respect the rights of animals, but the fathers and mothers as well. We can not expect to impress the lesson of humanity upon them when

the attitude of their elders is that of indifference and inaction. Is it too much to ask that animals whose lives are to be taken for food be given a swift and humane death? In behalf of the countless numbers yet to fall, I ask for the united efforts of this National body, State societies and all tributary organizations for the absolute enforcement of what power we have until the rights of the lower animals shall be recognized in better laws.

The "Report of the Secretary of the American Humane Association" was then read by the Secretary himself, Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, of Albany.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Thirty-five years ago this association first met in convention. As we look back we are impressed with the tremendous strides the anti-cruelty cause has made since that first meeting. Many of the pioneers have been called to their reward, some of them long before the great possibilities of the work were fully realized. Those of us who are engaged in carrying on the work today, when it is almost universally upheld, cannot quite realize the heroism and courage required by those earnest, zealous and self-sacrificing pioneers who first took up the battle for the protection of children and animals from cruelty and neglect.

A few years ago a handful of devoted men and women were giving their time and money for this cause. Today hundreds of well equipped societies are scouring the streets and alleys of our cities, seeking out those who would ruin children and cruelly treat animals. There is a tremendous awakening on the part of the thoughtless and indifferent and on every hand effort is being made to rescue children from incompetent parents or to improve their environment so that they will have at least a fair opportunity for a decent future. Never before in the history of the world has there been such a widespread interest in everything that tends to improve and aid the helpless and unfortunate.

It is also a source of great gratification to note the change in the attitude of the crowd on the street when an animal is ill treated. It is not many years ago that the humane officer was ridiculed for interfering with thoughtless and brutal drivers. Today the officer who acts with any degree of discretion and common sense finds little or no hostility from the crowd. In fact, he almost always has the hearty sym-

pathy and not infrequently the active support of the bystanders. This change of sentiment means that the public generally no longer looks with indifference upon the suffering of dumb animals.

I believe that this association has had no small part in bringing about this great change. While the individual societies have been applying that strong arm of the law; punishing the cruellest and rescuing countless children from lives of vice and crime and preventing cruelty to dumb and defenseless animals, the association has been spreading broadcast the gospel of kindness and protection for the helpless, whether child or animal.

The work of the association is practical and merits the support and co-operation of every anti-cruelty society within its jurisdiction. The results already secured would seem to justify the confidence of those who believe there is a great future ahead for the organization.

The association is not a prosecuting agency, except as it may be called upon to enforce state humane laws where no society exists, or at the request of a local society, or in the enforcement of United States statutes. Local activity and local organization is imperative for the protection of our clients and the association endeavors to strengthen its constituent societies and encourage them to more aggressive work. It endeavors to promote unity and is always ready to come to the assistance of individual societies when in need. It is a powerful and far reaching agency in the promotion of good legislation and equally as powerful when fighting for the defeat of legislation that would seek to embarrass or curtail the work of local societies. We are just beginning to realize what great opportunities there are for the association along these lines.

While the association has not had a regular organizer in the field during the past year, considerable correspondence has been carried on with those who are interested in anti-cruelty work. Literature has been sent wherever it would help and we have done our best to encourage the formation of new societies and to promote and develop the work of weak societies.

The country is full of anti-cruelty societies that are doing but a small portion of the work they should be doing and this is accounted for almost entirely by lack of trained workers. The association needs organizers, but it needs, far more, competent men and women to go to these places, some of them fairly large cities, and in-

struct the local members and officers in practical humane work.

This association could do no greater work than to send out a competent man or woman to instruct local officers in regard to investigating cases, preparing papers, prosecuting cases in court, financing the society and the numerous details that must be mastered before any considerable amount of work can be done. Perhaps in the future we will have a school for the training of humane workers, and societies supplied with competent officers, but until such time we ought not to rest content until we have an instructor in the field to assist and train local officers, who are usually willing and anxious to do effective work, and only require a little training to enable them to do so.

ANTI-CRUELTY STATISTICS IN 1911

CONDITION OF SOCIETIES TO OCTOBER 1, 1911.

Societies sending reports of activities. 455

It was found that many societies were dead or inactive, as follows:

Societies reported dead. 138

Societies reported inactive. 78

Societies from which no replies have been received. 14

Total of all societies which are reported as having been formed. . . 685

Number Humane Education Committees or Societies. 9

Number of States having Federation or Convention of Societies. 11

Number of states having compulsory humane education laws. 15

Societies heard from report in the aggregate as follows:

Number societies from which active reports have been received. 455

Number paid employees (men) . . . 919

Number paid employees (women) . . 307

Number voluntary agents. 6,605

Number members and contributors 76,860

Amount received from contributions \$387,491.02

Amount received from fines. . . . \$62,843.16

Amount received from states. . . \$155,034.38

Amount received from counties \$121,751.64

Amount received from cities. . . \$149,824.89

Amount received from endowment \$212,381.87

Receipts from other sources not listed (estimated). \$488,132.43

Total receipts from all sources. \$1,577,459.39

Total disbursements. \$1,371,248.64

Number of societies owning buildings 48

Number of buildings. 83

Valuation of buildings. \$1,999,506.96

Total endowment. \$2,663,495.62

Number of children involved in work 136,348

Number of animals involved in work 1,456,995

Number prosecutions. 31,164

Number convictions. 26,279

Number large animals killed. . . 21,944

Number small animals killed. . . 1,043,444

Total population involved (estimated). 69,234,205

Note.—The above statistics are necessarily not exact, but serve to convey a fair idea of the condition of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States, of the number of societies, of those which are active, of those which have died out, of the number of employees and voluntary agents, of work accomplished, of endowment and buildings, of the sources and amount of support. The income from various sources and total receipts do not agree in amount for the reason that many societies do not give any information as to financial condition except total receipts and disbursements. These figures represent over 40 years of growth and endeavor.)

The association is prepared to fight specific evils and only needs sufficient funds to apply specific remedies. With a sufficient endowment the possibilities for the advancement of the humane cause is almost unlimited. Vast quantities of literature could be sent broadcast. The training school, which is so greatly needed, could be started. A magazine, which is so necessary to promote our work, would soon be on sale. Organizers would be laboring in unoccupied territory. Instructors would be sent to the cities where practical work is not being done. Our fight for improved conditions for animals while in transportation could be pushed vigorously. Legislation, both in Congress and in the states, could be properly looked after; good bills aided and bad bills defeated. Compulsory humane education in the schools would soon become a reality in all the states. The humane laws in the states and territories made more uniform. Slaughtering methods would be fully investigated and humane killing devices placed on the market. The problem of the range cattle studied carefully. Cruelties attendant upon the trapping of animals and the destruction of mother seals abolished. These and many other fields of activity are open for the association when an endowment is provided.

Evening Session, October 2, 1911,

8 p. m.

This was the occasion of a reception and entertainment tendered the

visiting delegates by the San Francisco S. P. C. A., the California S. P. C. C. and the Oakland S. P. C. A. of Alameda County as joint hosts, at the Valencia Theater, San Francisco.

Senator John W. Stetson greeted the splendid audience that filled the theater to the doors in a happy speech of welcome that was of sufficiently elastic cordiality to extend to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. A. P. Black, Assistant United States Attorney, acting as master of ceremonies, then introduced Dr. William O. Stillman and presented him with a beautiful watch fob made of California gold, the gift of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as a souvenir of the doctor's humanity pilgrimage to the Pacific Coast. Dr. Stillman responded in a sparkling speech that was in truth a reflection of the gift itself and the golden hospitality of the givers.

Dr. Stillman then addressed the audience on the humane movement from the time of Henry Bergh to the present day. Mr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, spoke upon the close relationship between man and the lower animals and the natural duty of man to exhibit kindness and consideration toward them. Rev. W. A. Robinson, President of the Cincinnati Humane Society, was called upon most unexpectedly to fill a vacancy on the program and made a delightfully witty and entertaining impromptu speech that captivated his hearers. President James A. B. Scherer of Throop Polytechnic Institute spoke interestingly of "The New Humanism."

An enjoyable musical program was given in connection with the speaking, enlisting the services of Miss Sylvia Blackston, the Australian contralto, the Pacific Musical Society composed of Mrs. Samuel Irving Savannah, violinist; Mrs. Eugene Elkers, contralto;

Mrs. David Hirschler and Miss Helen Livingston, pianists; the National Union Quartette with Mr. W. Walkinshaw, first tenor; Mr. Thomas W. Nowlan, second tenor; Mr. Matthew McCurrie, first bass; and Mr. Harry Bushnell, second bass; Mr. Gilbert Coleman Farley, vocalist; Mr. E. Leslie Taylor in comic character songs.

The last feature of the entertainment was a short lecture by Captain Charles C. Healey, in command of the famous Mounted Squadron of Police, of Chicago. This was illustrated by excellent motion pictures of street scenes in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, showing the regulation of traffic in these various cities. Captain Healey was asked to make a special study of traffic conditions in all the leading cities of Europe and America, by the Chicago Association of Commerce, during the summer of 1910. His unusual interest and opportunity in this direction have made him an authority on the practical subject of rules of the road and the regulation of traffic. The proper handling of street traffic means economy of time and money. The general appreciation of this practical fact was evidenced by the close attention the audience—made up as it was of men and women from all walks of life and classes of society—accorded Captain Healey's illustrated talk. Notwithstanding the extreme length of the program each thing upon it was characterized by a spirit and worth that defied weariness and contributed to the eclat of the occasion.

Tuesday, October 3, 1911.

President Stillman opened this session by reading a number of messages extending congratulations and good wishes to the convention from societies in South America and Africa, and Norway, Germany and India and many other foreign parts. Several

hundred such messages were received.

Mr. Edgar McDonald, Treasurer of the Association, read his annual report. Reports of various committees were also made.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, opened the morning's program with a paper on "Work Horse Parades." This brought forth many points for discussion pertaining to good and bad management. A strong argumentative fight ensued over the practice of giving valuable medals and cash prizes to owners of winning horses, those opposed to the custom declaring the humane objects of the parade to be better furthered by the giving of humane feed bags, warm blankets and similar practical prizes to the winning horses.

"How I Organize Bands of Mercy" was the next subject, introduced by Mr. James S. Bell, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, of Pittsburgh. He described the methods he used in enrolling 58,000 children in the Pittsburgh schools during the past year. He said that at first he met with some opposition from the teachers but that as soon as they saw from experience what effect the work had on the child they became actively interested to further humane education. Mr. Bell named the teachers and the press as his invaluable assistants in humane work. In the discussion that followed it was stated that during last year 150,000 children were enrolled in Bands of Mercy in the city of Washington, D. C., alone.

"The Humane Destruction of Small Animals" was the subject Mr. W. K. Horton, General Manager of the American S. P. C. A., of New York City, chose to present to the meeting. Mr. Horton said in part:

The question of the most humane method of destroying the lives of small animals has received the serious considera-

tion of scientific men in this country and Europe. Our society has gone into the subject very thoroughly and called to its assistance the most expert services obtainable. In adopting a lethal chamber into which ordinary illuminating gas is introduced we believe that the animals are destroyed in the most humane manner that science has placed at our disposal. It produces unconsciousness and complete anesthesia and the result is quick and painless death. The inhalation of this gas causes anesthesia or a paralysis of sensibility and a cessation of respiration and heart action. Illuminating gas is quicker and more destructive in its action upon animals than all other forms of anesthetics, and causes them no pain or inconvenience. They are rendered unconscious after the fourth or fifth inhalation, which occupies but a few seconds of time, and death follows quickly. The animals show no signs of distress or struggle. This method of destroying animals has been described as death by sleep. Homeless animals multiply with astonishing rapidity; they lead wretched lives when left to themselves, suffering the tortures of hunger, thirst and disease. It seems evident that if they can be destroyed without pain, it is best for the animals themselves as well as for humanity at large.

Mr. Carl G. Kleinstuck, President of the Michigan State Humane Association, of Kalamazoo, spoke on "Weaning Calves." He told in an interesting way of his own practical experiences in handling calves, putting particular emphasis on the extreme cruelty inflicted by taking calves from their mothers at too early an age. This excellent talk closed the session.

Afternoon Session, October 3, 1911.

This session and all succeeding ones were devoted to matters relating to children only. It commenced with a report from the special committee of the American Humane Association appointed to represent the Association at the national conference of charities and correction meeting held at Boston, June 7-14, 1911, which was read by Mr. A. B. Williams, Secretary Cleveland Humane Society, and Mr. Thomas B. Maymon, Superintendent

Rhode Island Humane Society. While the report was not statistical, it showed that juvenile delinquency, and particularly criminality, among juveniles is on the decrease, and that the various societies interested bid fair to accomplish much more within the next few years than in the past decade.

Honorable James A. Blaffer, long identified with the Humane Society and child-saving work in New Orleans, spoke with point and purpose on "Child Saving in Louisiana." What he had to say was followed with keen interest and received much applause. He stated that 2,542 children, half of which were colored, had been cared for by the Society in New Orleans last year instead of being sent to State penal institutions, and that the Society had also established a juvenile court system and the passage of a law requiring censorship of motion pictures.

Dr. E. L. Conger, President of the California State Humane Association, followed Mr. Blaffer in a spirited talk on "The Child." He said that the world was just beginning to realize that criminality must be prevented instead of punished. His speech was a eulogy on the child and a plea for humane education. He paid a high tribute to the Jewish idea of child training which seems to embody the spirit of their belief that "a child is the gift of God," and said that few truants or criminals were to be found among the children of the Jews.

Mr. Walter F. Brown, who succeeded his father, the late Hon. James M. Brown, as President of the Toledo Humane Society, concluded the session with a paper on "Institutions vs. Placing-Out." Mr. Brown, who has made a special study of child adoption and institutional work, took the position that all delinquents are abnormal, and therefore should be treated individually. Their abnormalities, he said, must first be dealt with by placing the

children in institutions, after which they should be put in private homes to prevent them from becoming institutionalized.

October 3, 1911, 7 p. m.

The annual banquet of the Association took place at this time in the beautiful colonial ballroom of the St. Francis Hotel. This gracious attention was tendered by the State Humane Association of California, and one hundred guests were invited to attend. Dr. Stillman presided as toastmaster, and the after-dinner speakers were: Judge Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn; Dr. E. L. Conger, Los Angeles; Mr. Matthew McCurrie, San Francisco; Rev. W. A. Robinson, Cincinnati; Mr. John Partridge, Mr. E. W. Newhall and Mr. M. J. White, of San Francisco; Mrs. Laurence Gronlund, Oakland; Mrs. Frank W. Swanton, Portland, and Hon. James A. Blaffer, of New Orleans.

Wednesday, October 4, 1911.

*"An Ounce of Prevention" was the text of a valuable and essentially practical paper written by Mr. E. W. Newhall, President of the California S. P. C. C., of San Francisco, and read by Mr. M. J. White.

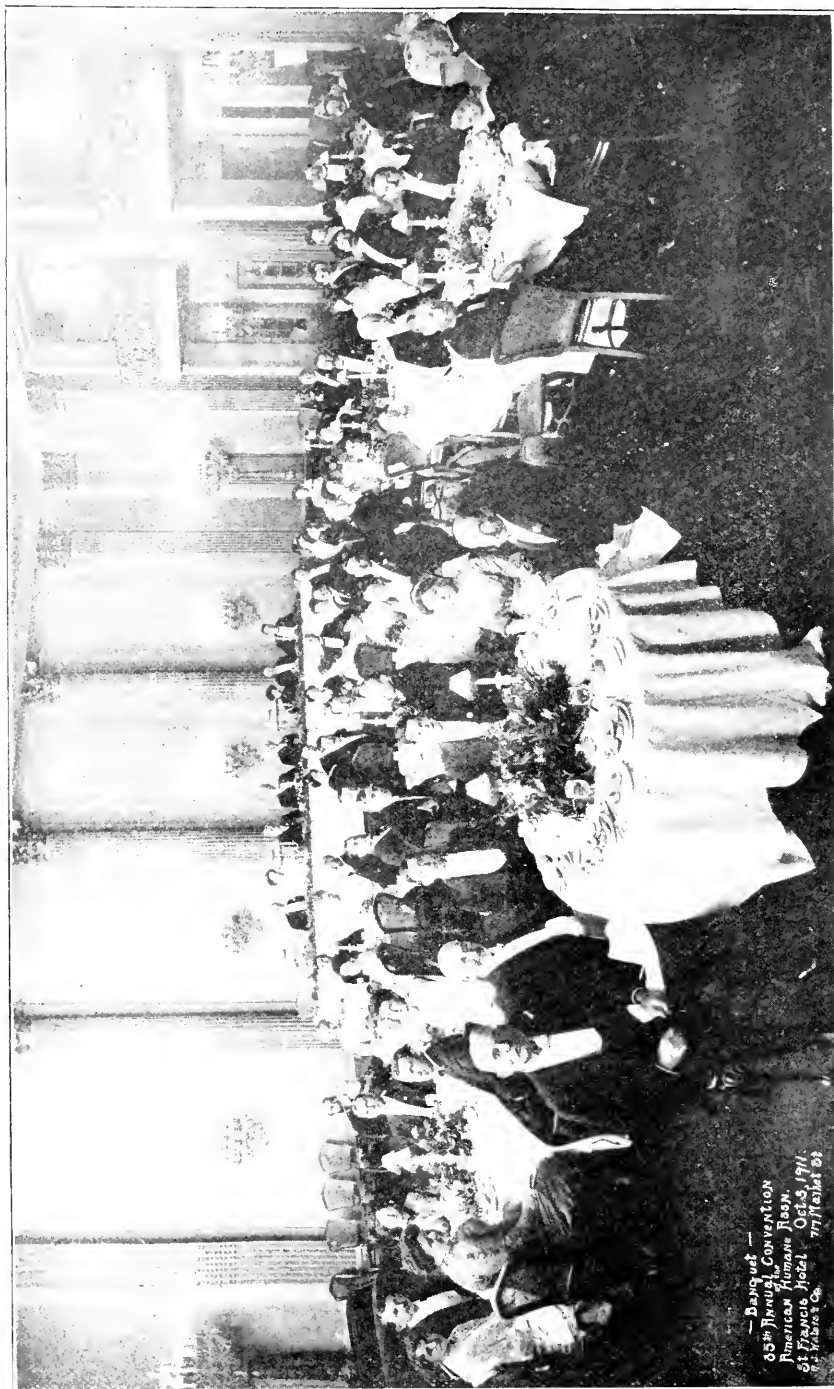
*"Humane Education in the Public Schools," the live topic of the day, was splendidly handled by Mr. Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction for State of California, Sacramento.

Another meritorious paper on this topic, "Humane Education and the Teacher," was presented by Mrs. Laurence Gronlund, Secretary of the S. P. C. A., of Oakland, Cal.

Afternoon Session, October 4, 1911.

*"Child Desertion" was the theme of an unusually good talk by Rev. W. A.

*Note—Limited space prohibits more than passing mention of some of the papers; these will receive publication in later issues of the HUMANE ADVOCATE.



— Banquet —
 25th Annual Convention
 American Humane Assoc.
 St. Francis Hotel, Oct. 3, 1911.
 J. J. Walsh & Co.

BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, COLONIAL BALL ROOM, ST. FRANCIS HOTEL,
 OCTOBER 3rd, 1911

Robinson, President of the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati. Dr. Robinson is fitted by practical experience and gift of language to present this phase of humane work in a forceful and eloquent way.

Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Brooklyn, well known as jurist and humanitarian, commanded the closest attention from his hearers in a paper entitled *"Child-Probation from Standpoint of Juvenile Court Judge."*

"Probation Work and Methods for Children," a paper of help to humane workers, was that of Mr. Christopher Ruess, Probation Officer, Oakland, Cal. This was the concluding paper on the program and formed the last chapter in a public appeal for child and animal protection that was remarkable for its unbroken excellence and spirit of sincerity.

After the adoption of resolutions, the convention then adjourned.

Evening Session, October 4, 1911.

This time was devoted to a lecture on *"The Spirit of Humanity,"* a unique and refreshing sermon on the simple life and brotherly love, by Prof. George Wharton James, of California; an hour of lantern slides exhibited jointly by the American Humane Association, the San Francisco S. P. C. C. and the San Francisco S. P. C. A. A good-sized, appreciative audience gathered in the colonial room of the St. Francis Hotel to enjoy this unique entertainment.

"Seeing California."

A really wonderful sight-seeing tour was planned and conducted for the visiting delegates by a local committee composed of Mr. E. W. Newhall, Mr. Matthew McCurrie, Mrs.

Laurence Gronlund, Mrs. J. H. Mathews, Mrs. A. P. Holland, Mr. John Partridge, Mr. W. K. Gretzkow, Mr. C. O. G. Miller and Mr. Charles J. Besworth. Thanks to their cordial interest and executive ability, the guests were given a whole summer's vacation in one fleeting week—the triple-extract of California beauty and bounty in one draught.

It was a round of pleasure which started with an automobile drive, the itinerary including the business and residential section of San Francisco, the site of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the Cliff House and Ocean Beach, Suto Heights, the famous Golden Gate Park, the Presidio and a birds' eye view of the new San Francisco—a monument to the undaunted courage of its people.

This started the ball rolling, and as it rolled, it gathered unto itself all manner of unusual pleasures; a trip of inspection to the Animal's Home, which is a model of humane practicality; a visit to the old Spanish Mission Dolores, founded in 1776; a stop at the station of the life saving crew of the San Francisco fire department, where the party was given an exhibition drill showing the skillful use of life nets, and hydraulic and Pompeian ladders; trips by ferry and electric cars to the beautiful sister cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, which last included a memorable walk of haunting charm and interest to the great University of California and the Greek Theater which seats 15,000 people in the open air; a unique "trampoline" through "China Town" and a Chinese banquet given the delegates by representative Chinese merchants interested in humane work. An interpreter translated the speech of welcome made by the Chinese host, in which he told many interesting things about the active part taken in humane work by the local Chinamen and their

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**GLIMPSE OF DRIVEWAY LEADING TO SUMMER HOME OF
MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST**

children; an all-day's outing on Mt. Tamalpais, from which point was had a magnificent panoramic view of San Francisco, its wonderful valley and harbor, and the unlimited sweep of the Pacific Ocean; a charming walk through the Muir Woods, a marvelous wildwood of gigantic redwood trees covering two hundred and ninety-five acres, and one of the few remaining forests of this kind; and lastly, a day of rare weather and pleasure spent at Pleasanton, Cal., as the luncheon guests of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.

The pleasure trips did not end with the convention proper or with San Francisco but extended to Los Angeles and Pasadena, where the party went on October 8, to be showered with more delightful attentions at the hospitable hands of Dr. E. L. Conger, Hon. John D. Menserean and Mr.

Lloyd R. Macy, of Pasadena, and Prof. E. J. Lickley, Mrs. H. R. Baynton, Mr. John W. Whittington, Mr. Williams J. Variel, Miss Helen Mathewson, and Mrs. S. J. Hillebrand, of Los Angeles.

The entertainment in these garden spots of California embraced a beautiful luncheon party at Hotel Maryland; a visit to Long Beach and the Catalina Islands; a comprehensive motor tour of Los Angeles, including the unique Busch Sunken Gardens; and another memorable auto ride of many interests through lovely Pasadena, including a stop at the celebrated Cawston ostrich and alligator farm.

From Los Angeles the party moved on to Salt Lake City, from which point the members scattered to their separate home states like autumn leaves before the wind.

DELEGATES

W. O. Stillman, President, Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society.

W. J. Walker, Secretary, Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society.

James S. Bell, Superintendent, Western Pennsylvania Humane Society.

Carl S. Kleinstuck, President, Michigan State Humane Association.

Frederick L. Dutcher, attorney, the Humane Society of Rochester, N. Y. P. C. A.

J. B. Y. Warner, President, the Humane Society of Rochester, N. Y. P. C. A.

Matthew McCurrie, Secretary, the San Francisco S. P. C. A.

Walter F. Brown, President, the Toledo Humane Society.

E. W. Newhall, Third Vice-President, the California S. P. C. C., San Francisco.

Mrs. Frank E. Cherry, Santa Rosa S. P. C.

B. M. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, Santa Rosa Society P. C. A.

W. M. Township, President, San Francisco Society for the P. C. A.

Thomas B. Maymon, General Agent and Secretary, Rhode Island S. P. C. A.

Walter T. Osborn, Oakland S. P. C. A.

W. A. Ziemendorf, St. Joseph, Mo., Soc.

William Harvey, Sr., managing director, Fresno Co. (Cal.) Humane Society.

Henry Wambach, M. D., President, Santa Barbara Humane Society.

J. A. Blaffer, ex-President, Louisiana S. P. C. C.

Oscar A. Trounstone, Secretary-Treasurer, the Ohio Humane Society.

Ed. T. Strauss, the Ohio Humane Society.

Rev. J. M. Cassin, President, Santa Rosa (Cal.) S. P. C. A.

J. W. Dorey, President, Santa Clara Co. Humane Society.

Beulah A. Gronlund, Secretary, Oakland Society P. C. A. of Alameda Co.

Josephine C. McCrackin, Corresponding Secretary, Humane Society Santa Cruz Co.

Geo. Wharton James, director, California State Humane Society.

Mrs. John S. Scott, Santa Cruz.

Mrs. W. A. Weldon, Los Angeles.

N. W. Zimmer, Superintendent, Los Angeles S. P. C. A.

Hugh J. Baldwin, director, State Association of Humane Society.

Mrs. N. W. Zimmer, L. A. P. C. A.

Victor L. Baldwin, L. A. P. C. A.

Isabelle C. Merriman, Santa Clara Society.

Mrs. F. W. Swanton, director, Oregon Humane Society.

Mrs. Walter Manchester, Corresponding Secretary, Berkeley S. P. C. A.

W. A. Robinson, President, Ohio Society.

Frank L. Baldwin, Secretary and Counsel, the Youngstown, Ohio, Humane Society.

Joseph Williams, agent, Youngstown Soc.

Prof. Frank Soule, Berkeley, Cal.

May Krueger, Secretary, King County Soc.

Mrs. Clara S. Kubel, Secretary-Manager, California Humane Society for Children.

Mrs. Marion Welsh, delegate, California Humane Society for Children.

Mrs. Geo. W. Stone, Treasurer, Santa Cruz Co. Humane Society.

Mrs. W. B. Westlake, Secretary, Solano Co. S. P. C. A. and Children.

James A. Bpherer, Pasadena.

E. B. Hnsrey, President, Solano Co. S. P. C. A. and C.

Mrs. E. L. Conger, delegate.

J. C. Judkins, President, Oakland S. P. C. A.

Mrs. Jas. H. Mathews, Treasurer, Oakland (Cal.) S. P. C. A.

Mrs. Arthur P. Holland, Oakland S. P. C. A.

F. D. Baldwin, President, Santa Cruz Co. Humane Society.

W. R. Horton, general manager, American S. P. C. A.

Robt. C. Root, Secretary, American Peace Society, Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Geo. T. Angell, delegate, A. H. A.

Mrs. J. W. Bishop, Secretary, San Bernardino Co. Humane Society.

Alice Part, Hon. Vice-President, State Humane Association of California.

Guy Richardson, Secretary, Mass. Soc. S. P. C. A. and American Humane Education Society.

George A. H. Scott, Secretary, Illinois Humane Society.

Miss Ruth Ewing, Editor, HUMANE ADVOCATE.

Mrs. Geo. A. H. Scott, Chicago.

W. A. Cundy, M. D., Pasadena.

Judge Robert J. Wilkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Geo. B. Clark, Oakland, Soc.

Miss Martha Liese, Oakland Soc.

Homer S. Ainsworth, Van Wert Co. Humane Association.

Mrs. F. W. Berry, Vice-President, Oregon Humane Society.

M. J. White, Secretary, Cal. S. P. C. C.

Mrs. K. M. White, Asst. Secy., Cal. S. P. C. C.

Tom Carpenter, Oakland S. P. C. A.

Mrs. E. M. Deardorff, State Organizer, State Humane Society.

A. Naillen, Jr., S. F. S. P. C. A.

E. H. Tompkins, Secretary, Marin Co. Soc.

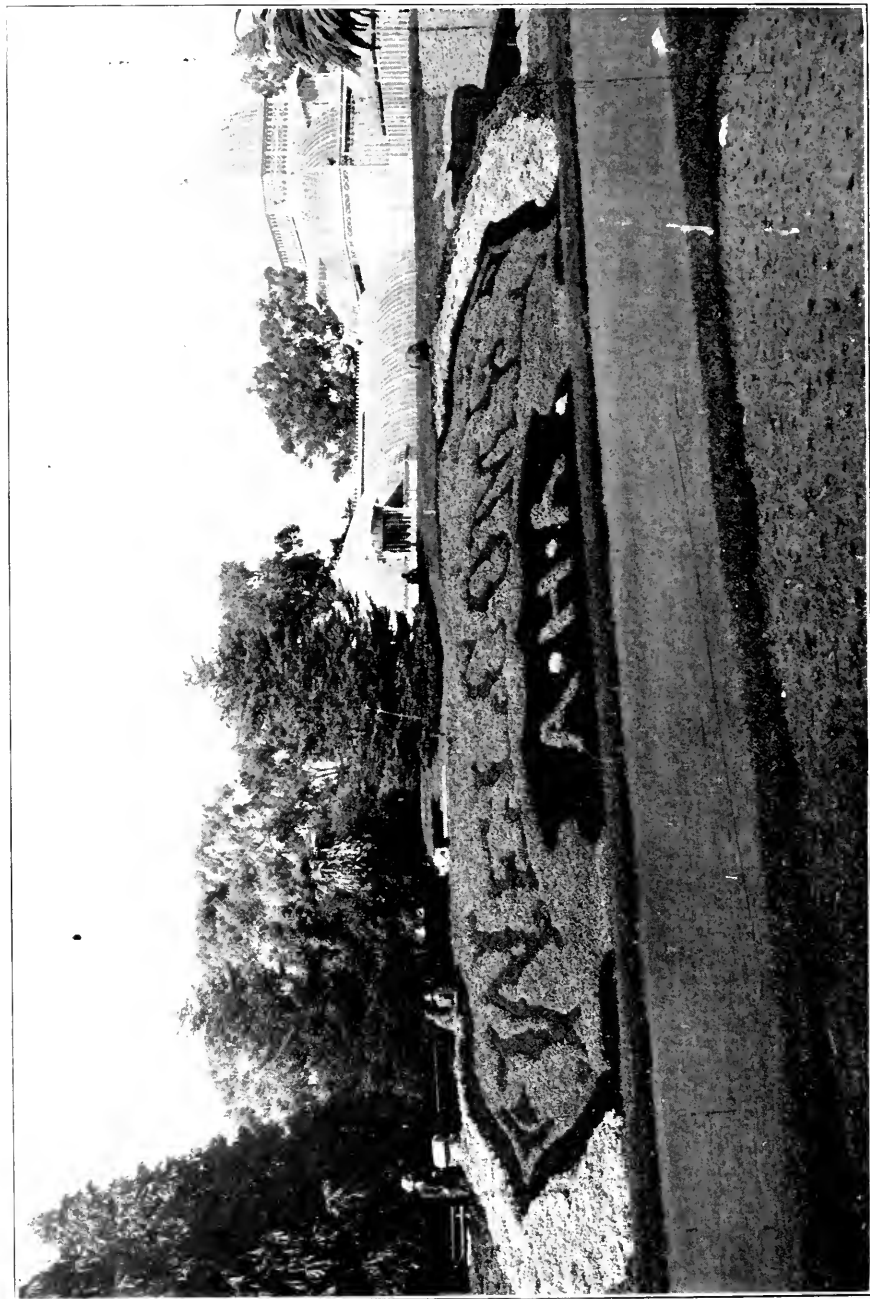
Mrs. F. L. Bonn, Solano Co. Society.

Dr. A. M. McCollum, Sacramento Co. Soc.

Gladys Vickers, Secretary, Colusa Co. Soc.

Mrs. J. H. Brooks, Alameda Society.

J. E. Oldright, Secretary, Texas Society.



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